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CLASS OF 1914

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

PAUL LEICESTER FORD, Editor.



PUBLISHED BY
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NEW YORK

THE ART AND CRAFT OF PRINTING, BY WILLIAM MORRIS:

Presenting for the first time a complete record of Morris's speeches and writings concerning printing and his work at the Kelmscott Press, including the "Note by Wm. Morris on his Aims in Founding the Kelmscott Press," which was the last book printed at the Press. This book, though invaluable to the student of Morris or his work. has long been out of print and is now extremely rare. In the present volume it has been reprinted entire, including the history of the Press and its mechanical details by S. C. Cockerell (the Secretary of the Press), and the invaluable complete bibliography with notes. The pages of reproductions have been carefully executed by photographic process from the originals and are: early ornaments designed by Morris but never used; pages in the "Troy," "Chaucer," and "Golden" types: four large initials designed by Morris for the Froissart, and two borders and an initial designed by him, as well as the frontispiece designed by Sir Edw. Burne-Jones and cut on the wood by Morris. In addition to this matter, which is contained in the "Note," the present volume contains all of Morris's scattered essays and speeches on Printing, and The Kelmscott Press. This matter, here gathered together for the first time, has hitherto been entirely inaccessible except to a very few. The edition, printed at the Elston Press, is limited to three hundred copies in black and red on hand-made paper at \$5.00. The book is copyrighted and will not be reprinted.

SOME NOTES ON EARLY WOOD-CUT BOOKS, BY WM. MORRIS. This volume of essays, uniform in size and price with the above, contains many pages of reproductions and also a chapter on Early Illuminated Manuscripts, making, in all, a volume of exceptional interest, supplementing the foregoing. To be ready in February.

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Prospectuses and further announcements will be sent on request.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

A JOURNAL OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RARE BOOK NEWS

Edited by

Paul Leicester Ford

Published nine months in the year, the issues for the months of July, August, and September being omitted.

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NOTE.—The device on the cover of The Bibliographer is a reproduction, somewhat larger than the original, of the obverse of a medal engraved by Schoff of Vienna, in 1899, for Mr. Robert Hoe, of New York, and struck off in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing with movable types. The reverse of the medal is a full-length figure of Gutenberg copied from the life-sized statue in bronze erected by Mr. Hoe in front of R. Hoe & Co.'s manufactory, on Grand street, New York City. This is the first statue to Gutenberg erected in America.

Vol. I, No. 1

JANUARY, 1902

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

THE KELMSCOTT STYLE

by THEODORE L. DE VINNE

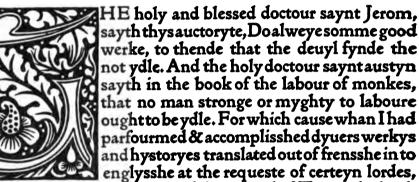
ANY amateurs have tried to reform printing, but William Morris has been most successful in obtaining admirers. How much of this admiration has been fairly earned by the great beauty of his presswork, and how much by his audacity in pulling down accepted idols of taste and in putting up new objects for reverence, are questions not to be decided hastily.

All of his Kelmscott books were printed from two faces and three bodies of type made from his own designs. First came the Golden type, upon a body of fourteen points (about five lines to the inch), modeled on the roman letter made by the early Italian printers, but smaller, firmer, bolder, with some traces of gothic mannerisms. Next came the Troy type of eighteen points (four lines to the inch) and the Chaucer type of twelve points (six lines to the inch), each modeled upon the form of round gothic letter much used by fifteenth-century printers in Germany, Spain, and the Low Countries. Good reasons were given for these revivals of the disused faces. The roman types then made by all English typefounders, and subserviently accepted by all readers, were relatively thin and weak, full of sharp hair-lines, dazzling to the eye, and especially irritating when feebly printed with little ink upon smooth and dry paper. Morris showed courage and good sense in designing a roman of strong and simple form, free from all indistinct hair-lines, yet many readers think that his Golden type is too black and angular. His Troy and Chaucer types were not so happy, for they were broad and black, and tended to simplicity in

the lower-case forms only. His capital letters are simpler than those of modern German, but some are really uncouth. Yet he was not a servile imitator of old mannerisms; he refused to put the long f in any of his fonts, he used doubled letters sparingly, spelled out abbreviations, capitalized properly, and entirely discarded catch-words at the end of pages.

HBCDEFGHIJKLMN opqrstuvæxyz

The capitals of the Troy type.



ladyes and gentylmen, as thystorye of the recuyel of Troye, the book of the chesse, the hystorye of Jason, the hystorye of the myrrour of the world, the xv bookes of Metamorphoseos, in whyche been conteyned the fables of ouyde, and the hystorye of godefroy of boloyn in the conqueste of Jherusalem, wyth other dyuers werkys and bookes,

The Golden type. Full size. From the Golden Legend.

Morris had been a lifelong reader of quaint books and a student of the manner as well as the matter of the old copyists and the early printers. He became a medievalist thoroughly saturated with the spirit of the fifteenth century. It was almost unavoidable that he should impart what he had received, that he should prefer middle-age subjects and should print, when his time came, in the style of his teachers. There is then a nice propriety in his selec-

tion of old fashions of letter and his use of old methods. By no other means could the books he printed be so satisfactorily presented to the limited number of English-born readers of similar education and tastes, for whom the medieval style of book-making has an indefinable charm.

Now after the deth of kyng Corynthus of Corynthe, his two sones Dardanus & Jasius strof who of them shold have the kyngdom & how Dardanus slew his broder Jasius by trayson wherefore he most departe out of the contrexx

N this tyme whan Crete began to be a royame & a kyngdome, & was in possession of their fyrst kyng, the same wyse in the cyte of Corynthe whiche stant in Naples, regned Corynthus ther fyrst kyng # And Corinthus hadde to hys wyfoon of the doughters of kyng

Athlas of Libye, named Electra. They regned to geder & achieued prospersly theyr lyf; they lefte after hem two sones, wherof that oon was named Dardanus and that other Jasyus # Some saye that this

The Troy type. Full size. From the Historyes of Troye.

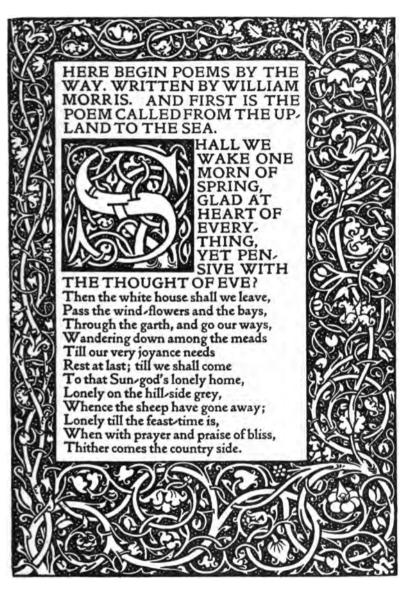
Nor does his painstaking stop with new forms of types. In every feature of his books, from the selection of the paper to that of the tapes that tied the covers, Morris was the only controlling force. No author or publisher, printer or binder, was permitted to alter his purpose in the slightest: he went to his mark as straight and strong as a bullet. The result of his energy was a book that

showed completeness, with a unity not to be had when the book is the joint work of many men, even when all are able or expert.

Putting aside its medieval flavor, the Kelmscott book has strong claims upon appreciation by reason of its thorough virility. It is not a lady's book. To readers who have been sated with the effeminacies of modern letter-cutting and printing, and who supposed there was no better method, the Kelmscott book is a revelatiod of neglected capabilities in typography. It is strong, bold, and sturdy, even if its gothic capital letters are sometimes coarse and its composition mannered. It is a pleasure to find a book in type which does not suggest on every page some imitation of the methods of other branches of the graphic arts.

At this point the thoughtful reader has to pause. admitted that the Kelmscott book is the work of a master in typography, but is its style the best? Is that style fit for modern books? English-speaking people do not cherish Morris's reverence for medieval or monastic fashions, nor is the great body of the readers of foreign countries any more deferential. During the sixteenth century the reading world outside of Germany had most distinctly decided that it was weary of types formed on gothic models, and put them aside forever as the standard type for book texts. The roman letter then accepted as better has been confirmed as the standard of form by three centuries of continuous use; and although it often has been debased by bad cutting and worse printing, it is not probable that it will be supplanted by the Troy or Chaucer types or any form of gothic letter. A newspaper or a magazine, a Bible or a dictionary, or even any modern book intended more for use than for show, is impracticable in the Kelmscott style of typography.

Morris discarded all the modern styles of title-page. In his larger books in the Troy type the letters of the title were often inclosed in a decorative border of black ground, the decoration appearing in white lines, while the engraved lettering of the title was put in bold and black gothic letters upon an apparently gray ground, so produced by an openwork of intertwisted floriation. The title was made effective by its vigorous contrast of white, gray, and black, but it is a title of strict engraving, and it is not typography proper. In books of octavo size printed from the



Reduced facs:mile. In original, 5.10 x 7.45 inches.

Golden type without an engraved border, the title of type is put in a few compact lines at the head of the page, even when the lower part of that page is left entirely blank. This mannerism of the old copyists is not a true title; it is only an introduction to a text. To ascertain the name of the printer and the date and place of printing the reader must turn to the end of the book, and there read the colophon and see the device. In the books printed from the Troy type the introduction and the colophon were set up in a lower-case letter. The gothic capitals of the Troy type were seldom used in a mass, for they were not at all pleasing in combination.

THUS ENDETH THE LYF OF SAUL WHICHE WAS FIRST KYNGE VPON ISRAHEL & FOR DISOBEDY/ENCE OF GODES COMANDEMENT WAS SLAYN AND HIS HEYRES NEUER REGNED LONG AFTER. THYSTORYE OF DAUID. HERE FOLOWETH HOW DAUID REGNED AFTER SAUL & GOUERNED ISRAHEL. SHORTLY TAKEN OUT OF THE BIBLE, THE MOST HISTORYAL MA/TERS AND BUT LITIL TOWCHED.

Reduced facsimile. In original, 5.12 inches wide. From the Golden Legend.

The workmanship of the Kelmscott books shows between lines that Morris met with unexpected difficulties in the composition of his types. To secure for them the greater legibility he purposed, he had to make types of large size. This largeness made them occupy more space than he intended or desired. His best books are quartos: the Historyes of Troye is in two and the Golden Legend in three volumes. The Chaucer type on twelve-point body is obviously an attempt to save space by the use of the smaller body; but it was not his favorite, for with reduced size came also reduction in clearness and a marked loss of character. When he made use of the Golden type for his octavos, his huge initials really compelled the breaking up of lines of verse in an unpleasing manner. He had to make chopped and ragged endings to lines of capitals in positions where ragged breaks annoyed the reader. In other places he had to print verse in the style of prose, making one line of verse occupy three or more ragged lines

in print. The thought of the writer is unavoidably confused by these breaks when it becomes desirable to show the work of the

designer.

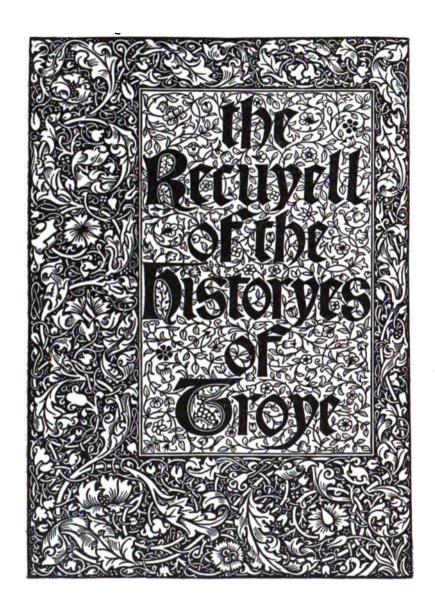
To save the space he really needed he had predetermined not to use leads between lines in any position, but he had to do more than this—to make narrower the spaces between the words. These self-imposed rules proved fetters to symmetrical composition. They served fairly well for a text in all lower-case, in which occasionally projecting capitals and ascending and descending characters made the relief of white space between lines that is needed for readability; they did not serve properly for lines set entirely in capitals,

LAST WORDS ON THE HISTORY OF THE TITLE-PAGE WITH NOTES ON SOME COLOPHONS AND TWENTY-SEVEN FAC-SIMILES OF TITLE-PAGES BY ALFRED W. POLLARD.

An approved modern method of composing capitals.

which are four times as large, height and width considered, as the letters of lower-case. The spaces between lines which was enough for lines of lower-case was not enough for lines of capitals. They really needed twice as much relief of white blank, but the Morris rule gave them only half as much. To prevent offensive divisions of words some lines of capitals had to be unduly thin-spaced, while others had to be wide-spaced, or made ragged at the ends of lines, or to have needless ornaments interjected. To most readers all these methods are objectionable: lines of capitals set solid are always hard to read; but they can be made more readable by a free use of leads. Which of these facing titles is easier to read, and more pleasing in general effect?

Morris applied his rule of thin spacing with equal rigor to spaces between the words set in all capitals. The H at the end of a word is sometimes nearer to the I that follows in the next word



than the two stems of the H are to each other. To prevent the making of what seemed ungainly gaps of white at the ends of paragraphs, or other gaps caused by the indivisibility of the words that made the spacing uneven, he designed bits of engraved decoration as substitutes to fill up these gaps, which consequently appear in places where they are not required by the copy and where they are sometimes a positive offence. With the same intent he permits the abbreviation & in the text where it is not now allowed. These expedients were not always sufficient. Divisions of words tolerated in the Kelmscott books are condemned as blemishes in other publications. The long blank left below some medieval introductions had a reason for its existence in the old time that is not valid now. When the copyist knew that the great attraction of the page would be the work of the rubricator, he did

right in leaving this large blank for the artist.

It is distasteful to note blemishes in the work of a man who has done so much for virile typography, nor would any adverse comment be made if it was not required for recent books professedly made in the Morris style. The best features of the Kelmscott books are not at once noticed; the oddities are first seen, and are copied and exaggerated. It is a great misfortune that the Morris style has been so often imitated, for it was devised by Morris for medieval books or subjects, and should be used for them exclusively. The imitation of Morris typography in any book on a modern subject is practically an anachronism. It is not enough for the amateur to get a good imitation of his type, and to try to follow the more striking mannerisms of composition and presswork. Imitation is but wasted labor without closer attention to many details. It is sorely disappointing when materials and methods have been cheapened. Rough-faced paper of a low grade, made on machine from wood-pulp, printed without dampening, in haste and with common book ink, is sure to produce the travesties which have discredited the style of Morris more than any of his eccentricities. Without disciplined workmen, and more than all without the watchful eye of a master generous in his allowance of time, fertile in resources, and swift to adapt means to ends, imitations are always unsatisfactory.

The great merit of the Kelmscott book is in its perfect press-

work. Its types are always sharp, clear, and clean; impression is uniformly even; the black ink is a full black, the red ink is always bright but not shiny, and the two colors are in accurate register. No printer of the fifteenth century did better; few did as well. This sustained excellence was had by the observance of all approved processes of hand presswork: the paper was wet; the ink was carefully distributed; ample time was allowed for the making ready; and every imperfect impression was destroyed. The amateur will find that the best printing cannot be had if any one of these conditions be neglected.

This article on *The Kelmscott Style* is a reprint from a recent volume on *Title Pages*, privately printed for the Grolier Club. No copies of the book are for sale.

HERE endeth Poems by the Way, written by William Morris, and printed by him at the Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex; and finished on the 24th day of September of the year 1891. Sold by Reeves & Turner, 196, Strand, London.



THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION OF WITHER'S POEMS AND BACON'S ESSAYS.

by WILBERFORCE EAMES.

NE of the earliest and certainly one of the most remark able productions of William Bradford's press in Pennsylvania is the little volume issued in 1688 with the title, The Temple of Wisdom for the Little World, in which were "Collected, Published and intended for a general Good," a summary of the mystical writings of Jacob Boehme, or Behme, the Abuses Stript and Whipt and other poems by George Wither, some Divine Poems by Francis Quarles, and the Essates and Religious Meditations of Sir Francis Bacon. The editor of this collection was Daniel Leeds, who styles himself in his Almanack for 1687, "Student in Agriculture." He was born in England about 1652, settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1676, and shortly after removed to Burlington, where he lived and filled important public offices until his death, September 28, 1720.

About fifty years ago a copy of the Temple of Wisdom came into the possession of Henry Stevens, who had it rebound by F. Bedford, in purple morocco. It was then offered to Mr. Lenox and others, but being declined by them, the book was put into an auction sale of Stevens's books at Puttick & Simpson's, May 24th, 1854, and four following days, number 584 of the cata logue, and was bought in for £8.18.6, and subsequently sold to Mr. William Menzies for fifteen guineas. When the Menzies collection was sold in 1876, the book figured as No. 1219 of the catalogue, where it was described as "The first book printed south of Massachusetts," and as "probably unique." It was bought at this sale by Joseph Sabin for \$190, and some years later passed into the collection of Mr. Charles H. Kalbsleisch. It is now in the New York Public Library, Lenox Collection,

Temple of VVildom

FOR THE

Little world,

In TWO Parts.

The First Philosophically Divine, treating of The Being of all Beeings,

And whence everything hath its original, as Heaven, Hell, Angels, Men and Devils, Earth, Stars and Elements.

And particularly of all Mysteries concerning the Soul; and of Alam before and after the Fall.

Also, a Treatise of the four Complexions, with the Causes of spiritual Sadness, &c.

To which is added, A Postscript to all Students in Arts and Sciences.

The Second Part, Morally divine, contains

First, Abuses stript and whipt, by Geo. Wilber, with his

discription of Fair Virtue.

Secondly. A Collection of divine Poems from Fr. Quartes.
Lastly, Essayes and Religious Meditations of Sir Francis
Bacon, Knight.

Collected, Published and intended for a general Good, By D. L.

Printed and Sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia,
Anno 1 68 8.

having been given to the Library with other books by Mr. Alexander Maitland.

Another copy, lacking pages 97 to 104 of the first part, but containing one leaf not in the first-mentioned, was sold by Dr. George H. Moore, in 1890 or 1891, to Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn, for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, where it now is, the price paid being \$100. The statement made by Mr. Hildeburn, in his Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1885), that "there are at least three copies extant," was subsequently modified by him in the Catalogue of the Bradford Exhibition at the Grolier Club (New York, 1893), where he says "that but two copies are known."

The book is in two parts, each with its own title, and separate pagination and register. There is also a title for Bacon's Essaies on page 49 of the second part, thus making three titles in all. The size is the octavo of the period (5½ x 33% inches), the first part containing four preliminary leaves and A to Q in fours, and the second part A to L in fours, the pagination running (8), 1—125, (3); 1—86, (1), reverse blank. The general title-page informs us that the first part, "Philosophically Divine," treats of "the Being of all Beeings, and whence everything hath its original, as Heaven, Hell, Angels, Men and Devils, Earth, Stars and Elements," etc., and that the second part, "Morally divine," contains,

First, Abuses stript and whipt, by Geo. Wither, with his discription of Fair Virtue.

Secondly, A Collection of divine Poems from Fr. Quarles.

Lastly, Essayes and Religious Meditations of Sir Francis Bacon, Knight.

After the first title, Leeds begins with "A few words to the Reader, by way of Preface," in which he says:

"My intent is to say little, either of the Book it self, or by what impulse I took the pains to compile and publish it, but rather let nimble Time, that overruns all things, manifest the Effects of both; even so also let it manifest my Opponents, which hath been the fate of publick Writers heretofore.

And lest that in this promiscuous Generation of men, this little Book might appear as a promiscuous Composition of Authors, it is therefore distinguished in

two parts."

He then goes on to say, "that most of what the diligent Searcher and Enquirer shall find dispersed in the whole Works or Writings

ESSAIES

Religious Meditations

OF Sir FRANCIS BACON, Knight,

Attorney General to King JAMES the first.

Glory and Honour are the Spurs to Virtue.

As generally Mettel is more precious than Stone, and yet a Diamond is more precious than Gold, so generally in warmer Climates [it hath been noted] the People are more Wise; but in the Northren Climate, the Wits of chief are greater.

Printed in the Year 1688

of Jacob Behme, he will here find collected, contracted and comprised in a little room, it being chiefly the substantial or affirmative part that is here delivered, and not the circumstantial; for otherwise it could not be contained in so few Sheets." After this preface, which fills three pages, come three pages more of "Jacob Behme to the Doctors and Schollars, and Readers of his Writings;" then the summary of Behme's works on pp. 1—116, followed by Leeds's "Postscript To all Students in Arts and Sciences; and to Astrologers in particular," pp. 116—125; the Ten Commandments in verse on p. [126]; followed by a leaf containing on the recto one page of "Books Printed and Sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia," and on the verso thirteen lines of "Errata," exclusive of that heading. This final leaf of the first part is lacking in the Lenox copy, its place being supplied by a blank leaf.

The second part begins with the title of Abuses Stript and Whipt, By George VVither. Treating in a Saterical vein of MAN, with his Passions, etc. To which is added, FAIR VIRTUE The Shepherd's Mistriss. With other Pathetick POEMS composed by G. W. in his Youthful days.

Also, Divine Poems selected from the Works of Francis Quarle.

The whole concluded with some excellent Essayes, and Religious Meditations of Sir Francis Bacon, Knight.

Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Anno 1688. On the reverse of this title is Leeds's preface "To the Unprejudiced Reader:

"Reader;

Two things especially I intreat thee to consider in these following Poems—First, thou art to know that the Works of the Author G. W. are here very much Abreviated [And although his own Words expressed for the most part upon generals] nevertheless if thou art one that hath been acquainted with his Works at large, yet thou wilt find this small Abstract so pithily to express and contain the whole matter [some particulars excepted] that thou mayst hereby receive as much satisfaction, as by reading the Book at large.

Secondly, To let the Publisher hereof have Christian censures from thee; and that too in respect to the latter part, the which although it may seem somewhat too light in the Ballance of the more serious modern Christian, yet he intends it not to be a means to draw the mind from better, but rather from worse things: And he doubts not but that will be the effects of it, considering the Constitution of Youth, on whom it may have most influence; all of which he hopes thou wilt find ground enough to believe in the perusal hereof: And the

```
Abuses Stript and Whipt,
        B GEORGE VVITHER
 Treating in a Saterical vein of MAN,
       , with his Pallions, namely,
   OF MAN.
                      of Ambition.
   of Land Love.
                      Of Fear,
   Of Luft.
                     of Dispair,
                3
                                    12
   Of Hate,
                      of Hope,
   Of Bary.
                      Of Compession, 14
   of Revenge,
                Ğ
                      Of Cruelty,
   of Challer,
                         Joy,
                                    16
  Of Jealousie,
                       Of Sorrow,
                                    17
  of Covetoniness, 9
                   Conclusion
                                    18
               AS ALSO
1. Of Vanity, 2. Of Inconstancy, 3. Of Weakness.
          4. Of Prefumption, &c.
              To which is added.
   FAIR VIRTUE
        The Shepherd's Mistrifs.
With other Pathetick POEMS composed
     by G.W. in his Youthful days.
Alfo, Divine Poems selected from the Works
           Of Francis Quarte.
The whole concluded with some excellent Essayer,
 and Religions Meditations of Sir Francis
 Bacon, Knight.
 Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by William Bradford,
              Anno 1638.
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rather because as he hath endeavoured throughout to pass by particular Circumstances, the more immediately to come to the Matter. So also hath he every where omitted what seems more Airy, and less consisting with the present time of Day."

The first portion of Wither's poems fills pages 3 to 23, starting thus:

Of MAN

Mounted aloft on Contemplations Wings,
And noting with my self the state of things,
I plainly did perceive, as on a Stage,
The confus'd Actions of this present Age.
I viewed the World, and viewing saw my fill,
Because that all I saw therein was ill;
And noting every Creature, there I found
That only Man was the chief spring and ground
Of all this uproare; yea, I soon did see
He there was all in all, and none but he.

Then follows "Fair Virtue the Shepherd's Mistriss," pp. 24—35; "The Child's Apology, in case of Espousals," p. 36; "A Song," pp. 37—39; and "A Passage taken out of Wither's Motto," pp. 39—40, beginning:

"What if America's large tract of Ground,
And all those Isles adjoyning, lately found,
[Which we more truly may a Desert call,
Then any of the World's more civil pale]
What then if there the Wilderness do lie,
To which the Woman and her Son must flie,
To 'scape the Dragon's fury, and there 'bide,
Till Europe's thankless Nations [full of Pride,
And all Abominations] scourged are
With Barbarism, as their Neighbours were."

The "DIVINE POEMS, selected from the Works of Francis Quarls," take up the remaining division of the poetical part, on pp. 40—48, beginning:

"I care not so my Kernel relish well,
How slender be the Substance of my Shell;
My heart being virtuous, let my Face be wane,
I am to God, I only seem to man."

The selection comprises thirteen short poems with the following headings:—Meditation, Heathen Godds, Mortality, Of Charity, In Temptation, In Slander, Of Death, Deceitful World, Hell

Books Printed and Sold by William Bradford.

5. Philadelphia.

NO Cross, no Crown, or a discourse upon the holy Cross of Christ; by W. P.

A Perswasive to Moderation.

The Testament of the twelve Patriatchs, the Sons of Jacob.

Conductor Generalis, or a Guide for Constables Overseers of the Poor, Surveyors of the High-wayes, Oc.

A guide for the Grand and Petty Jury.

The Indian Interpreter corrected, enlarged, &c.

The Planters Speech to his Neighbours and Country-men in Pennsilvania, New-Jersey, Goldman's Dictionary.

Rider's Dictionary.

Mason's general Practice of Physick.

Anotamy of man's Body.

Fisher's A orks collected into one Vollum.

Ijaac Pennington's Collection.

George Fox the younger's Collection.

The Principles of Truth.

The Spirit of the Martyrs revived, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Primmers, and other School-Books. Also blank Bills, Bonds, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Certificates for Marriage, Pocket-Books, Shop-Books, Writing Paper and Ink, &c.

Torments, Christ's Death, Heaven's Glory, Conclusion, and The Author's Dream.

Bacon's Essays begin with the next title, on page 49:—ES-SAIES and Religious Meditations of Sir Francis Bacon. Knight, Attorney General to King James the first. [Mottoes.] Printed in the Year 1688. They are forty in number, of which the first twenty-five fill pp. 50—73, and the remaining fifteen, under the heading Meditationes Sacra, fill pp. 73—86. Their order and titles are as follows:

I.	Of Death.	Meditationes Sacra.	
II.	Of Cunning.		
	Of Marriage, and Single Life.	XXVI.	Of the Works of God and
	Of Parents and Children.		Man.
v.	Of Nobility.	XXVII.	Of the Miracles of our
VI.	Of Great Place.		Saviour.
VII.	Of Counsel.	XXVIII.	Of the Innocency of the
VIII.	Of Dispatch.		Dove, and the Wisdom
IX.	Of Love.		of the Serpent.
X.	Of Friendship.	XXIX.	Of the Exaltation of
XI.	Of Self.		Charity.
XII.	Of Regiment of Health.	XXX.	Of Goodness, and Good-
	Of Discourse.		ness of Nature.
XIV.	Of Riches.	XXXI.	Of Religion.
XV.	Of Young Men, and Age.	XXXII.	Of the Moderation of
	Of Beauty and Virtue.		Cares.
	Of Deformity.	XXXIII.	Of Earthly Hope.
XVIII.	Of Custom, and Nature in	XXXIV.	Of Hypocrites.
	Men.	XXXV.	Of Impostors.
XIX.	Of Fortune.	XXXVI.	Of the several kinds of
XX.	Of Studies.		Jmpostors.
XXI.	Of Ceremonies and Respects.	XXXVII.	Of Atheism.
	Of Suits.	XXXVIII.	Of Superstition.
XXIII.	Of Negotiating.	XXXIX.	Of Heresies.
	Of Judicature.	XL.	Of the Church and the
	Of Honour and Reputation.		Scriptures.

As printed here the Essays are very concise, omitting all of the Latin and foreign quotations, but in other respects agreeing nearly with the revised edition of 1612, although the order of arrangement is not the same. To show the differences between this edition and the latest revision, the following parallel specimens of both are given—

BRADFORD'S EDITION.

XX. OF STUDIES.

Studies serve for Delight, for Ornament, and for Ability; their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring: for Ornament, is in Discourse: and for Ability, is in Judgment. expert men can execute men, but learned men are fittest to judge and To spend too much time in censure. them, is sloath; to use them too much for Ornament, is affectation. make judgment wholly by their Rules, is the humour of a Schollar: They perfect Nature, and are perfected by Experience. Crafty men contemn them, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. For they teach not their own use, but that it is a Wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider. Some Books are to be tasted, and others to be swallowed. Reading makes a full man, Conference a ready man, and Writing an exact man: And therefore if a man Write little, he had need have a great Memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present Wit; & if he read little, he had need have much Cunning, to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise, Poets witty, the Mathematicks subtil, natural Philosophy deep, Morral grave, Logick and Rhetoricks able to There is no stand or impedicontend. ment in the Wit, but may be brought out by fit Studies, like as Diseases of the Body may be apropriate Exercises. Shouting is good for the Lungs and Breast, gentle walking for the Stomach. Riding for the Head and the like. So if a man's Wit be wandring, let him study the Mathematick; if his Wit be not apt to distinguish, or find differ-

MODERN EDITIONS.

L. OF STUDIES.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps, judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need proyning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies: simple men admire them; and wise men use them. For they teach not their own use; but that [there] is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is, some books are to be read only in part; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and Some books may also be attention. read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books: else distilled books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things.

ences, let him study the School-men; if it be not apt to bear over matters, & to find out Resemblances let him study Lawyers cases. So every defect of the Mind have special Receipt.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man; and, therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend: Abeunt studia in mores; nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies, like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises: bowling is good for the stone and reins, shooting for the lungs and breast, gentle walking for the stomach, riding for the head, and the like: so, if a man's wits be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again; if his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen, for they are cymins sectores. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call upon one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. •

The volume closes after the fortieth Essay, on page 86, with the following

CONCLUSION.

A Life free from the Intermixture of Discontent is aimed at by all, but impossible to be obtained by any; for Nature hath so ordained it, that care, trouble and molestation is interwoven with the web of our life; so that as our most gross part, the body, is burthened with labour and toil, so our more spiritual part, the mind, is disquieted with discontented Imagination; nor indeed can we tell how to relish Virtue, unless we first taste of Discontent; for the Clouds of sorrow being over-blown, (like rest after labour) the fruit of Felicity is much more delightful and pleasing. Virtue is not a lady that loves to smother herself in Down, and lie at her ease, but she affects Industry, triumphing in the midst of most eminent danger.

DONKIN'S MILITARY COLLECTIONS.

by PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

HE author of this book was Robert Donkin, born March 19, 1727, according to a sketch in Appleton's Biographical Dictionary, but this particular article contains so many inaccuracies that it is not a safe authority. He is there stated to have entered the army in 1746, but his name is in none of the Army Lists until that of 1770, when he is entered as a Captain in the 23d or Royal Welsh Fusiliers. In 1772 he was made a Major of the same regiment, and in 1777 was transferred to the 44th, in which he was, in August, 1777, gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel. In the same year he issued, without his name, his "Military Collections and Remarks," "published for the benefit of the children and widows of the soldiers inhumanly and wantonly butchered when peacefully marching to and from Concord, April 19, 1775, by the rebels."

What makes this book famous, or infamous, and peculiarly so, in view of the apparently benevolent purpose above declared, is a foot-note at page 190. In almost every known copy this has been cut or mortised out, but from a perfect one, it is here reproduced. Whether this suppression was the act of the printer or of the author is not known, but in justification, if the word is applicable, for its having ever been written, it is only fair to add that Parkman, in his Conspiracy of Pontiac (II, pp. 39-40), quotes Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the British Commander-in-Chief, as writing to Col. Bouquet in 1763: "Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians?" and the reply of the latter, "I will try to inoculate the —— with some blankets that may fall into their hands."

Copies of this book, with the foot-note excised, sold for \$8.00 in the Murphy sale, and for \$35.00 in the Barlow.

MILITARY COLLECTIONS

AND

REMARKS.

La fortune dispose des victoires; mais un jugement mûr, une prudence sage, et l'experience, savent seuls apprendre l', usage qu' il saut en saire.

TORTERSON.

MAJOR DONKIN.



NEW-YORK:

Printed by H. GAINE, at the Bible and Crown, in HANOVER-SQUARE,

u,DCC,LXX,VII.

B O W S.

IS there no case in which these samous and ancient instruments of battle may be rendered useful now? Intelligence might be sent into a besieged place by means of an arrow, better than by 2 javelin, as Cæsar's letter was thrown to Cicero.

THE best bows in India are made of Horn; in some other countries they are of different woods: Ovid tells us, the nymph Syrinx had her's of the former; and we may presume from paintings, that Diana's bow was of the same substance. I have seen steel bows made in England, which, (put into what we call a cross-bow) wou'd kill deer, bullocks, &c. &c.

THE battle of Chevy Chace, fought with these instruments of Death, hath produced as fine a piece of epic poetry

as

[§] Dip arrows in matter of small pox, and twang them at the American rebels, in order to inoculate them; This would sooner disband these stubborn, ignorant, enthusiastic savages, than any other compulsive measures. Such is their dread and fear of that disorder!

The prospectus of Donkin's book appeared in Gaine's New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury for January 6, 1777 (No. 1315), which announced:

To the Army.
Proposals
For Printing by Subscription
The Collection and Remarks of a late
General Officer of Distinguished Abilities,
On the Scene of War,
In every possible Situation of an Army.

These papers are now in the possession of Major Donkin, who is preparing them for the press. They have been perused and approved of by several gentlemen of experience in the profession.

Major Donkin flatters himself the motive that induces him to lay these papers before the publick, will meet the approbation of every friend to the British constitution. He begs leave to assure his brother officers that the vanity of acquiring literary reputation does not prevail with him to affix his name to the work; his design is to raise a sum of money to be applied to the relief of the children and widows of those brave men who have fallen or may fall fighting for their King and country against the rebel colonies.

Conditions.

Every gentleman subscribing not less than 5s Sterling, shall be entitled to a book.

The subscriptions to be paid into the hands of Messrs. Meyrick, agents, in London.

The surplus, after defraying the necessary expences of printing, to be applied to the relief of such objects as the commanding officers of corps shall recommend to a committee of officers to be appointed for that purpose.

The names of the subscribers to be printed with the book.

The work will be comprized in one volume, and dedicated to Lieut. General Earl Percy.

The pay-masters of regiments are requested to transmit to their agents, the names and sums subscribed by the gentlemen of their corps.

A second prospectus, in the same paper for April 21, 1777 (No. 1330), reads:

Proposals
To the Army, by an Officer,
For Printing by Subscription,
An
Historical Account
of the
War in America,
From the Affair of Lexington.

I. The work to be bound, and illustrated with plans showing the march of

the army, &c.

II. The price to subscribers, Two Dollars;—The money retain'd in the hands of the agents in England until the work is ready to be delivered; as will appear in the Public Advertiser, six months after the war is over.

Individuals out of the army, may pay the subscription into the hands of Major Moncrieff, at New-York, who retains the money till the publication, or repays it to the subscriber, if any accident happens to prevent the publication.

Another item, interesting as showing the profits of the publication, appeared in Gaine's newspaper of April 14, 1777 (No. 1329):

Major Donkin presents his Compliments to the Gentlemen that intend to subscribe to the Collection and Remarks on the Science in War, towards raising a Charity for the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers; and requests they will compleat their Subscriptions to Mr. Gaine, as none can be received after this Month.

The Paper is now engaged, and the Work will be put to Press next Month,

and finished with Expedition.

Brought forward,	£ 245	13	3
Capt. Edward Williams, Royal Art.	0	10	О
Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham, Capt. Rayner, Lieut.	3	3	0
🚆 🎖 🤾 Capt. Rayner.	1	1	0
Lieut. —	1	1	0

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

BÖRSENBLATT FÜR DEN DEUTSCHEN BUCHHANDEL, No. 226 (September 27).

Contains a long article by Prof. Konrad Haebler, of Dresden, on the investigation of incunabula ("Zur Inkunabel-Forschung").

LA BIBLIOFILÍA (July-September).

A memoir (17 pp.) of designs and drawings made by Jacques Cellier, an eminent caligrapher and musician of the sixteenth century, written by H. Jadart, and read by him at the École des Beaux-Arts of Paris. The article has four illustrations, and the originals described are in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque de Reims. Cellier was for some years organist of the Church of Notre Dame of Rheims.

An account (22 pp.) by Ettore Verga of an exhibition of the cartography of Milan, Italy, illustrated by fourteen maps, views, and plans of the city during the sixteenth-eighteenth centuries.

In an article (5 1-3 pp.) on "Der Johannistag ein Fest der Buchdrucker," Dr. Heinrich Heidenheimer, of Mentz, traces the spread of printing throughout Europe by German printers, and deduces the appropriateness of the feast-day as one to which printers may especially lay claim. The article is a

revision of another one by him, which appeared in the Zeitschrift f. Deutschlands Buchdrucker, No. 25.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIOPHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉCAIRE (October 15).

"Les Surprises du Grenier" (Surprises from the Garret) is an important account (23 pp.), by an anonymous contributor, of seventeen pieces printed between 1528 and 1544, twelve of which are unique and the other five nearly so. They are carefully described with full bibliographical collations, and eleven of them are accompanied by facsimiles of their title or first page. This little bag of nuggets was, so to say, buried for many years in an obscure nook of a garret. Their character may be described as diplomatic circulars of the time of Charles V and Francis I; tracts relative to the army of France, and principally a number of pieces important for the history of the Reformation, e. g., Relations of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) and the Diet of Ratisbonne (1541).

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIBLI-OTHEKSWESEN (October).

The leading article is a first instalment of a "Catalogue des Documents de la Collection Podocataro à la Biblioteca Marciana à Venise," by Léon G. Pélissier, which covers over twenty pages. These manuscripts were collected by Lodovico Podocataro, Bishop of Capaccio, and belong mostly to the second half of the fifteenth century. There are few collections of historical and diplomatic documents which are more important for the general history of Europe for that period.

An account (8 pp.) of the history and development of the scheme for an "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature" is ably written by Dr. Brodmann of Berlin. Seventeen volumes are to be issued annually at one pound sterling per volume to subscribers, according to the following divisions:-A, Mathematics; B, Mechanics; C, Physics; D, Chemistry; E, Astronomy; F, Meteorology; G, Mineralogy, Petrology, and Crystallography; H, Geology; I, Physical and Mathematical Geography; K, Paleontology; L, General Biology; M. Botany; N, Zoology; O, Human Anatomy; P, Anthropology; Q, Physiology, Pharmacology, Experimental Pathology, and Experimental Psychology; R, Bacteriology. Different countries have undertaken definite work in the cooperative plan, and the final editorial supervision is to be done by Dr. H. Forster Morley of London, England. The plan outlined is really stupendous.

Dr. Gottsried Zedler, well-known librarian of Wiesbaden, in a brief account, makes known his discovery in that city of a fragment of a hitherto unknown astronomical calendar, printed in the type of the 36-line Bible, the Cisianus, and the "Türken-kalendar." He avers that this fragment is a determining factor for establishing that Gutenberg printed the 36-line Bible and the 27-line Donatus. It was

pasted down as an inner lining to a cover of the binding of a manuscript volume. Dr. Zedler says the astronomical data relate to the year 1448, and that it cannot be disputed that Gutenberg printed the fragment in 1447. He promises to give later a fuller account of it, accompanied by facsimiles.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (October 5).

Dr. Konrad Haebler reviews at length (about 1,000 words) the able monograph recently put forth by Dr. G. Zedler, entitled "Gutenberg-For-schungen." Zedler's investigations are along ideas peculiarly his own, and some in untrodden lines. The older school of Gutenberg specialists cannot be reconciled to accept the notion that the types of the 32-line Bible belonged to Gutenberg, while Zedler, on the other hand, endeavors by a new hypothesis to connect these types directly with him, as he does also with respect to the types of the Catholicon of 1460. Haebler thinks that the concessions which Zedler is obliged to make to his opponents leave little remaining in favor of his contention. He says that it is to the credit of Dziatzko and particularly to Schwenke, both writers of monographs on Gutenberg, that a goodly number of facts have been established regarding Gutenberg and his art. Zedler's studies he deems worthy, because they add new theories and deductions to this problematic subject, but how much will stand in the light of future investigation will necessarily be soon determined.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (October 26).

A historical account of the development of the older book collections of Brunswick has been issued as a "Beiheft" to the "Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen," Vol. XXV, reviewed here by Dr. O. Von Heinemann. It is the work of Heinrich Nentwig, and is entitled: "Das ältere Buchwesen in Braunschweig. Beitrag zur Geschichte der Stadtbibliothek." It is founded upon manuscript and other antiquarian sources.

In a new edition of the Papal "Index librorum prohibitorum" several hitherto prohibited books are no longer included, among them "De revolutionibus" and the "Dialoge" of Galileo, and Dante's "De Monarchia."

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (November 2).

A new part has recently appeared of Victor Chauvin's "Bibliographie des Ouvrages arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes publiés dans l'Europe chrétienne de 1810 à 1885." It consists of xii + 296 pp. and relates exclusively to the "Thousand and One Nights" and cognate matter.

Hugo Grosse of Halle has written a treatise (183 pp.) on historical ciphering books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the text of several of these works is faithfully reproduced, and which is illustrated with title-pages of the earlier books. It is valuable for the comparative study of the methods of mathematical education.

PETERMANNS MITTEILUN-GEN AUS JUSTUS PERTHES* GEOGRAPHISCHER ANSTALT (Vol. 47, pt. IX).

From p. 137 we learn that the section of anthropological and sociological sciences of the "Primera reunión del Congreso científico Latino-Americano" has published in its transactions (Buenos Aires, 1900) a critical bibliography of the older missionary writings in various South American languages, with particular relation to the Peruvian dialects, by Princes.

In the "Geographischer Anzeiger" of September, appended to the "Mitteilungen," there is a biographical sketch of the late Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, well-known Arctic explorer and cartographer, written by Prof. A. G. Nathorst of Stockholm. A portrait accompanies the biography.

POLYBIBLION REVUE BIB-LIOGRAPHIQUE UNIVERSELLE (October).

Among the reviews in this number we may mention one of "Marie-Antoinette devant l'histoire. bibliographique, par Maurice Tourneux." The book is a second edition, revised and enlarged, containing pp. xvi+164, quarto. It describes 456 numbers, under four divisions, as follows: (1) Authentic and apocryphal writings; (2) Particulars relative to the person and private life of Marie Antoinette; (3) Her public life, reign and death; (4) Historians of Marie Antoinette. A table of authors and anonymous writings completes the work.

SAMMELBÄNDE DER INTER-NATIONALEN MUSIKGESELL-SCHAFT (October-December).

Americanist will be greatly interested in an extraordinary contribution to the history of our national song, "Hail Columbia," which Oscar G. Sonneck has contributed to this number, pp. 139-166, entitled: "Critical Notes on the Origin of 'Hail Colum-There is no dispute as to the authorship of the words, which were written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798. But the tune of the "President's March" to which they were first sung has had two claimants as its composer, the whole subject being lost in a maze of contradictory statements. Mr. Sonneck, with great critical acumen, aided by most scholarly investigations in American newspapers, directories, song and other books, has written at length with regard to each claim, and concludes as follows: "Unless further investigations throw additional light upon the problem, the origin of the air to 'Hail Columbia' will remain more obscure than it seemed to be, and the popular writers on our national songs will do well to mention the two claimants with a very conspicuous question mark."

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCHER-FREUNDE (October).

Dr. Bogdan Krieger, librarian ad interim of the royal house library of the Hohenzollern or ruling family of Germany, writes in great detail (131/3 pp.) concerning the books which compose it. This library, as it exists

now, is not yet forty years old, although single collections within it are of older origin. It is of composite origin, embracing numerous separate royal libraries, among them several of Frederick the Great and Frederick William II. The volumes are arranged in bookcases in different rooms and galleries, as shown by illustrations, and about 12,000 volumes were added during the seven years 1894-1900.

The city library of Frankfort-onthe-Main has recently received by gift from several Jews there, an unusual Hebrew collection, gathered and formerly owned by Dr. A. Berliner. It includes eight unique books, three of the sixteenth, two of the seventeenth, two of the eighteenth, and one of the nineteenth century; also some fine incunabula. One aspect of the collection is its bearing upon the history of early Jewish printers and printing.

A short description of the private library at Windsor Castle, which King Edward VII inherited from his mother. places the number of volumes at 120,-000. It includes a complete copy of the Mentz Psalter of 1457; a dozen Caxtons, among them a unique perfect copy of Æsop, 1484, which belonged to King George III; Coverdale's Bible of 1535; the original of Luther's German Bible; Mozart's first oratorio; the Testament which Charles I carried to the scaffold; Shakespeare Folios; and Oriental manuscripts bedecked with precious stones. chief groups of the library are history, biography, heraldry, and fine arts, among the last-mentioned being caricatures and 20,000 engravings and drawings of three centuries. Fine bindings are very numerous.

AUCTION SALES

THE FOURTH McKEE SALE.

The fourth part of the library of the late Thomas J. McKee was the most important, indeed the only firstclass, auction sale thus far this season. This portion included only books by sixteenth and seventeenth century authors, exclusive of the plays, which had been sold as the third part. been often noted before, on examination Mr. McKee's books are found, many of them, to be in very poor con-Many excessively rare titles dition. either lacked leaves or were so much cut into as to seriously injure their interest to collectors and their value in the market. On the other hand, the comparatively few books which were in fine condition sold well, many bringing hitherto unheard-of prices. sale was of interest for another reason, as, for the first time, at least within recent years, an English bookseller appeared in the auction room and was a steady and constant bidder for the better books of the sale. This was Mr. Chatto of the London firm of Pickering & Chatto, who was temporarily in New York.

The highest priced book in the sale, as was to be expected, was Shake-speare's Rape of Lucrece, the edition of 1624. This brought \$1,925. It was fine and large, in a modern binding by Bradstreet, but the device and imprint on title had been cut out and replaced. This was not mentioned in the catalogue. This, according to the late Justin Winsor, is the sixth

edition, although he says it is possible that it may be the 1616 edition with a new title page, as was believed by Halliwell. At the time Mr. Winsor. prepared his Bibliography of Shakespeare's Poems this copy was in the collection of P. H. Frere. It formerly belonged to Sir John Fenn, editor or the Paston Letters, who had cut the device and imprint from the title page but had carefully preserved the clip-He had also been careful to copy the imprint on the remaining portion of the title in ink. The book itself, Mr. Winsor says, was "sold in London a few years since" without woodcut and imprint. He adds that the "fragment, after a century, was found by W. Aldis Wright among Sir John Fenn's cuttings and replaced." Except for this imperfection the copy was a very fine one.

Previous auction records given by Winsor are of interest showing the immense increase which has taken place in all original early books with Shakespeare's name on the title page. The Jadis copy in 1828 brought £3:3, the Bindley copy £9, the Lloyd copy £6:8:6, and a copy sold in May, 1856, £54. The McKee Catalogue (which gives the date as 1866) says that this latter is probably the copy now in the Locker-Lampson collection.

In some respects the next most interesting item in the sale was a copy of the Earl of Stirling's *Recreations* with the Muses, London, 1637. This was the Earl of Westmoreland's copy in the original cover and with the excessively rare portrait of the author engraved by William Marshall. Solely on account of this portrait the book brought the unprecedented price of \$760.

Of other important items the following are perhaps the most interesting: Chapman's Shadow of Night, 1594, the identical copy described in the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, and containing the autographs of George Steevens, Thomas Park and Thomas brought **\$**380. Chapman's Seaven Bookes of the Iliades of Homere, 1598, the first translation of any portion of Homer into English, brought \$860. Chapman's Euthymiæ Raptus: or The Teares of Peace, 1609, the Griswold copy, brought \$280. The first metrical translation of Virgil's Æneid, done by Gawin Douglas, the Scotch poet, printed in London in 1553, brought \$250, and Thomas Drant's A Medicinable Morall, the first translation of Horace in verse into English, brought \$115. Hookes' Amanda, 1653, the exceedingly rare first edition, being the Foote copy with imperfections supplied, brought \$260. A copy in the original sheep sold at Sotheby's in May last for £37. King James I's Essayes of a Prentise, in the Divine Art of Poesie, printed in Edinburgh in 1584, brought \$510. All of these early Scotch books are exceedingly rare. This was one of the rarest books in the sale. Painter's Pallace of Pleasure, 1569 and 1580, being second edition of each volume,

This was the Fiskebrought \$240. Harris copy with his book plate. The Harris catalogue, where the copy was offered, contained the following note: "The title page to volume one is in admirable facsimile by the younger Mr. Harris." No mention was made of this fact in the McKee Catalogue or at the sale. Of course it is possible that Mr. McKee had replaced it, but not probable. Shakespeare's Poems, first edition, 1640, had an original impression of the portrait by Marshall, which was, however, inlaid. brought \$1,250, the record price. Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis, a late edition, dated 1675, brought \$450. This edition was not seen by Winsor, who copies Halliwell's description and Bohn's record of the sale of a copy in the Nassau collection in 1824 for £2:5. The first editions of Edmund Spenser sold comparatively low. Faerie Queen, 1590-96, not a fine copy, from the Haslewood Library, Complaints, 1591, brought \$260. a very fine copy which sold in the Gaisford Sale in 1890 for £20:10, Colin Clouts Come brought \$230. Home Againe, 1595, a very good copy, brought \$135. Another Spenser item, the little volume by Vander Noodt, A Theatre wherein be represented as wel the miseries & calamities that follow the voluptuous Worldings, 1560, brought \$100. This copy. however, we are informed, lacked two leaves. The book is of especial interest as it contains the first appearance of Edmund Spenser in print.

ADVANCE NEWS

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., New York, announces the following sales:

About February 1:

Part V of McKee collection, consisting of Original Drawings, Manuscripts, Engraved Portraits and Views, Autograph Letters and Playbills. cluded are a Prologue written and spoken by Major John André, at the John Street Theatre, New York, in 1779; the collection of prints formed by Mr. McKee for the extra-illustration of Sargent's Life of Major Andre; the elaborately extra-illustrated Alexander Anderson Memorial, with original water-color drawings by Dr. Anderson; Rare portraits and views; Fine collection of Mezzotint Portraits; MSS. Poems by John Keats, Robert Burns, Allan Ramsay and T. G. Whittier. The earliest known New York and Philadelphia Playbills. Letters of celebrated Characters, Rare New York Portraits and Views, Revolutionary Portraits, John Howard Payne's Home Sweet Home, in his own handwriting, Personal Account Book in John Howard Payne's MSS.

About February 15:

The collection of Original Drawings and Engravings formed by the late Harvey Nabe, of Brooklyn, containing a remarkable assemblage of rarities, mainly for the extra-illustration of Ireland's Records of the New York Stage. Also a large number of English Literary and Dramatic Portraits, Rare New York City Portraits and Views, with some very uncommon books.

Later in the season:

The remarkably choice collection of

the late Peter Gilsey, of New York City, embracing his unrivaled collection of Theatrical Coins, Medals and Tokens, his unique collection relating to Adah Isaacs Menken, including two hundred different portraits and many of her personal letters, many very choice original drawings, rare Mezzotint Portraits, Portraits and Views gathered for the illustration of the American and English Stage, a large collection of early Photographs of Celebrities, an exceptionally fine collection of daguerreotypes, including Edgar Allan Poe, Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, Henry Clay, Henry Ward Beecher and Catharine Sinclair Forrest.

MESSRS. BANGS & COMPANY, New York, announce the following important sales:

January 27:

Library of a well-known collector. About 5,000 volumes of rare and standard books.

In February (dates not determined):

Library of W. R. Weeks. Probably the largest private collection of New Jersey historical material in existence. The sale will also include other scarce Americana and a collection of coins.

Library of the late W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the Army. This is a library of miscellaneous character, but includes a large amount of medical items.

In March (date not determined):

A library of about 11,000 volumes, consisting of standard and miscellaneous works.

BOOK CLUB NEWS

GROLIER CLUB

The Grolier Club has announced the issue, in the near future, of a work which will prove to be one of its most interesting efforts in the art of bookmaking. This is a reprint in fac-simile of an English translation of the popular romance of the Middle Ages called "The Knight of the Swan," printed by Jean Petit at Paris, in 1504, in the book La genealogie auecques les gestes et nobles faicts darmes du trespreux et renomme prince Godeffroy de boulion: yssus et descendus de la tres noble et illustre lignee du vertueux chevalier au cyne.

The fable of "Le Chevalier au Cygne" was mentioned by Wolfram von Eschenbach in his poem called "Parzival." It was the subject of "Der Schwanritter," by Konrad von Würzburg, and was used several times by other German writers.

The English translation, which is entitled "The Hystory of the noble Helyas Knyght of the Swanne," was made by Robert Copland "at the ynstygacyon of the puyseaunt et Illustryous Prynce lorde Edwarde Duke of Buckyngham," who was beheaded in the Tower in 1512, and was printed by Wynkin de Worde, Caxton's assistant and successor, in the same year.

The book from which the reprint is made is printed on vellum, and, as it is the only known copy of Wynkin de Worde's edition of the romance, it is one of the scarcest English books in existence.

An historical preface by Mr. Robert Hoe has been prefixed to the work.

The illustrations and initial letters

of the reprint are fac-similes of the original woodcuts, and the text is printed from type modeled upon the original fonts of Wynkin de Worde, made especially for this purpose by Sir Charles Reed's Sons, of London. The book, which is to be in the form of a small quarto, will be bound in stamped pigskin, with unique metal clasps.

At the last monthly meeting of the club, held on the evening of the 6th of December, there was an exhibition of a collection of wood engravings after German masters, illustrating the progress of the art, from its beginning to the end of the sixteenth century.

THE CAXTON CLUB

The club has just published a monograph on "Thomas Berthelet, Printer and Binder," by Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum. It contains, besides other illustrations, a number of fac-simile plates by Griggs. This is followed by one on the "French Binders of the Eighteenth Century," by Octave Uzanne, and one on "William Caxton," by E. Gordon Duff.

It has in the press an edition of "Wau-Bun," by Mrs. Kinzie. This is edited by Mr. R. G. Thwaites, the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, of Madison, Wis. The book itself is a novel, which incorporates a great deal of information relative to early days at Fort Dearborn and Chicago. It will be illustrated with portraits and plates obtained from the Chicago Historical Society.

THOMAS HARIOT'S "BRIEFE AND TRUE REPORT OF THE NEW FOUND LAND OF VIRGINIA"

by luther s. livingston

T is right and proper that the first of The Bibliographer's facsimile reprints should be this thin quarto. It is the earliest printed original book in the English language relating to any portion of the country now embraced in the United States. Thomas Hariot (or Harriot, as his name is more generally spelled) had gone out with Raleigh's "first colonie" and had stayed on Roanoke Island, at the north end of Pamlico Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, and in the immediate vicinity, for almost a year. The primary purpose of the pamphlet was to induce "adventurers" to purchase stock in Raleigh's Company, or to become settlers themselves in the new lands. It is one of the earliest examples of a statistical resumé of the resources of any country of large extent.

The book is dated at end "February, 1588," which, according to our present reckoning, would be February, 1589, and it was probably printed the latter part of that month or early in March. As the volume contains neither publisher's nor printer's name, and was not entered at Stationer's Hall, we may presume that it was pri-

vately printed and probably in a small number.

Of this first edition only seven copies can be traced. One is in the Grenville Library of the British Museum, one in the Bodleian Library at Cambridge, and one in the University of Leyden. A fourth is in the library brought together by the late Henry Huth, and a fifth is, or was, in the library of the late Lord Taunton. Two'copies are in America: one (lacking four leaves, which are supplied in facsimile) is in the New York Public Library, Lenox Collection, and a second, the one from which this reprint is made, in private hands. This copy may, with some probability, be called Sir Francis Drake's. It was sold at Sotheby's in 1883, with other

HARIOT'S VIRGINIA

books from a library said to have been brought together by him. It is possible, however, that the collection, as such, may date no farther back than the time of his nephew, who published Sir Francis Drake Revised in 1626. At the sale in 1883 it was bought by the late Mr. Quaritch for £300. It was catalogued by him at £335, and sold, probably at this price, to the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch of New York. Since his death it passed into the collection of Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts, and recently, through the hands of two booksellers, into the unmatched collection of Mr. E. D. Church of New York.

A word as to Hariot, the author of the book, himself. He was born at Oxford in 1560, and was thus only twenty-five years of age when he came to Virginia. He graduated from the College at Oxford February 12, 1580, and was almost immediately employed as a tutor by Sir Walter Raleigh, being recommended to him by his expert knowledge of mathematics. Until Raleigh was beheaded in 1618 Hariot continued to be his best friend. Hariot made the last great discovery in the pure science of algebra, and shares with Galileo the honor of inventing the telescope. died July 2, 1621, of cancer of the nose, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Christopher, in London. A marble monument was erected over his grave by his friend the Earl of Northumberland, the inscription on which has been preserved in Stow's Survey of London. Church and monument were destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666. The church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but the monument was never restored. The old churchyard of St. Christopher is now the "Garden of the Bank of England," and there "in the loveliest spot in all London" repose the bones of Virginia's first historian.

This first edition of Hariot's Report is here for the first time reproduced in facsimile, although the second edition—a magnificent folio, illustrated with engravings by Theodore de Bry, after the original drawings of John White, Hariot's companion—published in Frankfort on the Main in 1590, has twice been reproduced by lithography. The book consists of 23 leaves, with one blank leaf at end completing the signature. Of these 46 pages, the first ten are reproduced in this number of The Bibliographer. The remainder will follow in succeeding issues.

A briefe and true re-

port of the new found and to be rayfed, as well marchantable, as others for victuall, building and other necessarie vier for the fethat are and shalbe the planters there; and of the nature and manners of the naturall inhabitants: Discovered by the
English Colony there finted by Sir. Richard Greinville Knight in the
yeare 1585, which remained vides the government of Rase Lane Esquier, one of her Maissies. Equience, during the space of wellne musches: as
the speciall charge and direction of the Honourable Sir.
WALTER RALEIGH Knight. Lord Warden of

he speciall charge and direction of the Honourable S1 R
WALTER RALEIGH Knight, Lord Warden of
the stanneries, who therein liash beens fauoured and authorised by her Maiestic and
her letters patents

Directed to the Adventurers, Fauourers, and Welwillers of the action, for the inhabiting and planting there:

By Thomas Harror; feruant to the about enamed Sir Walter, amember of the Colony, and there imployed in differential,



Imprinted at London 1588.





Rafe Lane one of her Maiesties

Equieres and Gouernour of the Colony in Virginia aboue mentioned for the time there resident. To the gentle Reader, wisheth all happines in the Lord.



Lbeit (Gentle Reader) the credite of the reports in this treatife contained, can little be furthered by the testimonie of one as my selfe, through affection iudged partiall, though without desert: Ne-

my particular friends, who conceive more rightly of me, to deliver freely my knowledge of the same; not onely for the satisfying of them, but also for the true enformation of anie other whosoever, that comes not with a pre-indicate minde to the reading thereof: Thus much vpon my credit Jam to affirme: that things vniversally are so truely set downe in this treatise by the author therof, an Actor in the Colony Saman no lesse for his honesty then

then learning commendable: as that I dare boldely anouch it may very well passe with the credit of truth enen among st the most true relatios of this age. Which as for mine own part I am readie anyway with my word to acknowledge, so also (of the certaintie thereof assured by mine owne experience) with this my publike assertion, I doe assirme the same. Farewell in the Lorde.





To the Aduenturers, Fauourers, and Welwillers of the enterprise for the inhabiting and planting in Virginia.



Ince the first vndertaking by Sir Walter Raleigh to deale in the action of discouering of that Countrey which is now called and known by the name of Virginia; many voyages having bin thither made at sundrie times to his great charge; as first in the yeere

1584, and afterwardes in the yeeres 1585, 1586, and now of late this last yeare of 1587: There have binditures and variable reportes with some slaunderous and shamefull speeches bruited abroade by many that returned from thence. Especially of that discovery which was made by the Colony transported by Sir Richard Greinnile in the yeare 1585, being of all the others the most principal and as yet of most essect, the time of their abode in the countrey beeing a whole yeare, when as in the other voyage before they staied but six eweekes; and the others after were onelie for supply and transportation, nothing more being discovered then had been before, Which reports have not done a little wrong to ma-

L.3. DS

Abriefe and true report

ny that otherwise would have also favoured & adventured in the action, to the honour and benefite of our nation, besides the particular profite and credite which would redound to them selves the dealers therein; as I hope by the sequele of events to the shame of those that have avouched the contrary shalbe manifest: if you the adventurers, fauourers, and welwillers do but either encrease in number, or in opinion continue, or having bin doubtfull renewe your good liking and furtherance to deale therein according to the worthinesse thereof alreadye found and as you shall vnderstand hereaster to be requisite. Touching which woorthines through cause of the diversitie of relations and reportes, manye of your opinions coulde not bee firme, northe mindes of some that are well disposed, bee settled in amy certaintie.

I have therefore thought it good beeing one that have beene in the discoverie and in dealing with the naturall inhabitantes specially imploied; and having therefore seene and knowne more then the ordinarie: to imparte so much vnto you of the fruites of our labours, as that you may knowe howe injuriously the enterprise is slaundered. And that in publike manner at this present chiefelie for two respectes.

First that some of you which are yet ignorant or doubtfull of the state thereof, may see that there is sufficient cause why the cheese enterpriser with the sauour of her Maiestie, notwithstanding suche reportes; hath not onelie since continued the action by sending into the countrey againe, and replanting this last yeere a new Colony; but is also readie, according as the times and meanes will associate, to follow and prosecute the same.

Second-

of the new found land of Virginia.

Secondly, that you feeing and knowing the continuance of the action by the view hereof you may generally know & learne what the countrey is, & thervpon confider how your dealing therein if it proceede, may returne you profit and gaine; bee it either by inhabiting & planting or otherwise in furthering thereof,

And least that the substance of my relation should be doubtful vnto you, as of others by reason of their diuersitie: I will first open the cause in a few wordes wherefore they are so different; referring my selfe to your fauourable constructions, and to be adjudged of as by good con-

sideration you shall finde cause.

Of our companie that returned some for their misdemenour and ill dealing in the countrey, have beene there worthily punished; who by reason of their badde natures, have maliciously not onelie spoken ill of their Gouernours; but for their sakes slaundered the countrie it selse. The like also have those done which were of their confort.

Some beeing ignorant of the flate thereof, notwithstanding since their returne amongest their friendes and acquaintance and also others, especially if they were in companie where they might not be gainefaide; woulde feeme to knowe so much as no men more; and make They stood no men so great trauailers as themselues. so much as it maie seeme vppon their credite and reputation that having been a twelve moneth in the countrey, it woulde have beene a great disgrace vnto them as they thought, if they coulde not have faide much whether it were true or false. Of which some have spoken of more then euer they faw or otherwise knew to bee theres othersome haue not bin ashamed to make absolute deniall of that which although not by them, yet by others A 4

Abriefe and true report

is most certainely and there plentifully knowne. And othersome make difficulties of those things they have no skill of.

The cause of their ignorance was, in that they were of that many that were neuer out of the lland where wee were seated, or not farre, or at the leastwise in sew places els, during the time of our aboade in the countrey; or of that many that after golde and siluer was not so some found, as it was by them looked for, had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies; or of that many which had little vnderstanding, lesse discretion, and more tongue then was needfull or requisite.

Some also were of a nice bringing vp, only in cities of townes, or such as neuer (as I may say) had seene the world before. Because there were not to bee sound any English cities, nor such faire houses, nor at their owne wish any of their olde accustomed daintie food, nor any soft beds of downe or fethers; the country was to them

miserable, & their reports thereof according.

Because my purpose was but in briefe to open the cause of the varietie of such speeches; the particularities of them, and of many enuious, malicious, and slaunderous reports and deuises els, by our owne countrey men besides; as tristes that are not worthy of wise men to bee thought upon, I meane not to trouble you withall: but will passe to the commodities, the substance of that which I haue to make relation of unto you.

The treatife whereof for your more readieview & eafier understanding I will divide into three speciall parts.
In the first I will make declaration of such commodities
there alreadie found or to be raised, which will not onely
serve the ordinary turnes of you which are and shall bee
the planters and inhabitants, but such an overplus sufficiently

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of the new found land of Virginia.

ciently to be yelded, or by men of skill to be prouided, as by way of trafficke and exchaunge with our owne nation of England, will enrich your selues the prouiders; those that shal deal with you; the enterprisers in general; and greatly profit our owne countrey men, to supply the with most things which heretofore they have bene faine to prouide, either of strangers or of our enemies: which commodities for distinction sake, I call Merchantable.

In the fecond, I will fet downe all the commodities which weeknow the countrey by our experience doeth yeld of it felfe for victuall, and fustenance of mans life; such as is vsually fed vpo by the inhabitants of the coun-

trey, as also by vs during the time we were there.

In the last part I will make mention generally of such other commodities besides, as I am able to remember, and as I shall thinke behoofull for those that shall inhabite, and plant there to knowe of; which specially concerne building, as also some other necessary vies: with a briefe description of the nature and maners of the people of the countrey.

The first part of Marchantable commodities.



Ilke of graffe or graffe Silke. There is a kind of graffe in the countrey vppon the blades whereof there groweth very good filke in forme of a thin glittering ikin to bee stript of It groweth two foote and a halfe high or

better: the blades are about two foot in length, and half inch broad. The like groweth in Persia, which is in the selfe same climate as Virginia, of which very many of the

A briefe and true report

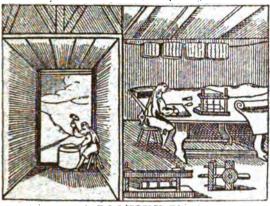
filke workes that come from thence into Europe are made. Hereofif it be planted and ordered as in Perlia, it cannot in reason be otherwise, but that there will rise in shorte time great profite to the dealers therein; seeing there is so great vie and vent thereof as well in our countrey as els where. And by the meanes of sowing & planting it in good ground, it will be farre greater, better, and more plentifull then it is. Although notwithstanding there is great store thereof in many places of the countrey growing naturally and wilde. Which also by proof here in England, in making a piece of silke Grogran, we found to be excellent good.

worme Silke: In manie of our iourneyes we found filke wormes fayre and great; as bigge as our ordinary walnuttes. Although it hath not beene our happe to have found such plentie as elsewhere to be in the countrey we have heard of; yet seeing that the countrey doth naturally breede and nourish them, there is no doubt but if art be added in planting of mulbery trees and others fitte for them in commodious places, for their feeding and nourishing; and some of them carefully gathered and husbanded in that fort as by men of skill is knowne to be necessarie: there will rise as great profite in time to the Virginians, as thereof doth now to the Persians, Turkes, Italians and Spaniards.

Flaxe and Hempe: The trueth is that of Hempe and Flaxe there is no great store in any one place together, by reason it is not planted but as the soile doth yeeld it of it selse; and howsoeuer the lease, and stemme or stalke doe differ from ours; the stuffe by the judgement of men of skill is altogether as good as ours. And if not, as surther proofe should finde otherwise; we have that experience of the soile, as that there cannot bee shewed anie reason

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Artistic Bookbinding.



A BOOKBINDER.

Comenius, " Orbis sensualium pictus," English edition, 1659.

HE LACK OF ORIGINAL DESIGNING

and the failure to combine perfection in all departments of the Art, has been the cause of the stagnation in American Bookbinding. It seems incredible, in view of the large number of bindings done in France each year, that the American binders should have made no attempt even to imitate the exquisite designs of the French masters. When, last April, Frederick Schleuning, the oldest established binder in New York City, combined with Ralph Randolph Adams, their

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avowed object was to raise American binding, not only to the level of foreign work, but also if possible, to create a new style of decorative leather bindings.

That the method of Viennese Inlaying Mr. Adams has revived and perfected, after many years of thorough and accurate experimentation, makes this effort possible, is shown by the great encouragement received, both in the way of work sent us by collectors, that has hitherto been sent to France and England, and also by the expressed commendation of our work in many papers and reviews. The lack of perfection in all departments of the Art, mentioned shove, is due to the fact that American binders have avowedly relied on the abundance of gold to cover the faults in sewing, forwarding, and covering. Note, also, the head-banding on American books. How few are hand-made on the book, and what a multitude are simply machine-made stuck on!

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

HOLBEIN AND JOHN BEWICK:

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

by WENDELL P. GARRISON.



ORE than twenty years have elapsed since I said my little say about Thomas Bewick, by general consent the father of modern wood-engraving. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of his death; and the medium, *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1878. I now return to the subject, but indirectly, for my chief business is with the

younger brother and pupil of Thomas, viz., John Bewick, who was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1760, and died untimely in 1795. It is my purpose here to deal with but a single example of his powers. I refer to the "upwards of fifty cuts" anonymously executed by him in 1787-8 for the *Emblems of Mortality* published by T. Hodgson in London in 1789. The date is of the great Revolution across the Channel, and the cuts possess a peculiar interest as marking the revolution in the art of wood-engraving initiated by Thomas Bewick.

My copy of the little volume which embalms them I owe to the generosity of my friend, Mr. Dean Sage, who bought it at the sale of the late Augustin Daly's effects in the spring of 1900. In the catalogue the cuts were ascribed to "T. Bewick." The error was pardonable, for the second imprint (Newcastle: William Charnley, 1789) expressly made claim on the title-page, "Engraved by Thomas and John Bewick." On the strength of this, Hugo, in

his Bewick Collector, coupled the two brothers as joint engravers also of the otherwise identical London imprint. However, a letter of Thomas Bewick to John, written January 9, 1788, while the work was in progress, sets the matter at rest in favor of the latter, to whom the elder brother may have lent his greater name. This letter will be found in full at page 90 of Robinson's Life of

Bewick (Newcastle, 1887).

Neither Hugo, nor any other bibliographer or biographer that I have met with, has penetrated the unique character of this imitation, not, as Hodgson says, "from a Painting in the Cemetery of the Dominican Church at Basil, in Switzerland," but either from some one of the ten editions of Holbein's Dance of Death (Simulachres de la Mort) led off by Trechsel in Lyons in 1538, and all printed from the same blocks, or else from who knows which of the numerous subsequent independent engravings? Ambroise Firmin Didot, in 1863, counted forty-eight of these on wood, to say nothing of forty-three engravings on copper. Austin Dobson, in his Thomas Bewick and His Pupils, is concerned only with the "general fidelity to Holbein" of John Mr. Robinson, in the work above cited. Bewick's *Emblems*. grazes the point, but misses it. He possesses John Bewick's tracings for the blocks, and remarks that "several have been only slightly traced on the wood"—a neglect which would have been simply impossible if a facsimile reproduction had been contemplated.

To come at once to the pith of the matter, what makes the volume under discussion remarkable in the history of art, apart from its being the first English reproduction on wood of the Holbein series, is the attempt to interpret in Bewickian "white line" the primitive mode of wood-engraving. For this latter the term "black line" would be the natural correlative. But some expla-

nation is here necessary.

"White line" is an attitude of mind, a principle of the craft. The thing itself—a white line produced otherwise than in the process of giving relief to a preindicated black line—is occasionally visible in cuts that long antedate Thomas Bewick. Up to his time, however, the art of wood-engraving consisted essentially, and we may say exclusively, in facsimile of a design drawn with pen-



THE PREACHER.
From Holbein's Original Drawing.

strokes upon the wood. The white spaces that resulted had no artistic value in the mind of the engraver; the wood sacrificed stood only for so much rubbish to be cleared away. Not so did Thomas Bewick conceive it. In the twenty-second chapter of his Autobiography, when discussing the "cross-hatching" imposed by Dürer and others upon the engravers of their day, he observes:

"I never could discover any additional beauty or color that the crossed strokes gave to the impression, beyond the effect produced by plain parallel lines. This is very apparent when to a certainty the plain surface of the wood will print as black as ink and balls can make it, without any further labor at all; and it may easily be seen that the thinnest strokes cut upon the plain surface will throw some light on the subject or design; and, if these strokes are made wider and deeper, it will receive more light; and if these strokes, again, are made still wider, or of equal thickness to the black lines, the color these produce will be a gray; and the more the white strokes are thickened, the nearer will they, in their varied shadings, approach to white, and, if quite taken away, then a perfect white is obtained. . . From that time I attempted color upon the wood,"

In other words, the elder engravers, like the designers whom they scrupulously followed, regarded the block as white paper, while Bewick regarded it as black. Form, not color, was the object of the hand that wielded the pencil or ploughed the wood. Each pen-stroke was or might be intentioned for its own sake—a line of beauty or of power. Bewick's "white line" was simply a means to an end—illumination and tint. Hence "stroke engraving" was his preferred term for it, and this is surely the better designation. When the late W. J. Linton says, at page 6 of his History of Wood-Engraving in America (Boston, 1882), "By pure white line I mean a line drawn with meaning by the graver," if he implies that this is the same kind of meaning which the black line of the draughtsman possesses, he rules out Bewick himself.

For various reasons, it seemed to me that it would be highly instructive to bring together Holbein's original drawings, the engravings after them in the Lyons edition of 1538, and John Bewick's translation of these in 1789. So far as I am aware, no part of this comparison has ever been made graphically, which is all the more surprising because the Lyons cuts have been discussed as if they contained all of Holbein. Present opinion is opposed to his having had any hand in the engraving of the Dance of



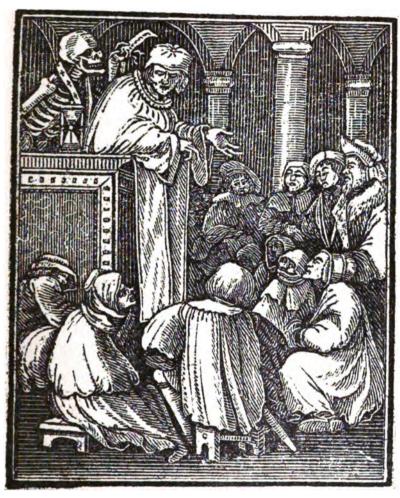
THE PREACHER.

Prom the Lyons woodcut of 1538.

Death, and Hans Lützelburger passes for the probable artist on wood. I think I shall help to show that Holbein probably did not redraw the subjects upon the block; and it will certainly appear that Douce was wide of the mark in surmising that a critical examination of the drawings might show them to be copies of the cuts!

Mr. Woodberry, in his History of Wood-Engraving (New York, 1883), followed a long line of authorities in placing the original drawings "in the cabinet of the Czar." The prime source of this misinformation was William Coxe, in his Travels in Switzerland, published in the same year with Bewick's Emblems. Dibdin repeated the error in his *Decameron* (1817), as did Douce in his Dance of Death (1833), Langlois in his Essai sur la Danse des Morts (1852), and Firmin Didot in his Essai . . . sur l'Histoire de la Gravure sur Bois (1863). My inquiries at St. Petersburg were rewarded with an official assurance that the Czar had never owned the drawings, and with a reference to the collection of Prince Lichtenstein in Vienna, following the true course of the drawings after the dispersion of the Alexander Gallitzin collection; but chance directed me finally to the actual possessor of them at this writing, M. Charles Sedelmeyer, the wellknown Paris art dealer and publisher. M. Sedelmeyer very obligingly favored me with two photographs from the series, at scale, from which I have made enlarged plates, herewith presented. The Lyons engravings, which were reduced from the drawings about one-third, have also been enlarged to match. For this opportunity I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Robert Hoe. Finally, John Bewick's cuts have been correspondingly brought up. ally, all lose something by this magnifying, except the drawing of The Preacher.

The Ploughman and The Preacher are typical of Holbein's method. The former is pure line, with a very little cross-hatching; The Preacher, reinforced with bistre, is an example of line and wash. The wash had to be translated into line by the engraver, as appears in the background and in the shading of the figures; and it is instructive to note that, except the cross-hatching in the vaulting, much of the architecture of the church might have been delineated by John Bewick with the same system of lines that



THE PREACHER.

Prom John Bewick's woodcut, 1789.

Lützelburger employed. In other words, opposite methods might have resulted in an identical appearance (superficially considered). A transcendent illustration of such a result is Kruell's superb portrait on wood of Daniel Webster, which ninety-nine persons in a hundred would take for a steel engraving, though it is as pure white-line as was ever produced, with not a particle of the steel

engraver's cross-hatching.

The drawings, it must be admitted, are superior to the Lyons engravings, which may well have been exquisite copies before the skillful but dangerous knife was applied to them. There is more atmosphere in The Ploughman, more mastery in the group of hearers in The Preacher, with less of the dim religious light. The Ploughman has, I think, fared the better of the two, but both show numerous liberties of the draughtsman upon the wood. will mention, in The Ploughman, (1) the slope of the field, much lowered, contrary to the moral of the Emblem, "In the sweat of thy brow"; (2) in consequence of this, a different (and shall we not say more forcible?) angle to the whip-lash, which in the drawing is almost lost in the boundary of the field; (3) the shortening of the ploughbeam, the conversion of the straight swingletree into a bowlike double tree, and the clear indication of the four traces. Altogether, too, the composition seems to me to have gained in unity at the draughtsman's hands. Firmness especially has been given to the middle distance, which Holbein fumbled. For the rest, Holbein's linear shading was generally followed, but not slavishly.

In the case of *The Preacher*, the draughtsman pretty certainly began with the pulpit, both heightening it and thrusting it forward into the church. This aberration gave less room for the hearers, who from eighteen become reduced to sixteen. The effective contrast of the face of the woman on the left against the pulpit drapery was abandoned. Holbein could hardly have been guilty of this in redrawing upon the wood. His copyist plainly shirked the invention of another figure on the extreme left to fill the space gained by the intrusion of the pulpit. The preacher's head, again, has been brought nearly to the crown of the arch in the background, and the arch is not interrupted by the pier on the left. The unrecognizable object held in Death's hand, by some called a jaw-

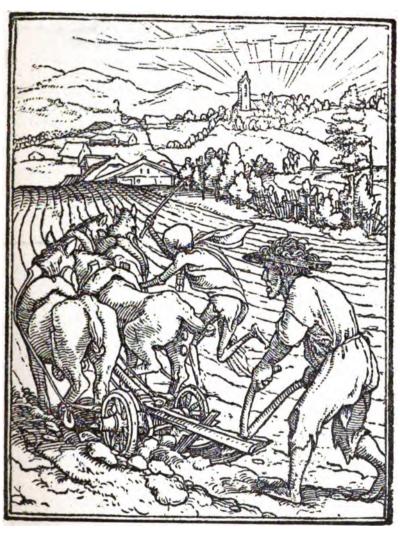


THE PLOUGHMAN.
From Holbein's Original Drawing.

bone, the draughtsman perhaps took for an inscribed scroll (Bewick frankly makes it so, and ties it with a ribbon). The preacher's left hand has lost all its subtlety of drawing, while his face has acquired a mild and unequivocal expression. In his Ariadne Florentina, Mr. Ruskin contests Dr. Woltmann's interpretation, "How skillfully is the preacher propounding his doctrines; how thoroughly is his hypocrisy expressed in the features of his countenance, and in the gestures of his hands." This fits the drawing very well. But no, says Mr. Ruskin, "I challenge you to find the slightest trace of hypocrisy in either feature or gesture. Holbein knew better." This fits the Lyons woodcut. Compare the two, and who can doubt that Holbein is in the drawing rather than in the engraving? All the faces of the congregation have, under the knife, suffered a loss in meaning.

If, now, we turn to John Bewick's cut after the Lyons Preacher, we perceive that four more auditors have slipped out of church, the vaulting has been remodeled, the window dropped, the panel of the pulpit robbed of its wavy design. But I will dwell only on two crucial instances of "white line." First is the uniform tint of the floor, achieved by straight horizontal lines, as contrasted with the short strokes in Lützelburger's rendering of Holbein's wash. Next, consider the chief column. Here again Lützelburger had to substitute lines for brushwork, and the rotundity of the pillar is expressed by two series of curved strokes, leaving the high light on the right. Bewick undoubtedly cut his curves continuously, from side to side, and then ran his graver through them for the high lights (main and secondary). It is certain, therefore, that Lützelburger's design was laid out for him with the pen. Bewick, of course, used some outlines, but cut freely in his shading.

The Ploughman Bewick carelessly reversed, having misapplied his tracing. He gave a new direction and curve to the driver's lash, and introduced a new motive by making the nigh rear horse the special object of Death's attention. He took the greatest liberties with the landscape, which he hopelessly vulgarized. The cause of this is noteworthy. It would seem as if he revolted at Holbein's contempt of chiaroscuro in making the shadows fall rather towards the sun than away from it. Bewick corrects this by leaving out the luminary and maintaining a general consistency



THE PLOUGHMAN.
From the Lyons woodcut of 1538.

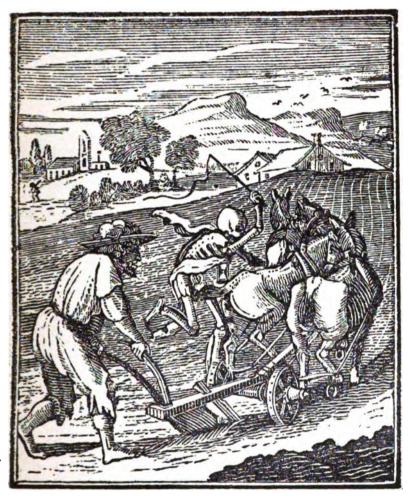
of light and shade. His treatment of the sky was thus foreordained. He white-lined a tint, in which a few clouds were crudely excavated as the sun's rays might and would have been, with more truth to nature in white than in black lines, as well as with less exertion for himself. This is precisely what happened in the case of the ploughed field below. Holbein indicated earth by a few cross-strokes at the upper end, but marked his furrows with black lines; Bewick tinted his field with horizontal lines, and drew the furrows white through these with his graver's point.

Does one feel in Bewick's *Ploughman* rather the breath of early dawn than the sunset and "diffused twilight" which Ruskin reads into the Lyons cut? All the commentators known to me (save Goette, who finds a different moral in the Emblem) assume with Ruskin the closing hour of the day as befitting the impending close of life. The sentiment might have been reinforced in a "last furrow," but, though the rustic is breaking the clods, the perspective of Holbein's drawing makes him rather deepening an old

furrow. Bewick alone avoids this semblance.

As Dr. Alexander Anderson, the first American wood-engraver (1775-1870), reproduced Thomas Bewick's Quadrupeds, so, in 1846, he paid a like compliment to John Bewick's Emblems of Mortality. One may see a specimen on page 5 of Linton's History, already cited, of which the frontispiece is a remarkable copy, by the same Anderson, of a copper engraving, Returning from the Boar Hunt, by Ridinger. This, while clearly betraying its metal original, is nevertheless a fine example of white line on a large scale.

In conclusion, since I have the floor, I may be permitted to retract a statement made in my article in *Harper's Magazine* in deference to the authority of M. Firmin Didot. I there credited Thomas Bewick with "discarding pear-wood and substituting box, which he engraved across the grain instead of 'on the plank way." Bewick made no such claim of originality for himself, and conclusive evidence to the contrary was lately furnished from a curious source. In the beautiful volume published in 1900, *Notes on a Century of Typography at the University Press, Oxford, 1693-1794*, by Mr. Horace Hart, Printer to the University, occur, at pages 113-115, specimens of flowered letters "deeply engraved



THE PLOUGHMAN.
From John Bewick's woodcut, 1789.

in boxwood," and known to have been used, some of them, as early as 1690. In his father's temporary absence, Mr. Harold R. Hart kindly ascertained for me that the letters were "cut on the end of the grain, and not on the plank way." The back of the letter L of the larger series was used by an amateur engraver of uncertain date for a man's bust, cut in very rude but indisputable white line—the body being merely blocked out, and therefore printing "as black as ink and balls can make it."

SOME LATE STATEMENTS ABOUT EARLY PRINTING.

by Rush c. HAWKINS.

EORGE Washington Moon, of England, has lately published a little work relating to the history of early printing. It goes without saying that he brings to the front the old and often repeated questions, of who, where and when; and after completing his work—the making us acquainted with his new discoveries and reasons

for sustaining his specially elaborated theories, he is about as far from showing satisfactory results as any of his argumentative predecessors. Scores of learned bibliographers have written upon these much mooted questions, but we are still without facts upon which to base positively accurate conclusions; and notwithstanding this late effort, the field remains open for new experiments by venturesome writers who may happen to believe they have made discoveries worth recording.

As the contest now stands the preponderance of unqualified, as well as admissible circumstantial testimony, is in favor of Gutenberg and Mainz, but the exact date still remains an open question.

The earliest books mentioning him by name, and giving Moguntia (Mainz) as the place, stand in the following order:

1. The 1468 Mainz edition of Justinian.

2. The 1470 (?) Paris edition of Gasparini Pergamensis Orthographiae Liber; the Fichet letter.

3. The 1474 Rome edition of the Chronica Summorum Pon-

ti ficum.

4. The 1476 Rome reprint of No. 3 by another printer.

5. The 1483 Venice edition of the Eusebii Chronicon.

In 1470 (?) there was issued at Cologne the first edition of the Fasiculus Temporum, a work which passed for an accurate Chronological history of the world. Its author was a Carthusian by the name of Werner Rolewinck. In regular order and under date of 1457 we find that books were printed, and in later editions at Moguntia; and that statement in substance was repeated (sometimes elaborated) in all the subsequent known editions issued in Germany, Italy, France, the Low Countries and Spain before the Seven of the thirty fifteenth-century editions were vear 1501. published by well-known printers at Strasburg—the home of John Mentelin, where he worked as a printer and publisher for about twenty years. They must have known him during his life; and it is neither probable nor possible that these Strasburg printers would have repeated such an error as the giving of the birthplace of the great art to Mainz when it rightfully belonged to their own These six items of disinterested cotemporaneous evidence, coming from well-accredited sources, while not conclusive as to facts, are entitled to considerable consideration by those who care to pass upon the questions of who and when.

Reference to the invention of printing in three editions of the Fasiculus Temporum.

From the second Cologne edition of 1474:

Aunflies mim aleimes subulicies folito filit. Et ipresse res librop miniplicant i fm

"The wonderfully quick and subtle art of making books by which printed books are multiplied in the world."

From the third Cologne edition of 1478:

Artifices mira celecitate fübtilices folito fiût-Et ipressores if brop multiplicant i crea orti fue attis habites in Magütia.

"The wonderfully quick and subtle art of making books by which printed books are multiplied in the world, the origin of which belongs to Mainz."

A new statement written by Henri. Wirczburg de Vach contained in the Roguemont edition of 1481:

Siboos imporfilonis fela fibrilifima old feculis inaudita, circa ber upa repitur in vide maguntina, alter è ara artifi, fila felap.p cui celeritatis exercitatio; thefaur delicinabilis fuple et fele que oes boles p irdinetti nature delicinit. Ji de plundis latibular tenebas plilis, middi bite in maligno po fità ditat partier et illulat. Tirtus eteni infinita librop, q quondo; athenis vel parill exerciti; findija fine bibliothecis facris panellimis dudda; findiolis manifelta fait, p bite in omni tribu, populo, nati one et lingua visiq disulgatur, ita ve verillime impletti cernius illud qi dicit paeriop.i. Sapia fo ris fidentia da voce fisi. In capite turbar ciamitat, in forib portar vebis plett verba fise dicis. Miquequo parusti diligitis infantis et. Quints vero porcos finere margaritas (ciam), nichil in bor pandentis ledif opinio, quo minus oblatas comparat margaritas.

"The truly ingenious art of printing books—an art unheard of in previous ages—is in these days discovered at Mainz. This is the art of arts, the science of sciences. For through the swift work of printing press an inestimable store of wisdom and knowledge, which all men instinctively crave, brought suddenly, as it were, out of the utter darkness of its hiding place, equally enriches and enlightens this our world, now fallen on evil days. For the unlimited power of books, which formerly at Athens or at Paris and other universities, or in monastic libraries, was appreciated only by the very few possessed of studious tastes, is through this art everywhere made known, in every tribe, people, nation and tongue, so that we see that literally fulfilled wnich we 'Wisdom crieth without; she read in the first chapter of Proverbs, uttereth her voice in the streets; she crieth in the chief places of concourse, in the openings of the gates of the city she uttereth her words, saying, How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity?' etc. Now, although we know that swine disdain pearls, the mind of a wise man is in nowise thereby hindered from hoping that pearls will be offered to him."

The original, of which this is a translation, is on the verso of leaf 89, was written by Wirczburg de Vach, and first printed in this edition, and after in others of Germany and France.

Rolewinck was a learned cleric, who, when he compiled his work, recorded what he heard without investigating; and it was quite in due course that he was led into the error, by hearsay, of giving the date of the first dated book as the year of the invention. The adoption of this date is an additional item of evidence sustaining the repeated assertion that the first printed Bibles were secretly passed off and sold for manuscripts.

The second chapter of Mr. Moon's book is devoted to the Bible of 42 lines formerly known as the Mazarin, but now called the Gutenberg Bible, and another of 36 lines better known as the Pfister Bible. He is strong in the belief that they were not issued as early

in the fifteenth century as is now generally believed. Up to a few years ago there had existed a rather well-settled belief that the latter came from the Bamberg press of Albert Pfister about the year 1461, and that the other was printed at Mainz by Gutenberg and Peter Schoiffer between the years 1450 and 1456. A copy in two volumes at the National Library, in Paris, has the following inscriptions in Latin, the first at the end of the Old Testament: "Here ends the first part of the Bible or Old Testament, illuminated or rubricated and bound by Henri Albec or Cremer on St. Bartholomew's day (Aug. 24), A. D. 1456. Thanks be to God"; and at the end of the New Testament, the second: "This book illuminated, bound and completed by Henri Cremer, Vicar of the Collegiate Church of Saint Stephen at Mainz, on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Aug. 15), A. D. 1456. Thanks be to God, Hallelujah."

Our author doubts the truthfulness of these inscriptions. He notes the variations in writing the name of Cremer, alleges absence of uniformity among the letters, want of similarity in the composition of the two sentences describing like incidents, and other short-comings are cited as sufficient reasons for casting the whole aside as being unworthy of credit. He is clear in his belief that although dated only nine days apart they were not written by Cremer. Quite likely true. Why should either or both have been written by him? Could they not have been written by an assistant or owner to make good an omission of Cremer? There is no hint in their composition connecting him with the writing; on the contrary, the inference flowing from their substance is the other way—written by some other person.

In relation to fifteenth century and earlier writings there is a well-settled legal test, always to be applied in passing upon the question of their credibility. Each, as a rule, must be considered by itself, "and in the absence of direct or strong circumstantial evidence, destroying the integrity of these ancient writings, we are compelled to accept them as they are for exactly what they appear to be. We are not permitted to cast them aside as worthless, or doubt their value as evidence, because it may suit the purpose of some person intent upon making an ingenious argument, favoring some technical sense of historical accuracy, which may

appear to be in the interest or justice." In passing upon the value of these inscriptions, as evidence, the question as to whether or not they were written by Cremer is of questionable importance.

In January, 1878, they were submitted to a thorough examination, made by gentlemen of experience who were regarded as experts: The late Monsieur Theirry-Poux, then in charge of the Incunabula of the National Library, one of the experts from the Manuscript Room whose name cannot now be recalled, and a third not an expert who was present as a looker-on. Both volumes were removed from their glass case in the Salle Mazarin, placed in a brilliant light and carefully examined with a strong magnifying glass, and criticised from every conceivable standpoint. The conclusion reached was: That the writing was cotemporaneous, i. e., written when dated and both by the same hand. The question whether by Cremer or another was not considered.

The next group of objections is founded upon the absence of uniformity among the letters of the 42-line Bible: "It has two capital A's, two capital C's, two capital V's, twenty-three duplicate small letters, seventeen duplicate compound letters, and five duplicate abbreviation letters. So there are in it more than twice as many duplicates as there are letters in the Roman alphabet; and

in this respect the 36-line Bible is no better."

Possibly this schedule of printers' shortcomings may stand for a serious fault of some sort. But what does the fact of their existence in these Bibles prove or disprove that is material to the main issue? The fifteenth century jumble of sizes and forms of letters, in the same book, has never been seriously considered or explained. It is probable, however, in most instances, that some of the letters used for printing books having these irregularities were worn out sooner than others, and replaced from other fonts of different character and sizes. Reference to any considerable collection or Incunabula will show that this particular kind of faulty execution was not rare; and an examination of some of the manuscripts in vogue at the time, and followed by the maker of the letters in question, might show some, if not all, of the variations noted.

The continuous portion of this effort against the supposed date of issue of these Bibles ends by the production of evidence showing too many punctuation signs. It is asserted that the earlier

printed books with movable type used but one dot (.) and always on a line with the lower end of the small letter, and in later books in positions; the second above the bottom line (·) and then came the double dot (:), and after, the interrogation, sometimes wrong end up and often the right side turned to the left (?).

In this connection, a *Donatus*, an early school book of 1467, is referred to as having but one dot. In addition, as evidence supporting the assault upon the date of issue, there are statements of inapplicable facts, quotations and argument in abundance; but the combination is difficult to follow and to little purpose, since the gist of the whole, according to the authors' theory of facts, is as follows:

"If, then, this *Donatus*, with its almost primitive form of punctuation, was not printed until 1467 at the earliest, certainly the Mazarin Bible, which is from the same type, could not, judging from its much later style of punctuation, have been printed before 1470."

This summary is clear, but not quite true or satisfactory in its conclusions. Manuscripts of the same kind of letters and in use at the time these Bibles were issued have the single and double dots, sometimes filling out ends of lines, and possibly for ornament as well as for primary use of punctuation; and the British Museum Zylographic copy of the Ars Moriendi, of about 1450, has them thus (.) (:) (...) for ends of sentences and pages. We next find them in the two Bibles, and with them for the first time the interrogation. The latter was doubtless invented by Gutenberg for use in the books of the Bible having questions.

We find the dots punctuations in the Psalters of 1457 and in the Durandus of 1459, the Constitutions of Clement V of 1460, and the Catholicon of the same year, and the three punctuations, together, appeared in full force for the third time in the Mentelin Bible of 1459 and '60, and the interrogation to an extent, previously, in both Psalters (?), but it did not come into general use during the fifteenth century. Its absence from this or that book, or any series of earlier publications, cannot be regarded as convincing proof of any particular or important proposition relating to priority of issues from the first presses.

The ending chapters, three and four, of this publication are devoted chiefly to the trying to prove that a 65-line *Catholicon* is the first type-printed book now known. Several authorities are quoted,

whose inconsequential statements and speculations do not sustain the proposition; the water-marks of the paper are cited in evidence as to priority, but prove no fact of special value, and the seemingly all-important matter of the punctuations is again brought to the front and elaborated, and there are statements as to facts which may not rest upon substantial foundations; and generally, the conclusions submitted are not well enough sustained to upset previous findings or to unsettle well-established beliefs as to the main points involved.

The better answer at present known to the author's discoveries, the evidence upon which they are based and his elaborated arguments, is to be found upon page 24, where we find the following admission: "I have said that the 65-line A Catholicon and the Speculum Naturale were printed from the same type, but that the punctuation of the latter is more recent in style than is that of the former."

It is now generally admitted among Incunabulists that the surest way of ascertaining the name of the printer, place of printing, and date of issue, where there is no Colophon, or these facts not stated elsewhere in a book, is to find another of the same type and manner of execution having the information required, and compare the two together. In this instance, we know that John Mentelin, of Strasburg, who issued the Speculum Naturale in 1473, was the printer of the 65-line A Catholicon about the same time. In presence of this admission, that both books are of the same type, all arguments based upon too many punctuation signs, the use of this or that paper with such and such water-marks, and unsustained theorizing, must fall to the ground; and the verdict must be that both came from the press of Mentelin about the same time, i. e., 1473.

In the days of first printings of movable type printed books, full fonts were scarce, and doubtless expensive, and probably in continuous use until worn out. If we doubt this proposition, we are compelled to credit the owner of this particular font with the unbusinesslike neglect of giving this scarce source of current revenue an unexplained rest of twenty-eight years. Probably this font was first used in printing the four speculums issued by Mentelin in 1473 (?), and then for the *Catholicon*, which may have been executed in 1475 instead of 1445.

A word more relating to the inscriptions: Our author finds the

Bible in which they were written could not have been printed before 1470. If that date is admitted, the important question of motive for the antedating of fourteen years presents itself. What could have been the object of such a, certainly at that time, petty deception? The Koster claim to the invention of printing did not appear until one hundred and eighteen years (1588) after the printing of the Bible, i. e., the earliest date accorded by our critic. Is it possible that such an imposture, an objectless fraud, could have been perpetrated for the mere love of deceiving, for which no possible or perceptible interest could have been served? In this instance, the self-evident entire absence of motive must be regarded as a sufficient answer to this latest group of new discoveries.

Of the art of printing it may be said: It never was invented, but gradually grew, from the bringing together from time to time of

many inventions, to its present state.

First came the rude wood-cuts of sacred subjects used by the priests and monks for teaching the ignorant scriptural lessons. Then came the partly Zylographic books—wood-cuts at top of the page with written explanations below; and, later on, both were cut upon the same block, making what are now known as Block or Zylographic books. From these must have been evolved the original thought about the necessity for movable type; and Gutenberg probably was the first to practice experiments which culminated in the production of the 36-line and the 42-line Bibles.

He died in 1468, and from the time we first hear of him, in 1439 to 1461 or '62, when he retired from active work, he was engaged in developing the art of printing as it was known before the power press came into existence. Of these facts there is some direct, positive evidence, and considerable of the strong circumstantial

that has never been shaken.

THE BATTLE OF BROOKLYN.

by PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

HE farce of *The Battle of Brooklyn*, published in New York in 1776, was privately reprinted in 1873, and is mentioned in Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* and Hildeburn's *Printers and Printing in Colonial New York*, without notice being taken of one remarkable peculiarity. As Thomas, Sabine, and many other

historians have made well known, the attitude of Rivington's paper towards the Whigs drew upon that printer their vengeance, and on November 27th, 1775, an armed company, or mob, descended upon his printing office, broke his presses, and carried away his types, which, if tradition speaks truly, were melted and run into bullets. By his own statement, we know that in January, 1776, Rivington left New York for London in the ship Sansom, in company with a number of loyalists. Nine months later, in September, 1776, New York was occupied by the British troops, and with the abandonment of the island by the Continental army, all the Whig printers then in the city of New York withdrew, with their presses and types, and this included Hugh Gaine, who retired to Newark, and there printed for a few weeks. This latter printer left behind him in New York what was apparently the larger part of his printing establishment, which was promptly utilized by the British to print a newspaper, until in November Hugh Gaine returned to New York and resumed the printing of the paper himself. In that paper, The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, there presently appeared, under date of December 16th, 1776, (No. 1312) the following advertisement:

THE

BATTLE OF BROOKLYN,

A

FARCE

O F

TWO ACTS:

As IT WAS PERFORMED ON

LONGISLAND,

On TUESDAY the 27th Day of August, 1776.

By the Representatives of the Tyrants of

AMERICA

ASSEMBLED AT PHILADELPHIA.

For as a Flea, that yoes to bed, Lies wish his tail above his head. So in this in ngrel State of ours, The rabble are the supreme pow'rs; Who've hors'd us on their hacks, to shew us A jadish trick, at last, and throw us.

HUDIBRAS.

N E W - Y O R K:
PRINTED for J. RIVINGTON, in the Year of the
RESELLION. 1776.

This Day is Published. And to be had at James Rivington's, Price One Shilling. The Battle of Brooklyn, A Farce of Two Acts: As it was performed on Long Island, On Tuesday, the 27th Day of August, 1776. By the Representatives of the Tyrants of America, Assembled at Philadelphia.

In the forthcoming Journals of Hugh Gaine, it is noted, under September 25th, 1777, that James Rivington arrived from England, and the Mercury for September 29th gives an account of the welcome accorded to him as follows:

"On Thursday Evening last the House of Loosley and Elms, King's Head Tavern, was elegantly illuminated, to testify the joy the true Sons of Freedom had on the arrival of Mr. Rivington from England. This Gentleman, with unparalleled Fortitude, having nobly disdain'd to usher to the World any inflammatory Pieces, which might be productive of introducing Anarchy, instead of Constitutional Authority, into this once happy Country, felt, in the severest Degree, the Rage of Popular Delusion.—Liberty he always firmly adher'd to; Licentiousness from his Soul he ever detested. . . . A Person in Honour to free Press, extemporary pronounced this:

"RIVINGTON is arriv'd . . . let ev'ry man This injur'd Person's Worth confess; His loyal Heart abhor'd the Rebel's Plan, And boldly dar'd them with his Press."

With Rivington's press and types destroyed in November, 1775, and Rivington himself absent from America from January, 1776, to September, 1777, it becomes a question of no little interest at what press this pamphlet was printed, and how Rivington's name came to figure in the advertisement and in the imprint.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIOPHILE (November 15).

Gaston Duval treats bibliographically and historically (16 pp.) Le Plain-Chant Gregorien et les editions de Chant liturgique de Ratisbonne et de Solesmes.

Abbe A. Tougard explains the means of distinguishing Les Premieres Impressions du Dictionnaire de l'Academie (11 pp.).

Forty works are described bibliographically by the Abbe J. B. Martin, in an article on certain incunabula in private ecclesiastical libraries of France.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIOPHILE (December 15).

Le graveur Augustin de Saint-Aubin et la Bibliotheque du Roi (14 pp.) is an article by Henri Maïstre, in which the relations of this engraver of the eighteenth century to the Royal Library are treated from documentary sources.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (November).

Léon G. Pélissier continues in this number (20 pp.) his account of the Podocataro Collection, begun in the October issue. In an appendix he prints the text of seventeen of the documents.

Oskar Meyer writes (5 1-3 pp.) of the Librarians' Section of the fortysixth meeting of German philologists and educators, held at Strassburg in October. It was hoped that the recently organized Society of German Librarians would consolidate with the aforesaid section, but opposition being prevalent to this plan, the writer suggests as an alternative the holding of simultaneous meetings in cooperation one with the other.

Dr. Ch. Euschedé, of the Haarlem firm of Joh. Euschedé and Sons, gives (3 pp.) an answer to Dr. Schreiber, in a controversy between them, about the true invention of printing. Euschede says the kernel of the matter is this, that the invention of printing is not the casting of movable letters, but solely the discovery of the "Gussform." The invention, he believes, lies in the idea, and not in its further adaptation or enlarged use. He concludes with some irony that the whole representation of Schreiber in the Mentz Festschrift, from which the controversy arose, has for him (Euschede), as a typefounder and technical man, very little value.

H. de Rothschild has issued a first supplement, for the literature of 1900, to his *Bibliographia Lactaria*, or books about milk. It consists of 98 pp., and is published at Paris by O. Doin. The latest enumeration of the British Museum shows a grand total of over two million volumes. The library has 16,000 volumes of London newspapers, and besides 47,000 volumes of the newspapers of Wales and other parts of England, 10,000 of Scotland, and 9,000 of Ireland. The annual increase in this field for England, Scotland and Wales, amounts to 1,650 volumes. A copy of every copyrighted work issued in Great Britain goes by law to the library, which would seem to indicate that its capacity must be overtaxed.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (December).

Several articles of particular value to librarians appear in this number, among them one by R. A. Fritzsche on literary worth from the librarian's standpoint.

Dr. W. L. Schreiber, in a reply to Dr. Euschede's animadversions, which appeared in the November issue, says that Gutenberg was indeed the inventor of "spaces," in spite of what Fournier and Euschede say in rebuttal, and that these "spaces" were made of lead and not of paper or wood, as Euschede claims. Schreiber cites pretty conclusive evidence in favor of his contention, and adds that the controversy is closed so far as he is concerned. In a footnote the editor humorously remarks: "Auch für die Redaktion dieses Blattes."

Theodor Aufrecht has compiled a catalogue of Sanscrit manuscripts in the library of the University of Leipzig, as vol. I. of Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Universitatis Lipsiensis (Leipzig: Otto Harassowitz, 1901, vi + 493 pp. 8°). He describes

1,389 items, the oldest manuscript being of the sixteenth century.

The "Hof-und Staatsbibliothek" of Munich received in the autumn of 1900 a collection of 150 papyri, consisting of Greek, Latin, Demotic, Coptic, Arabic, etc., texts, dating from the third century B. C. to the ninth century A. D.

The University Library of Tubingen has received by gift from Prof. Konrad Beyer, of Wiesbaden, the fine library of Dr. Heinrich Brugsch-Pascha, the Egyptologist.

In No. 228 of the "Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel," A. L. Jellinek presents his first installment of a Bibliographie der neuen Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete des Buchwesens, 1901.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (December 14).

Dr. Franz Falk, of Mentz, has produced a volume (vi+336 pp.) which has especial interest for Gutenberg specialists, as well as for theologians, entitled: Bibelstudien, Bibelhandschriften und Bibeldrucke in Mainz vom achten Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart (Mainz: Franz Kirchheim). It is illustrated.

In "Le Theatre Francais Avant le Periode Classique" (1548-1635), Prof. Eugène Rigal, of the University of Montpellier, gives not only the history of the French drama for that period, but indicates in an appendix the bibliography as well.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (December 21).

As an anniversary publication to the completion of the first fifty years of public libraries in Berlin, Arend Buchholtz has written Die Volksbibliotheken

und Lesehallen der Stadt Berlin, 18501900 (Berlin, printed by Otto Holten,
1900, 4°, 111 pp.). The edition consists of 700 copies. It is regrettable,
says the reviewer, Paul Trommsdorff,
that Berlin has no great City Library,
and that only 28 smaller institutions
were founded during the period, whose
administration is to this day in the
hands of schoolmasters—the libraries
themselves being adjuncts of the
schools.

A Japanese, Tomitsu Okasaki, has written in German a history of the literature of his country: Geschichte der japanischen Nationallitteratur von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart (Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1899, 8°, ix+153 pp.). In the five chapters of his book he gives a survey of the literature from A. D. 600 to about 1868.

Students of the archæology of Athens will find a bibliography of 108 pp. of works relating to that ancient city, in Solone Ambrosoli's *Atene*, published by Ulrico Hoepli, 1901.

A bibliography of the early hymnbooks of Strassburg forms part of a volume by Friedrich Hubert, entitled: Die Strassburger liturgischen Ordnungen im Zeitalter der Reformation (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1900).

THE LIBRARY (July).

This issue of the magazine was delayed "through the breakdown of the Paper Maker's Machinery." It contains a fine portrait frontispiece of Antony Panizzi, a former eminent chief librarian of the British Museum, to whose growth and systematizing he contributed so much. A sketch of him, which accompanies the portrait, may well serve as an adjunct to Fagan's biography in two volumes. Cyril Davenport, in an article on "Some Popular Errors as to Old Bindings," points out the means of knowing the original bindings of Thomas Berthelet, Mary Collet, Samuel Mearne, Le Gascon, and Nicholas Eve—with particular reference to certain imitations which are offered as originals by the booksellers.

W. H. Allnutt, whose Notes on Printers and Printing in Provincial Towns was published with an alphabetical table in 1879, and who contributed to Bibliographica a chronological account of "English Provincial Presses" to the year 1750, continues his good work by a worthy article (18 pp.) entitled, "Notes on the Introduction of Printing Presses into the Smaller Towns of England and Wales, after 1750 to the end of the Eighteenth Century." The arrangement is chronological.

"The Libraries of Greater Britain" (9 pp.) are described by J. R. Boosé. Only about ten libraries are considered.

William E. Axon has discovered some new material about "The Licensing of [Walter] Montagu's Miscellanea Spiritualia," which is the basis of an interesting article (5 pp.).

The Central Catalogue of the Prussian Libraries (8 pp.) describes the system projected by the authorities for a joint catalogue of the libraries of Prussia.

Bernard R. Green, of the Library of Congress, to whose engineering skill that library is very greatly indebted, gives a detailed account of the "Mechanical Book-Carriers in the Library of Congress" (16 pp.), accompanied by plans and views which illustrate their operation. Dr. Garnett also furnishes a note.

Henry R. Plomer has added another

excellent chapter to the history of the literature and printers of the sixteenth century, in his study of "Thomas East, Printer" (13 pp.), which should not be overlooked by specialists of this interesting period.

"Leather for Bookbinding" is a subject which interests a good many people, and is treated of by H. B. Wheatley in a scientific manner (10 pp.), in a report of a committee appointed to investigate

the subject.

The American contingent of the Bibliographical Society of London, having become familiar with M. Claudin's The First Paris Press, issued by that Society, will want to possess also his monumental work: Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France au XVe et au XVIe Siècle, of which the first two volumes were recently issued by the Imprimerie Nationale at Paris, and a long review (9 pp.) in this number of The Library, whets the appetite for a feast of the original. Three more volumes are to be issued.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD (October).

This number is almost wholly devoted to a discussion of systems of library cataloguing. E. Wyndham Hulme, of the Patent Office, London, has an article (7 pp.) on "The Subject Catalogue in Scientific and Technical Libraries"; J. Henry Quinn takes the side of the "Classified Catalogue" (7 pp.), and W. E. Doubleday that of the "Dictionary Catalogue" (11 pp.), in an examination of the comparative merits of the two systems.

"Leather for Bookbinding" (3 pp.), continues the investigation of the problematic subject, toward the solution of which our English confrères are con-

tributing much.

PETERMANNS MITTEILUN-GEN AUS JUSTUS PERTHES' GEOGRAPHISCHER ANSTALT (Vol. 47, No. X., 1901).

Dr. Rudolph A. Hermann, in a study on "Die Bevölkerung der Insel Pitcairn als Gegenstand wissenschaftlicher Untersuchung," gives a chronological list of the more important literature relating to the Pitcairn Islanders, from 1818 to 1901.

POLYBIBLION, REVUE BIB-LIOGRAPHIQUE UNIVERSELLE (November).

Students of that profound work: De Imitatione Christi, will be glad to know of a series of monographs by Mgr. P. E. Puyol, noticed in this number, which were published at Paris by Retaux, in 1898. They are as follows: (1) Descriptions bibliographiques des manuscrits et des principales éditions du livre De Imitatione Christi; (2) Paléographie, classement, généalogie du livre De Imitatione Christi; (3) Variantes du livre *De Imitatione* Christi; (4) De Imitatione Christi, libri quatuor; (5) Les Quatre Livres de l'Imitation de Jesus-Christ, Traduction et Commentaires; (6) La Doctrine du livre De Imitatione They are the mature results Christi. of thirty years' study in this field.

POLYBIBLION. REVUE BIB-LIOGRAPHIQUE UNIVERSELLE (December).

René Kervilier last year (1901) communicated to the Acad mie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres a monograph "Répertoire général de biobibliographie bretonne."

Dixième Bibliographie géographique annuelle, for the year 1900, was pub-

lished recently by Colin et Cie of Paris, in an octavo volume of 320 pp. In certain respects it excels its predecessors, and gives not only the principal works and articles printed during the year, but also the chief geographical publications which were exhibited or brought together for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Its 908 numbers furnish to the geographer and the traveler a body of precious facts.

Paul Fournier, professor of the University of Grenoble, has written a description and history of a "Missel lyonnais du xiiie siècle" (Lyon: Vitte, 1901. 8°, 23 pp.). This fine manuscript on parchment furnishes important data to the historians of sacred music, and is written in the neumic notation. Fournier's study is divided into two parts; the first is an analysis of the manuscript, while the second contains his observations deduced from it.

A contribution toward the history of printing in the province of Liège is presented in "De Pouille ou Depouille" (Verviers: Féguenne. 8°, 22 pp.). This is a family name of printers of Verviers (1798-1881), whose history has been traced back to 1539.

REVISTA DELLE BIBLIO - TECHE (Vol. xii, Nos. 9-10).

The work and aims of the Società Bibliografica Italiana are fully outlined in this number.

Collectors of Napoleoniana will be interested in Dr. Alberto Lumbroso's article (about 8 pp.), "Dei principali Repertori bibliografici per la Storia del Direttorio, del Consolato e dell' Impero," which deals with the literature relative to this stormy period of French history.

Dr. Giovanni Bresciano, Sub-Librarian of the University of Naples, continues his "Bibliografia statutaria delle Corporazioni romane di Arti e Mestieri," begun in earlier numbers of this review, and to be continued in subsequent issues. This part ends with the description of item 780.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCHER-FREUNDE (December).

Dr. Adolf Schmidt, in a valuable illustrated article (7½ pp.) entitled: "Interessante Bucheinbände der Grossherzoglichen Hosbibliothek zu Darmstadt," describes minutely some choice examples of early bookbindings, particularly of the fifteenth century, accompanied by six plates.

K. E. Graf zu Leiningen-Westerburg contributes a descriptive account (10 pp.) of "Künstler-Kalender" (Art Calendars or Almanacs) which have been published in Germany since 1885. He describes these interesting productions in three groups, representing distinctive types of illustration, among them Otto Hupp's "Münchener Kalender"; Kühn's "Deutsche Kalender," illustrated by E. Doepler; Kühn's "Herzen Kalender," also illustrated by Doepler; "Thuringer Kalender," illustrated by Ernst Liebermann; and "St. Georgen-Wand-Kalender," illustrated by G. A. Closs. Eight plates accompany the text.

Dr. Leopold Hirschberg gives an instructive account of Ludwig Bechstein (7½ pp.), as a contribution to the hundredth anniversary of the birth of that poet and literary historian.

In a short illustrated article, entitled "Zwei Bauerntänze" (Two Peasant Dances), Dr. Heinrich Meisner describes two very rare (one perhaps

unique) broadsides of the sixteenth century, which are preserved among the collection of broadsides in the Königliche Bibliothek at Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 3d ser., vol. 6 (1901), there is a long contribution on "Primate [James] Ussher's Library before 1641," by H. J. Lawlor.

In the American Journal of Philology, vol. 21 (1900), Samuel B. Platner describes fourteen manuscripts of Cicero's letters to Atticus, which

are in the Vatican Library.

Dr. Ledler has written an account of Gutenberg's residence at Eltville for the Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichte.

vol. 31, pt. 2.

The German Society of Bibliophiles (Gesellschaft der Bibliophilen), founded in 1899, and having now a membership of over 500, expects to issue a dictionary of anonyms (Deutsche Anonymen-Lexikon) in three volumes, as an annual publication for the years 1901, The work will not 1903 and 1905. be published, but is to be issued for the members. It promises to fill a longfelt need, in an extraordinary degree.

Francisco A. D. Icaza, of the Spanish Academy, has made an important critical contribution to Cervantiana, published at Madrid: Suarez, 1900, entitled: "Las 'Novelas ejemplares' de Cervantes; sus criticos; sus modelos literarios; sus modelos vivos y su in-

fluencia en el arte."

Adrien Naville has issued a second edition, revised, of his "Nouvelle Classification des Sciences." Paris: Alcan, 1901.

In a volume on Les Principes fondamentaux de l'histoire (Paris: Leroux, 1899), a theoretic work on history considered as a science, A. D. Xénopol indicates all the literature on the subjects he treats, so far as known to him—a kind of bibliographical review of sources.

In the volume Annuaire du Conseil héraldique de France, 14th year, will be found an ample bibliography of the publications issued by the members of that Society during 1900-1901.

There has recently appeared a new volume of M. Dauze's Index Bibliographique, in which he brings the record of French book sales up to 1898.

The various colleges of Cambridge, England, are doing much for scholarship by issuing catalogues of their manuscripts. Several have already appeared, including King's, Jesus, Peterhouse, and Sidney Sussex Colleges. The latest, the first two volumes out of three, by Dr. Montague R. James, is of The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge: a Descriptive Catalogue. It includes the only extant manuscript of Origen's De Oratore; an eighth century copy of the Pauline epistles, said to be in the handwriting of Bede; an illustrated thirteenth century Apocalypse; the holographs of Milton's minor poems, of Tennyson's In Memoriam, and of Thackeray's Esmond: to must be added copies of Chaucer and Piers Plowman.

Paul Lacombe has issued as a brochure, in a limited edition, a bibliography of the writings of Nicolas Michel Troche, which has special interest to students of the history of Paris.

François Courboin, of the Department of Prints of the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, has compiled a Catalogue Sommaire des Gravures et Lithographies in the "Réserve" of that library (Paris: Georges Rapilly, 1900-1901. 2 vols., 8vo). It describes 11.866 items.

Dr. Paul Dorveaux, of the University of Paris, has edited a reprint of the first edition of Sébastien Colin's Declaration des abuz et tromperies que font les Apoticaires (Tours: Mathieu Chercelé, 1553), in which the titlepages of early editions are reproduced in fac-simile and a bibliography of Colin is given.

A new history in German, of Polish literature, by A. Bruckner, has been published by C. F. Amelang, of Leipsic. It is the first volume in a series which is to give the history of the literatures of

Europe and Asia.

Dr. Alberto Lumbroso is the editor of a new magazine, the first number of which appeared in October, which is entitled Revue Napoléonienne. A prospectus states that the Review will present unpublished documents, original articles in various languages, reproductions of rarities and bibliographical data. It is published at Tourin by Francesco Casanova.

In the Journal of Theological Studies, vol. III., No. 9, A. C. Headlam writes of "The Clementine Literature," while J. P. Arendzen speaks of "An Entire Syriac Text of the 'Apostolic Church Order."

The fifth series of Baudrier's Bibliographie Lyonnaise, to the end of the 16th century, with 257 fac-similes, has been recently published jointly by Louis Brun of Lyons and A. Picard of Paris. This extensive work is a real

bibliographical monument.

To vol. IV., No. 4, of Neues Archiv für die Geschichte der Stadt Heidelberg und der Rheinischen Pfalz, F. W. E. Roth contributed the following articles on the history of printing in that city: "Geschichte und Bibliographie Heidelberger Buchdruckereien 1485-1510," "Zur Geschichte der Buchdruckereien Heidelberger Verlagsgeschäfte 1558-1618," and "Die Kurfürstliche Hof-und Universitats-druckerei zu Weinheim 1700."

A work of great value to students of Boccaccio is announced by George Westermann, of Braunschweig, namely, Boccaccio—Funde, edited by Oskar Hecker. It contains hitherto lost pieces from the library of the great Italian author, in his handwriting, accompanied by 22 exact fac-similes.

In the Bulletin de la Société de Géographié d'Alger there appeared a "Revue bibliographique des travaux sur la géographie de l'Afrique septentrionale. 4 Année," which was also issued separately (Algiers, 1901).

REVIEWS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STEVEN-SON. CATALOGUE OF A COL-LECTION OF THE BOOKS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IN THE LIBRARY OF GEORGE M. WILLIAMSON, GRAND VIEW ON HUDSON. THE MARION PRESS, JAMAICA, QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK, 1901. 125 COPIES ON PLATED PAPER AND 25 ON JAPAN PAPER.

When the late Charles B. Foote sold his library in three sales, in 1894 and 1895, he retained the works of a few authors, in which he had an especial personal interest. Chief among these was a set of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, and he continued to add to them until his death. Mr. Foote's wonderful collection of the first editions of Stevenson's works forms the larger portion, though by no means the entirety, of the matchless collection now owned by Mr. Williamson, and described in this beautifully printed Catalogue.

Mr. Williamson was fortunate enough, a few years ago, to secure in one lot a series of volumes all given by Stevenson, or by his mother, to his old nurse, Alison Cunningham. Some items also were secured from the A. J. Morgan collection, and a few from the collection of the late P. G. Hamerton.

The collection includes all the early rarities, which may be called Stevenson's juvenilia.

The Pentland Rising, 1866. The author's first book.

The Charity Bazaar, 1868.

The Edinburgh University Magazine. Stevenson was one of the editors of this little college magazine. Four numbers only were ever published.

Notice of a New Form of Intermittent Light for Lighthouses. A presentation copy with inscription.

On the Thermal Influence of Forests. This and the preceding are two scientific treatises which are the only published results of the author's early training towards the trade of his forefathers, an engineer.

An Appeal to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland. The rarest of all published books by Stevenson. This is a presentation copy from Stevenson to Mr. Foote, with autograph inscription, and with a fine autograph letter inserted, in which the author says: "I have always admired collectors, perhaps for their similitude to pirates."

There are also all of the "Davos Platz" booklets and circulars printed by Lloyd Osbourne & Co. such as Black Canyon, Moral Emblems, Not I, and the rest, as well as a copy of an earlier piece of similar character, Vol. I, No. 3, of The Surprise, "Edited and published Semi-monthly by S. L. Osbourne & Co." in San Francisco. This is the copy which

was given by Stevenson to his mother, and sold at Sotheby's in April, 1899, for £21:5. This is, we believe, the only record of sale. We do not know how many numbers were published; indeed, we believe this is the only reference to the item in print. We have ourselves seen only the half of one other number.

Of other little known pieces, the following are perhaps the most interesting and the rarest.

The Silverado Squatters, one of a few copies put up for copyright in England. As a matter of fact the book is nothing more or less than some leaves from the Century Magazine, with a specially printed cover. Mr. Williamson says that ten copies were prepared but in Sotheby's Catalogue of July 28, 1899, where this copy brought £20:10 it is stated that only six were printed. We know of no other record and never saw another copy.

Kidnapped, a 27-page pamphlet, with the imprint "Published for the Author by James Henderson," etc., without date. This contains only the first ten chapters of the story as published in book form. It was apparently issued for copyright purposes. The text differs in a few minor particulars from the published edition. This is the only copy known to us, being the one which sold at Sotheby's in April, 1899, with the statement that it had been given by Stevenson to his mother. It brought £30 at that sale.

The Master of Ballantrae, dated 1888. This is one of only ten copies printed to secure copyright. Inserted is a letter from Mr. Charles Scribner, in which he says, "This is the only copy which has gone out from this office to any one in this country."

The book contains only five of the twelve chapters included in the complete edition published in 1889.

The South Seas. Printed in 1890 to be cut up for distribution as "copy" among a syndicate of newspapers. Only 22 copies were printed, of which 14 were destroyed. This is a presentation copy from Mr. Edmund Gosse, with a letter inserted in which these particulars are given. The book was not published in England until 1900, though it appeared in the United States in 1896.

Weir of Hermiston. One of "about six copies printed in three parts and issued from January to March, 1896." It contains one less chapter than the regular edition, and a comparison shows that the text varies in a number of minor particulars.

Some other privately printed items, of little less rarity or interest, are:

Ticonderoga, 1887. Printed for copyright, in an edition of 50 copies. Also a second private edition, printed specially for his Hawaiian Majesty King Kalakaua, with a letter from the DeVinne Press saying that only two copies were printed.

Father Damien. The original Sydney edition, also the Australian Star of May 24, 1890, in which Stevenson's article first appeared, there having the title, In Defence of the Dead.

An Object of Pity. Called by Mr. Gosse "the most unattainable of all R. L. S.'s productions." This was a series of short stories more or less connected, written by Stevenson and his friends in Samoa in 1892. It was privately printed, in a very small number, Mr. Gosse says, "I think only 35," by Lady Jersey, one of the authors.

R. L. S. Teuila. A little volume of verses and inscriptions by Steven-

son, privately printed.

The rarest first edition of Stevenson is without much question the preliminary issue of his first volume of poems A Child's Garden of Verses. This has the title Penny Whistles. Mr. Williamson has included a description of this item in order to make his Bibliography complete. It is the only item of any importance as a first edition of Stevenson which he does not possess. This little volume contains only 48 pieces, whereas in the published volume there were 74. Nine of the pieces in Penny Whistles, however, were not reprinted in A Child's Garden of Verse, and several of the poems which were reprinted are very much altered. We believe only two copies of the original issue are known.

PETER EDES, PIONEER PRINT-ER IN MAINE, a Biography. His diary while a prisoner by the British at Boston, in 1775, with the Journal of John Leach, who was a prisoner at the same time. Edited by Samuel Lane Boardman, Bangor. Printed for the De Burians, 1901. Small 4to, pp. ix,

(5), 159, (1). 111.

The first publication of the De Burians is an appropriate one for the Society, for, though Edes was not, as the title page would have one to infer, the first printer in the then district, and now State of Maine, yet he was among the early adventurers in the trade, and was a printer about whom there is considerable interest. Mr. Boardman. who modestly styles himself "Editor" on the title-page, has contributed a most admirable biography of the old printer, of some sixty pages, describing his beginnings in Boston as the son and apprentice of Benjamin Edes, his

setting up for himself, first in Boston, and later in Newport, his final removal to Maine, where, at Augusta, and then at Bangor, he had a press and a newspaper, this part of the work being fully illustrated with half-tone reproductions of title pages, MSS., and other cognate matter. Following this, such of Edes' letters as could be found are printed, and then an account of the Edes press, and its issues. After this comes a reprint, a "Diary of Peter Edes, the oldest printer in the United States, written during his confinement in Boston by the British, one hundred and seven days, in the year 1775," first printed in a small octavo pamphlet at Bangor, in 1837, for the benefit of the printer, in the financial straits of his last years, and now, though of slight interest, a pamphlet of such rarity that it is very difficult to obtain.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BIBLI-OGRAPHIES CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED WITH OCCASIONAL NOTES, AND AN INDEX BY ASKEL G. S. JOSEPHSON. CHICAGO, MCMI. 8VO, pp. 45.

The present work, for which "completeness is not claimed," contains titles, some abbreviated, some in full, and some lined, of one hundred and fifty-six different works, printed between the years 1664 and 1900, with many valuable and critical notes, which prove the author well versed in his subject, although in his preface he offers an apology for their not being longer and fuller. We trust Mr. Josephson will meet with encouragement sufficient to induce him to issue the second edition, which he promises, if it be called for... The pamphlet is, we understand, the first issue of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, and is a creditable piece of typography.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS BANGS & COMPANY, New York, announce the following sales to take place this spring:

The Library of John E. Burton, Esq., of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. A very large collection (over 12,000 volumes) of Standard General Literature, Illustrated Works, and a special collection of Lincolniana (about 300 volumes), all well bound.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION.

"The Burton library was the accumulation of a lifetime, for its owner was a mere boy when he began to form it. For many years, during the flush times in the eighties, when he was one of the leading men concerned in the great mining enterprises of the Gogebic range, Mr. Burton was untiring in his search for books that appealed to his tastes, and bookdealers in all the large cities of this country and in London, Paris and Amsterdam, the great book marts of the world, were on the lookout for treasures sought by Mr. Burton. At many of the great book auctions in Boston and New York his representatives were on hand to bid in what he wanted."—Milwaukee Free Press.

The Library of the late Isaac Dayton, of this city. A large collection of the best and, in many cases, rare editions of the famous authors, long sets of the best-known and valuable magazines and reviews—altogether the most attractive gathering of readable and generally desirable books offered at public sale this season. The library is in excellent condition, a

great number of books in elegant bind-

The Books and Library possessions of the late William Carey, of the Century Co. The Books include many presentation copies from the Authors—set of the Grolier Club Publications, Standard Authors, etc., Pamphlets, with personal interest, Framed Engravings, Etchings, etc. Between 5,000 and 10,000 Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, many of which have never been published.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, JR., New York, announces that

The sale of Part VI. of the Library of the late Thomas Jefferson McKee will take place in March.

It will comprise his collection of Americana, which, while not extensive, contains works of remarkable interest and rarity. Included are Roger Williams's Key to the Indian Languages of America (Robert Southey's copy), 1643; Woods' New England Prospect, 1634; Colden's Two Indian Tribes, printed by William Bradford at New York in 1727, a magnificent copy in the original binding; a list of books offered at public sale in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, in 1744, supposed to be unique; The Indian Wars of New England, in the four parts, uncut, 1676; Smith's Virginia, 1624; Horsmanden's Negro Plot; Smith's Histories of New York and New Jersey, in original editions, etc.

The works relating to New York City and Long Island form an important part of the collection. Mormon literature, Oneida Community and Shaker publications are also well represented. A number of the more noted American Bibles appear in the collection, including the only known copy of the 1752 edition of the Baskett Bible, the first one printed in America in the English language.

A portion of the miscellaneous library of Mr. McKee, comprising many works of remarkable interest and rarity, will be included in this sale.

Mr. Anderson will offer for sale later in the season an exceptionally choice private collection of books, manuscripts, engraved portraits and views, autograph letters, maps and plans, original drawings, etc. These are largely of early American interest, and represent the gatherings of one who was "in the field" a full quarter of a century ago, when such items were obtainable. The collection of early American maps is

particularly noteworthy, and among the books are many that occur for sale in auction rooms only at long intervals. Some of the best-known artists are represented in the drawings, and the Revolutionary period is particularly well covered in the collection of engraved portraits, many of them being superb specimens in mezzotints.

MESSRS. DAVIS & HARVEY, Auctioneers, Philadelphia, announce the sale of the library of Wm. R. Weeks, Esq., of New York, on March 5 and 6. This library contains much valuable material relating to America. They also report the sale of the library and engraved portraits belonging to the estate of Thomas Donaldson, deceased, and Henry S. Cushing, late of Philadelphia, on March 13 and 14. The catalogue shows items of rare Americana and early English, and portraits of eminent Americans.

BOOK CLUB NEWS.

THE GROLIER CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Club was held on the evening of Thursday,

January the twenty-third.

The President, Mr. Howard Mansfield, in his address, reviewed the work of the year, and showed the following gratifying results in exhibitions and

publications.

The exhibitions have been: —
Selected Works of the Poets Laureate;
Etchings, by Corot, Daubigny and
Légros; Engravings by Women; Dramatic Prints; a collection of Bookbindings presented to the Club by Mr.
S. P. Avery, illustrating the history of
the craft; Engravings by Gilbert
Stuart, and German Woodcuts of
the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.

The publications are: Title Pages As Seen By A Printer | With Numerous | Illustrations In Facsimile | And Some Observations On The Early | And Recent Printing Of Books | By | Theodore Low DeVinne. broad octavo, copiously illustrated, printed on Italian hand-made paper from the Renner type that was used first for the Life of Dante, published It is one of the most approin 1900. priate and satisfactory publications of the Club, both in the matter of the text of its distinguished author and in Three hundred and its appearance. eleven copies were printed.

Catalogue of An Exhibition of Selected Works of The Poets Laure-

ate of England.

An octavo, uniform with the publication of 1900, entitled Catalogue of an Exhibition of First and Other Editions of the Works of John Dryden. It was limited to an edition of three hundred copies on Van Gelder paper and is illustrated with a mezzotint portrait of Ben Jonson, engraved by S. Arlent Edwards from the original portrait by Honthorst.

The History of | Helyas | Knight Of The Swan | Translated By Robert Copland From | The French Version Published In | Paris In 1504. A Literal Re- | print In The Types of Wynkin | De Worde After The | Unique Copy Printed | By Him Upon Parch- | ment In London | MCCCCCXII.

After the President's address, two copies of the Helyas, printed on vellum, were put up at auction, and, with spirited bidding, brought the high prices of five hundred and twenty and five hundred and twenty-five dollars respectively. Two of the mezzotints of the Honthorst portrait of Jonson, drawn on the copper by S. Arlent Edwards for the Catalogue of the Works of the Poets Laureate, and specially colored, were also similarly sold. They each brought the sum of fifty dollars.

A unique exhibition of mosaic bookbindings had been arranged for the occasion, and will remain open to the public until the twenty-second of the It comprises specimens of bookbinding in color of the last four centuries, and illustrates, with completeness, the history of this, the highest form of the art. Among the books are examples of the work of the Eves, Le-Gascon, Padeloup, Derome, the Mearnes, Thouvenin, Simier, Capé, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Mercier, Michel, and many others. It is noticeably rich in eighteenth and nineteenth century French bindings; but if it had no other claim to distinction, all bibliophiles would pronounce the exhibition exceptional in having eight out of twenty-two masterpieces of that most celebrated mosaic leather worker, Trautz-Bauzonnet. It is doubtful if so many of these valuable little volumes were ever seen together before. This is also true of the almost equally perfect examples of the work of Cuzin.

A large showing is made of books bound by French workmen at the Club Bindery in this city, and the work of Mr. William Matthews is well represented.

CAXTON CLUB.

The Club reports that its edition of Wau Bun, by Mrs. Kinzie, which was announced as in the press in the January number of The Bibliographer, has been issued.

The monographs by E. Gordon Duff and Uzanne will probably not be ready before Autumn.

Charles V. Lummis, who has been engaged for some time upon a translation of Dreagra's Conquest of Mexico for the Club, promises to complete the work this year.

The Annual meeting of the Club took place on February 1, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: George S. Payson, President; John A. Spoor, Vice-President; Frederick W. Goobin, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following members of the Council were elected for three years to fill the Class of 1905:

Albert L. Baker, Henry K. Gilbert, George Merryweather, Everett L. Millard, Herbert S. Stone.

THE DE BURIANS.

Elsewhere, the first publication of this Club is briefly noticed. In the introduction to it, the following account of the Society is given:

"The De Burians is a Club of booklovers, organized at Bangor, Maine, in 1000. Its members were at first accidentally drawn together, one by one. from community of taste and a common love for books, book-lovers, authors and literary and historical studies. The casual acquaintance of the members. and their informal talks on bookish subjects and matters pertaining to literature and the personality of authors, led to the belief that a somewhat informal but at the same time authoritative organization might more closely unite its members, and lead to more enjoyable intercourse and better results. Accordingly the Club was formed, officers chosen, and the name adopted from that old monastic book-lover, Richard De Bury, Bishop of Durham, who collected the first private library in all England, and wrote the first treatise on the Love of Books-a treatise now existing in many noble editions and dear to the hearts of all booklovers.

"The objects of the De Burians, of Bangor, are: The holding of social meetings to talk about books, the reading of papers by its members, with discussions of the same, and the printing of occasional books in limited editions. So far as the first of these objects is concerned, it may be said that the Club has been productive of great enjoyment to its members. Their meetings have been occasions of satisfaction, and the papers read have given pleasure to all."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SO-CIETY OF CHICAGO has issued the following letter to the Honorable Committee on Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, St. Louis.

Gentlemen: The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, an organization founded "to encourage and promote bibliographical study and research," having due regard for the great advances made in bibliographical research and studies in the United States, and being of the opinion that the widespread interest now manifested in bibliographical labors merits the attention of your Honorable Exposition Company, begs leave herewith respectfully to submit to your Honorable Committee the following proposal, namely:

That your Honorable Committee recommend the appointment of a Commissioner of Bibliography for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, whose duties shall be:

First: To have supervision and final control of all bibliographical publications that may be issued in connection with the Exposition, and to undertake for his own part the editing of a series of bibliographies of subjects relating to the Louisiana purchase, and the political, industrial and intellectual development of the territory concerned, and other subjects that may prove pertinent.

Second: To collect a complete set of all printed matter relating to the Exposition, and to compile an accurate catalogue thereof.

Third: To arrange for an international bibliographical exhibit, with the idea of keeping the same intact after the close of the Exposition as a permanent bibliographical library.

The development of public libraries during the last quarter century has been very remarkable, and it is with great satisfaction that this Society learns of the plans of Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, the able librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, for a comprehensive exhibit showing the development and working of free libraries. Closely allied to the work of the more scholarly class of libraries is the preparation of bibliographical material and the pursuit of bibliographical investigation, the results of which are so manifestly of the first importance to the student engaged in research.

It would be particularly striking to set forth the wonderful growth of that part of our country known as the "Louisiana Purchase," through a bibliographical presentation of the literature dealing with the history of that section. Such bibliographies, besides rendering distinct and valuable assistance to the historical student, would serve at the same time to indicate the present standpoint, methods and achievements of that important branch of scholarly research called scientific bibliography.

The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, in submitting this proposal, begs to hope for full and careful deliberation of the same by your Honorable Committee, and ventures to add that it is prepared to render through its

properly constituted officers, any assistance which your Honorable Committee may desire in the furtherance of this or similar plans looking to the recognition by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of a widespread and important department of scientific activity.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Society,

Camillo von Klenze,

President.

Askel G. S. Josephson, Secretary. Chicago, November 22, 1901.

CHARLES EVANS, secretary and librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, has issued a circular announcement of his plans for the publication of a comprehensive and elaborate record of American Bibliography 1639-1820 A. This is to be "a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in the United States of America, from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820, with bibliographical and biographical notes." The first volume will cover the period 1639-1749, and it is thought that in all the work will comprise six volumes, one volume appearing each year. Evans's purpose is to furnish a record of American literary production from its beginning to the period where the work is taken up more or less fully by available publications, as Roorbach (1820-1861), Norton (1852-1855), Kelly (1861-1871), and then through the "American catalogue" volumes. The publication of the work is undertaken as a private enterprise by Mr. Evans, and it will be sold only by subscription, each copy being signed and numbered. The work will be chronological in arrangement, with full indexes of authors and subjects and printers and publishers, and it is estimated that when it is completed it will embrace about 70,000 titles. The price will be \$15 per volume. The circulars, which give full particulars in an original and interesting manner, may be obtained of Mr. Evans, 1045 Pratt Avenue, Rogers Park, Chicago.

JOHN LOUIS HANEY AND ABRAHAM S. WOLF ROSEN-BACH, of the University of Pennsylvania, announce that they have been engaged for several years upon "an extensive bibliography of English and American literature," with the intention of supplying "a definitive finding-list for all books, theses, monographs, magazine articles and reviews, dealing with significant English and American authors and their works." It is purposed to include German, French and other foreign material. The compilers state that they realize "that it will be necessary to ask for the co-operation of scholars and bibliographers who have paid special attention to detailed portions of the subject, but deem it advisable to defer a request for such aid until we have made definite arrangements for the publication of the work."

MR. EDWARD E. AYER, of Chicago, has been well known for a long time as a collector of everything relating to the North American Indians. His collection of Indian weapons, household utensils, ornaments, etc., was presented some years ago to the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, and he intends that his remarkable collection of books and manuscripts (without doubt the finest in existence, having the Indian as its chief motive), shall go to the New-

bury Library of that city. He is now having prepared a catalogue of his library, which will prove one of the most important bibliographical undertakings of its character ever carried out in America. He has aimed to include in his collection every book which treats at greater or less length of the American Indians, or which throws light upon their history, their language, their manners and customs, etc., as well as books in the various Indian languages. This scheme systematically carried out, as has been done by Mr. Ayer, necessarily includes a great number of the very rarest Americana, such as the narratives of. the early voyagers and accounts by the first settlers in North and South Amer-The catalogue will be enriched with elaborate ethnological and historical notes, many by specialists, and each book will be treated primarily from the standpoint of its value as a source of knowledge regarding the In addition, there will be bibliographical notes consisting of lists of editions, bibliographical references, The collations will be made as accurate as possible, modern books being treated as carefully as the earlier and rarer volumes of greater market Among the annotators already engaged on different sections of the work are such well-known gentlemen

as Mr. Alexander Brown, author of the Genesis of the United States, Mr. George Parker Winship, Librarian of the Carter-Brown Library, Mr. Wilberforce Eames and Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, of the New York Public Library, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Mr. Charles Lummis, of California, and others.

QUERIES.

By an undated "vote" of the General Court of Massachusetts, but which, through its matter, can be placed within the years 1645-7, it was ordered that, if the "magistrates" concur, a work "lately printed in England," entitled "Unitie our Dutie," should "be printed and sent abroad into all ye partes of our jurisdiction . . . that this order should be prefixed to the Booke."

The English edition referred to is "Unitie our Dutie; in Twelve Considerations, humbly presented to the learned Brethren of the Presbyterian Judgment. London, 1645," and copies are to be found in the British Museum and the Bodleian.

Does any one know of a copy of the American edition?

P. L. F.

HARIOT'S VIRGINIA.

On the following eight leaves are fac-simile reproductions of pages 11 to 26 of A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, by Thomas Hariot, London, 1588, the first ten pages of which were reproduced in the January issue of The Bibliographer. The remaining pages are to follow in succeeding issues.

of the new found land of Virginia.

reason to the contrary, but that it will grow there excellent well; and by planting will be yeelded plentifully: seeing there is so much ground whereof some may well be applyed to such purposes. What benefite heereof may growe in cordage and linnens who can not easily vndersand?

Allum: There is a veine of earth along the sea coast for the space of source or sistie miles, whereof by the iudgement of some that have made trial heere in England, is made good Allum, of that kinde which is called Roche Allum. The richnesse of such a commoditie is so well knowne that I neede not to saye any thing thereof. The same earth doth also yeelde white Copresse, Natrum, and Alumen plameum, but nothing so plentifully as the common Allum; which be also of price and prositable.

Mapeib, a kinde of earth so called by the naturall inhabitants; very like to terra Sigillata: and having beene refined, it hath beene found by some of our Phistions and Chirurgeons to bee of the same kinde of vertue and more effectuall. The inhabitants vse it very much for the cure of sores and woundes: there is in divers places great plentie, and in some places of a blewe sort.

Pitch, Tarre, Rozen, and Turpentine: There are those kindes of trees which yeelde them abundantly and great store. In the very same lland where wee were seated, being sisteene miles of length, and siue or sixe miles in breadth, there are sewe trees els but of the same land; the whole lland being sull.

Sassafras, called by the inhabitantes winauk, a kinde of wood of most pleasant and sweete smel; and of most rare vertues in phisick for the cure of many diseases. It is sould by experience to bee farre better and of more view then the wood which is called Guaiacum, or Lignum vita, For B 2.

Abriefe and true report

the description, the manner of vsing and the manifolde vertues thereof, I referre you to the booke of Monarate, translated and entituled in English, The install newes

from the West Indies.

Cedar, a very sweet wood & fine timber; wherofis nelts of chests be there made, or timber therof sitted for sweet & fine bedsteads, tables, deskes, lutes, virginalles & many things else, (of which there hath beene proofe made already,) to make vp fraite with other principal commodities will yeeld profite.

wine: There are two kinds of grapes that the foile doth yeeld naturally: the one is small and sowre of the ordinarie bignesse as ours in England: the other farre greater & of himselse hushious sweet. When they are planted and husbanded as they ought, a principall commoditie of

wines by them may be raised.

Oyle. There are two fortes of Walantes both holding oyle, but the one farremore plentifull then the other. When there are milles & other deuises for the purpole, a commodity of them may be raised because there are infinite store. There are also three seuerall kindes of Berries in the sorme of Oke akornes, which also by the experience and vse of the inhabitantes, wee finde to yeelde very good and sweete oyle. Furthermore the Beares of the countrey are commonly very fatte, and in some places there are many: their fatnesse because it is so liquid, may well be termed oyle, and hath many speciall vses.

Farres: All along the Sea coast there are great store of Otters, which beeyng taken by weares and other engines made for the purpose, will yeelde good profite. Wee hope also of Marterne farres, and make no doubt by the relation of the people but that in some places of

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of the new found land of Virginia.

of the countrey there are store: although there were but two skinnes that came to our handes.

Luzarnes also we have vnderstanding of although for the time we saw none.

Deareskinnes dressed after the manner of Chamoes or vndressed are to be had of the natural inhabitants thousands yeerely by way of trafficke for trisles: and no more wast or spoyle of Deare then is and hath beene ordinarily in time before.

Ciner carres: In our trauailes, there was founde one to have beene killed by a faluage or inhabitant: and in an other place the smell where one or more had lately beene before: whereby we gather besides then by the relation of the people that there are some in the countrey: good

profite will rife by them.

Iron: In two places of the countrey specially, one about sourescore and the other sixe score miles from the Fort or place where wee dwelt: wee sounde neere the water side the ground to be rockie, which by the triall of a minerall man, was sounde to holde yron richly. It is sounde in manie places of the countrey else. I knowe nothing to the contrarie, but that it maie bee allowed for a good marchantable commoditie, considering there the small charge for the labour and seeding of men: the infinite store of wood: the want of wood and deerenesse thereof in England: & the necessity of ballasting of shippes.

Copper: A hundred and fiftie miles into the maine in two townes were founde with the inhabitaunts diuerse small plates of copper, that had beene made as were vnderstood, by the inhabitantes that dwell farther into the countrey: where as they say are mountaines and B'3.

Abriese and true report

Rivers that yeelde also whyte graynes of Mettall, which is to bee deemed Silver. For confirmation whereof at the time of our first arrivall in the Countrey, I sawe with some others with mee, two small peeces of silver grosly beaten about the weight of a Testrone, hangyng in the eares of a Wireans or elnesse Lorde that dwelt about sourcescore myles from vs; of whom thorowe enquiry, by the number of dayes and the way, I learned that it had come to his handes from the same place or neere, where I after vnderstood the copper was made and the white graynes of mettall sounde. The aforesaide copper wee also sounde by triall to holde silver.

Pearle: Sometimes in feeding on muscles wee founde some pearle; but it was our hap to meete with ragges, or of a pide colour; not having yet discovered those places where wee hearde of better and more plentie. One of our companie; a man of skill in such matters, had gathered together from among the savage people aboute sine thousande: of which number he chose so many as made a sayre chaine, which for their likenesse and vnisformitie in roundnesse, orientnesse, and pidenesse of many excellent colours, with equalitie in greatnesse, were verie sayre and rare; and had therefore beene presented to her Maiestie, had wee not by casualtie and through extremity of a storme, lost them with many things els in comming away from the countrey.

Sweete Gummes of divers kindes and many other Apothecary drugges of which wee will make speciall
mention, when wee shall receive it from such men
of skill in that kynd, that in taking reasonable paines
shall

of the new found land of Virginia.

shall discouer them more particularly then wee haue done; and than now I can make relation of, for want of the examples I had prouided and gathered, and are nowe lost, with other thinges by causualtie before mentioned.

Dyes of diners kindes: There is Shoemake well knowen, and vsed in England for blacke; the seede of an hearbe called Wasewowr, little small rootes called Chappager; and the barke of the tree called by the inhabitaunts Tangomockomindee: which Dies are for diners forces of red: their goodnesse for our English clothes remayne yet to be proued. The inhabitants vse them onely for the dying of hayre; and colouring of their faces, and Mantles made of Deare skinnes; and also for the dying of Rushes to make artificiall workes withall in their Mattes and Baskettes; having no other thing besides that they account of, apt to vie them for. If they will not proue merchantable there is no doubt but the Planters there shall finde apte vses for them, as also for other colours which weeknowe to be there.

Oades a thing of so great vent and vse amongst English Diers, which cannot bee yeelded sufficiently in our owne countrey for spare of ground; may bee planted in Virginia, there being ground enough. The grouth therof need not to be doubted, when as in the llandes of the Afores it groweth plentifully, which is in the same climate. So likewise of Madder.

We carried thither Suger canes to plant which beeing not so well preserved as was requisit, & besides the time of the yere being past for their setting when we arrived, wee could not make that proofe of them as wee defired.

Not-

Abriefe and true report

Notwithstanding, seeing that they grow in the same climate, in the South part of Spaine and in Barbary, our hope in reason may yet cotinue. So likewise for Orenges, and Lemmons: there may be planted also Quinses. Whereby may grow in reasonable time if the actio be diligently prosecuted, no small commodities in Sugers, Suckess, and Marmalades.

Many other commodities by planting may there also bee railed, which I leave to your discret and gentle confiderations: and many also bee there which yet we have not discouered. Two more commodities of great value one of certaintie, and the other in hope, not to be planted but there to be raised & in short time to be provided and prepared, I might have specified. So likewise of those commodities already set downe I might have said more; as of the particular places where they are founde and best to be planted and prepared: by what meanes and in what reasonable space of time they might be raised to profit and in what proportion; but because others then welwillers might bee therewithall acquainted, not to the good of the action, I have wittingly omitted them: knowing that to those that are well disposed I haue vttered, according to my promise and purpose, for this part sufficient.

The

of the new found land of Virginia. The second part of suche commodities as Virginia is knowne to yeelde for victuall and sustenance of mans life, visually fed upon by the naturall inhabitants: as also by us during the sime of our aboad. And first of such as are

sowed and busbanded.

Agetowr, a kinde of graine so called by the inhabitants; the same in the West Indies is called Mayze: English men call it Guinney wheate or Turkie wheate, according to the names of the countreys from whence the like hath beene brought. The graine is about the bignesse of our ordinary English peaze and not much different in forme and shape: but of divers colours: some white, some red, some yellow, and some blew. All of them yeelde a very white and sweete flowre: beeing vsed according to his kinde it maketh a very good bread. Wee made of the same in the countrey some mault, whereof was brued as good ale as was to bee defired. So likewise by the help of hops therof may bee made as good Beere. It is a graine of marueilous great increase; of a thousand, fifteene hundred and some two thousand fold. There are three sortes, of which two are ripe in an eleuen and twelue weekes at the mostformetimes in ten, after the time they are set, and are then of height in stalke about fixe or seuen foote. The other fort is ripe in fourteene, and is about ten foote high; of the stalkes some beare foure heads, some three, some one, and two: euery head containing fiue, fixé, or feuen hundred graines within a fewe more or lesse. Of these graines besides bread, the inhabitants make victuall ey-

A briefe and true report

ther by parching them; or feething them whole yntill they be broken; or boyling the floure with water into a

pappe.

Okindgier, called by vs Beanes, because in greatnesse & partly in thape they are like to the Beanes in England; sauing that they are statter, of more divers colours, and some pide. The lease also of the stemme is much different. In taste they are altogether as good as our English

peaze.

Wickonzowr, called by vs Peaze, in respect of the beanes for distinction sake, because they are much lesse; although in some they little differ; but in goodnesse of tast much, & are far better then our English peaze. Both the beanes and peaze are ripe in tenne weekes after they are set. They make them victuall either by boyling them all to pieces into a broth; or boiling them whole vitill they bee soft and beginne to breake as is vsed in England, eyther by themselves or mixtly together: Sometime they mingle of the wheate with them. Sometime also beeing whole sodden, they bruse or pound them in a morter, & thereof make loaves or lumps of dowishe bread, which they vse to eat for varietie.

Macicapuer, according to their feuerall formes called by vs, Pompions, Mellions, and Gourdes, because they are of the like formes as those kindes in England. In Virginia such of seuerall formes are of one taste and very good, and do also spring from one seed. There are of two sorts; one is ripe in the space of a moneth, and the other in two

moneths.

There is an hearbe which in Dutch is called Melden, Some of those that I describe it vnto, take it to be a kinde of Orage; it groweth about soure or sue soote high: of the seede thereof they make a thicke broth, and potrage

of the new found und of Virginia.

of a very good taste: of the stalke by burning into ashes they make a kinde of falt earth, wherewithall many vse sometimes to season their brothes; other salte they knowe not. Wee our selues ysed the leaves also sorpothearbes.

There is also another great hearbe in forme of a Marigolde, about sixe soote in heights the head with the floure is a spanne in breadth. Some take it to bee Planta Solis: of the seedes heereof they make both a kinde of bread and broth.

All the aforesaide commodities for victuals are set or sowed, sometimes in groundes a part and severally by the selves; but for the most part together in one ground mixtly: the manner thereof with the dressing and preparing of the ground, because I will note vnto you the fertilitie of the soile; I thinke good briefly to describe.

The ground they never fatten with mucke, dounge or any other things neither plow nor digge it as we in England, but onely prepare it in fort as followeth. A fewe daies before they fowe or fet, the men with wooden instruments, made almost in forme of mattockes or hoes with long handles; the women with short peckersor parers, because they vie them sitting, of a foote long and a bout five inches in breadth: doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to rayle vp the weedes, graffe, & old stubbes of corne stalkes with their rootes. The which after a day or twoes drying in the Sunne, being scrapte vp into many small heapes, to saue them labour for carrying them away; they burne into ashes. (And whereas some may thinke that they vse the ashes for to better the grounde; I say that then they woulde eyther disperse the ashes abroade; which wee observed they doe not, except the heapes bee too great: or els would

A briefe and true report

take speciall care to set their come where the ashes lie, which also wee finde they are carelesse of.) And this is

all the hul banding of their ground that they vie.

Then their setting or sowing is after this maner. First for their corne, beginning in one corner of the plot, with a pecker they make a hole; wherein they put source graines with that care they touch not one another, (about an inch asunder) and couer them with the moulde againe: and so throughout the whole plot, making such holes and vsing them after such maner: but with this regard that they bee made in rankes, every ranke differing from other halfe a sadome or a yarde, and the holes also in every ranke, as much. By this meanes there is a yarde spare ground between every hole: where according to discretion here and there, they set as many Beanes and Peaze: in divers places also among the seedes of Maccogner Melden and Planta solis.

The ground being thus fet according to the rate by vs experimented, an English Acre conteining fourtie pearches in length, and foure in breadth, doeth there yeeld in croppe or of come of corne, beanes, and peaze, at the least two hundred London bushelles: besides the Macócquer, Melden, and Planta solis: When as in England sourtie bushelles of our wheate yeelded out of such

an acre is thought to be much.

Ithought also good to note this vnto you, you which shall inhabite and plant there, maie know how specially that countrey corne is there to be preferred before ours: Besides the manifold waies in applying it to victuall, the increase is so much that small labour and paines is needful in respect that must be vsed for ours. For this I can assure you that according to the rate we have made proofe of, one man may prepare and husband so much grounde shauing

of the new found land of Virginia.

(hauing once borne come before) with lesse then soure and twentie houres labour, as shall yeelde him victuall in a large proportion for a twelue moneth, if hee haue nothing else, but that which the same ground will yeelde, and of that kinde onelie which I haue before spoken of the saide ground being also but of fiue and twentie yards square. And if neede require, but that there is ground enough, there might be raised out of one and the selfsame ground two haruestes or ofcomes; for they sowe or set and may at anie time when they thinke good from the middest of March vntill the ende of lune: so that they also set when they haue eaten of their first croppe. In some places of the countrey notwithstanding they haue two haruests, as we have heard, out of one and the same ground.

For English come neuertheles whether to vse or not to vseit, you that inhabite maie do as you shall have farther cause to thinke best. Of the grouth you need not to doubt: for barlie, oates and peaze, we have seene proof of, not beeing purposely sowen but fallen casually in the worst fort of ground, and yet to be as faire as any we have ever seene here in England. But of wheat because it was musty and had taken salt water wee could make no triall: and of tye we had none. Thus much have I digressed and I hope not unnecessarily: now will I return againe to my course and intreate of that which yet remain

There is an herbe which is sowed a part by it selfe & is called by the inhabitants uppower. In the West Indies it hath divers names, according to the severall places & countries where it groweth and is vsed: The Spaniardes generally call it Tobacco. The leanes thereof being dried and brought into powder: they yie to take the sume or sinoke

A briefe and true report

smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of claic into their stomacke and headesfrom whence it purgeth superfluous flèame & other grosse humors, openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vie thereof, not only preserueth the body from obstructions; but also if any be, so that they have not beene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preserved in health. & know not many greeuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

This Vppower is of so precious estimation amongest the, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therwith: Wherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the pouder therein for a sacrifice:being in a storme vppon the waters, to pacific their gods, they cast some up into the aire and into the water: so a weare for fish being newly set up, they cast some therein and into the aire:also after an escape of danger, they cast fome into the aire likewife: but all done with strange gestures, stamping, somtime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & staring vp into the heaues, vttering therewithal and chattering strange words & noises.

VVe our selves during the time we were there vsed to fuck it after their maner, as also since our returne, & haue found manie rare and wonderful experiments of the vertues thereof; of which the relation woulde require a volume by it selfe: the vse of it by so manie of late, men & women of great calling as else, and some learned Phisiti-

ons also is sufficient witnes.

And these are all the commodities for sustenance of life that I know and can remember they vse to husband: all else that followe are founde growing naturally or wilde.

Of

of the new found land of Virginia.

Of Rootes.

Penauk are a kind of roots of round forme, some of the bignes of walnuts, some far greater, which are found in moist & marish grounds growing many together one by another in ropes, or as thogh they were fallmened with a string. Being boiled or sodden they are

very good meate.

Okeepenank are also of roud shape, found in dry grouds: some are of the bignes of a mans head. They are to be eaten as they are taken out of the ground, for by reason of their drinesse they will neither roste nor seeth. Their tast is not so good as of the former rootes, notwithstanding for want of bread & sometimes for varietie the inhabitats vie to eate them with sish or sless, and in my judgement they doe as well as the houshold bread made of rie heere in England.

Kaißácpenauk a white kind of roots about the bignes of hen egs & nere of that forme: their tast was not so good to our seeming as of the other, and therfore their place and manner of growing not so much cared for by vs: the inhabitants not with standing vsed to boile & eate many.

Is a kind of roote much like vnto y which in England is called the China root brought from the East Indies. And we know not anie thing to the contrary but that it maie be of the same kind. These roots grow manie together in great clusters and doe bring foorth a brier stalke, but the lease in shape far vnlike; which beeing supported by the trees it groweth neerest vnto, wil reach or climbe to the top of the highest. From these roots while they be new or fresh beeing chopt into small pieces & stampt, is strained with water a juice that maketh bread, & also being boiled a very good spoonemeate in maner of a gelly, and is much better in tast if it bee tempered with oyle.

Abriese and true report

This Timew is not of that fort which by some was caused to be brought into England for the China roote, for it was discoursed since, and is in vseas is aforesaide: but that which was brought hither is not yet known eneither by vs nor by the inhabitants to serue for any vse or purpose;

although the rootes in shape are very like.

Coscussion, some of our company tooke to bee that kinde of roote which the Spaniards in the West Indies call Cassay, whereupon also many called it by that name: it groweth in very muddie pooles and moist groundes. Being dressed according to the countrey maner, it maketh a good bread, and also a good sponemeate, and is vfed very much by the inhabitants: The juice of this root is poison, and therefore heede must be taken before any thing be made therewithall: Either the rootes must bee first sliced and dried in the Sunne, or by the fire, and then being pounded into floure wil make good bread or els while they are greene they are to bee pared, cut into pieces and stampt; loues of the same to be laid neere or ouer the fire vntill it be foure, and then being well pounded againe, bread, or spone meate very god in taste, and holfome may be made thereof.

Habascon is a roote of hoat taste almost of the sorme and bignesse of a Parseneepe, of it selfe it is no victuall, but onely a helpe beeing boiled together with other meates.

There are also Leekes differing little from ours in England that grow in many places of the coursey, of which, when we came in places where they were, wee gathered and cate many, but the naturall inhabitants neuer.

Of

of the new found land of Virginia. Of Fruites.

Hestures, there are in divers places great store: some they vie to eater awe, some they stampe and boile to make spoonemeate, and with some being sodde they make such a manner of dowe bread as they vie of their beanes before mentioned.

Walnuts: There are two kindes of Walnuts, and of the infinit store: In many places where very great woods for many miles together the third part of trees are walnut-trees. The one kind is of the same taste and forme or litle differing from ours of England, but that they are harder and thicker shelled: the other is greater and hath a verie ragged and harde shell: but the kernell great, verie oylie and sweete. Besides their eating of them after our ordinarie maner, they breake them with stones and pound them in morters with water to make a milk which they vse to put into some sorts of their spoonmeate; also among their sodde wheat, peaze, beanes and pompions which maketh them have a farre more pleasant taste.

Median a kind of verie good fruit, so called by vs chieflie for these respectes: first in that they are not good vntill they be rotten: then in that they open at the head as our medians, and are about the same bignesse: otherwise in taste and colour they are farre different: for they are as red as cheries and very sweet: but whereas the cheric is sharpe sweet, they are lushious sweet.

Metaquefunnank, a kinde of pleasaunt fruite almost of the shape & bignes of English peares, but that they are of a perfect red colour as well within as without. They grow on a plant whose leaues are verie thicke and full of prickles as sharpe as needles. Some that have bin in the Indies, where they have seen that kind of red die of great D price

Abriefe and true report

price which is called Cookingle to grow, doe describe his plant right like vnto this of Meraquefunnank but whether it be the true cochine or a bastard or wilde kind, it cannot yet be certified seeing that also as I heard, Cochinile is not of the fruite but founde on the leanes of the plant, which leaves for fuch matter we have not so specially observed.

Grapes there are of two forts which I mentioned in the

marchantable commodities.

Straberies there are as good & as great as those which we have in our English gardens.

Mulberies, Applecrabs, Hurts or Hurtleberies, Such as wee

naue in England.

Sacquenummener a kinde of berries almost like vnto capres but somewhat greater which grow together in clusters vpon a plant or herb that is found in shalow waters: being boiled eight or nine hours according to their kind are very good meate and holesome, otherwise if they be eaten they will make a man for the time franticke or, extremely sicke.

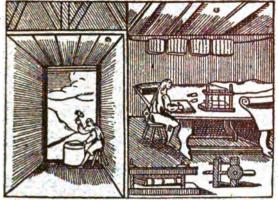
There is a kind of reed which beareth a feed almost like vnto our rie or wheat, & being boiled is good meate.

In our trauailes in some places wee founde wilde peace like vnto ours in England but that they were lesse, which are also good meate.

Of a kinde of fruite or betrie in forme of Acornes.

Here is a kind of berrie or acorne, of which there are fine forts that grow on several kinds of trees; the one is called Sagatemener, the second Osamener, the third Pummuekéner. These kind of acoms they vie to drie vpon hurdles made of reeds with fire underneath almost after the maner as we dry make in Englad. When they are

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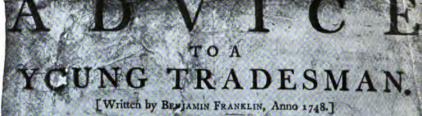
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To my Friend A. B.

nu bave defired it of me, I write the following hints, which we been of fervice to me, and may, if observed, he jo to you.

EMEMBER that Time is Money. He that can earn ten fhillings a day by his labour, and g es abroad, or fits idle one half of that day, though be fpends but fixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expence; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Retirember that CREDIT is Money. If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of it during that time.

Remember that Cremit is Money. If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the sintered, not for much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a confiderable four where a man has good all ange credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that Money is of a profife generating nature, and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that Money is of a profife generating nature, and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that Money is of a profife generating nature, and large credit in the context person and its offspring can beget more, and it on. Five hillings natured is Ar: turned aguin, it is fever most three peners: and foo util it becomes an hundred pointed. The more there is of it, the more it produces every rurning, to that the profit a ride quicker and quicker. Be that kills a breeding flow, defiroys all her offspring to the thousefulth generation. He that murders a crown, defined that the context of the thousefulth generation. He that murders a crown, defined the context of the con

have credit, fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for fome time, both of your expences and your incomes. If you take the pains at first to mention purposalars, it will have this good effect; you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large fune, and will discore what might have been, and may for the risture, be faved, without occasioning any great incorrecinence. In thort, the Way to Wealth, if you desire it, is a plain as the Way to Market. It depends chiefly on two words. Industry and Faugaltiry; that is, Waste neither Time nor Money, but make the best use of both. Without Industry and Frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing. He that gets all be can bonefly, and fave all he gets (necessary expences excepted) will certainly become RICH—If that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a besting on their honest endeavours, doth not in his wife providence otherwise determine.

NECESSARY HINTS

to those that would be rich.

HE use of Money is all the advantage there is to having Money.

For Six Pounds a year, you may have the use o

He that spend a Great a day idly, spends the above Sur founds a year, which is the price for the use of Oce Hand-died Pounds.

He that wastes idly a Great's worth of his Ture per day, one day with another, wastes the privilege of using Oce Hundred Pounds each day.

He that idly loses five shillings worth of Tune, loses Five Shillings, and might as prudently throw five shillings into

the fea.

He that lofes Five Shillings, not only lofes that fum, but all the advantage that might be made by turning it in design, which, by the time that a young man become old, will amount to a confiderable fum of money.

Again: He that fells upon credit, after a price for what he fells equivalent to the principal and interest of his money for the time he is to be kept out of it.

Therefore, he that buys upon credit, pays interest for what he had been also as a super he had been super he had been a super he had been a

And he that pays ready money, might let that money out to use: fo that, he that possesses any thing he has bought pays interest for the use of it.

Confider then, when you are tempted to buy any unne-ceffary houfhold-fluff, or any fuperfluous thing, whether you are willing to pay interest, and interest upon interest for it as long as you live; and more if it grows worse by

for it is long, it is best to pay ready money because, he that sells upon credit, expects to lose five percent, by bad debts; therefore he charges on all he fells upon credit, an advance that shall make up that deficiency.

Those who pay for what they buy upon credit, pay are that of this advance.

He that pays ready money, escapes, or may escape that the other controls.

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MARCH, 1902



THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

FRANKLIN'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG TRADESMAN. TWO UNIQUE IMPRESSIONS.

by worthington chauncey ford.

HE activity of Benjamin Franklin as a printer and his ingenuity as an author have given rise to a vast amount of bibliographical interest. Where the field has been so carefully studied, it is unusual to find two editions of one of his trifles, one of which has not hitherto been known to exist, and the other has never been reproduced. In both cases only a single copy has been discovered, and it is through the courtesy of Mr. Fortescue, the Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, and that of the Boston Public Library, I am able to present these interesting reproductions. The leaflet belonging to the Museum has been mercilessly trimmed by its original possessor, but the name of the printer was fortunately saved from the knife. The catalogue of the Museum conjectures the year 1750 to be the probable time of publication, and if that date was even approximately correct, the one page was by far the earliest issue in separate form of Franklin's little essay, and therefore possessed of high bibliographical value. It is necessary to test this date so far as possible, and even negative results may lead to the determination of its true place in Franklin-When was Humphreys a printer in Philadelphia?

At the beginning of the Revolution there were two strong newspapers in Philadelphia. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* was the oldest in service, and the *Pennsylvania Journal* was second in importance. The *Pennsylvania Packet* was young, issuing its 167th number in January, 1775. That year was fruitful in new ventures, and the division of factions in the city and colony made it desirable for each faction to have its journal. Benjamin Towne began his Pennsylvania Evening Post, which attained some standing in later years, and even survived the loyalty of its publisher at the time of the British occupation. Aitken, opposite the London Coffee House, on Front street, issued in 1775 the first number of The Pennsylvania Magazine, dignified by engravings now much sought after James Humphreys, Junior, whose office was on Front street at the corner of Black-horse Alley, printed in January the first number of The Pennsylvania Ledger. He was a man of broad ideas, for he intended to find subscribers outside of the colony, and gave to his journal the sub-title of the "Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser." Indeed, so broad were his views that he gave his immediate allegiance to the British army when it entered Philadelphia, and after a brief but brilliant career as the Royal Printer, he was outlawed by the State on the evacuation, and his property confiscated.

Among the moderates in Philadelphia Joseph Galloway was a leader, and his active opposition in the Congress of 1774 had kept down the ardor of those who wished to declare war and make a stand for independence. If the story is true, he determined early in 1775 to establish a paper which would voice his political opinions, and he supplied Enoch Story with press and materials. In Philadelphia at this time was Daniel Humphreys, who had served an apprenticeship with William Bradford, and was without occupation. Taking him as a partner Story established his office in Norris's Alley, near Front street. The first issue from the press of Story and Humphreys was The Pennsylvania Mercury, and numbers were regularly issued from April to December, 1775, when a fire put an end to the newspaper and the partnership. It is safe to believe that the progress of the Revolutionary idea had something to do with the suspension of the Mercury, as a loyalist paper could not have appealed to many after 1775, and Joseph Galloway was unpopular because of his wealth, his activity and his political attitude. Apart from the newspaper, the only publication from this press was Magaw's Discourse, delivered in October, 1775.

From 1775 to 1777 nothing is known of Humphreys, and but

ADVICE to a Young Tradesman.

Written by an Old One..
1Sald at the New Printing-Office, in Bostan.1

To my Friend A. B.

As you have defined it of me, I write the following Hints, which have been of Service to me, and may, if observed, he so to you.

R E-member that TIME is Money. He that can earn ten Shillings a Day by his Labour, and goes abroad or fits idle one Half of that Day; though he spends but Six-Pence during his Diversion or Idleness, ought not to reckon that the only Expence; he has really spent; or rather thrown away, five Shillings besides.

Remember that CREDIT is Money. If a Man lets his Money lie in my Hands after it is due, he gives me the Interest, or so much as I can make of it during that Time. This Amounts to a considerable Sum where a Man has good and large Credit, and makes good Use of it.

Remember that Money is of a prolific generating Nature. Money can beget Money, and its Off spring can beget more; and so on. Five Shillings turned, is Six; turned again, 'tis Seven and Three Pence; and so on till it becomes an hundred Pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every. Turning; so that the Profits rise

for a single issue made in 1777, being a description of the attack on Fort Sullivan, he left no trace until 1783. His former partner, Enoch Story, appeared about the same time, printing in Strawberry Alley, opposite Trotter's Alley, and doing a small business which in 1784 passed to his son of the same name, who advertised that he lived in Strawberry Alley. That Humphreys had some talent is shown by his being taken into partnership by Eleazar Oswald, who was a good printer, an active politician, and a not over-scrupulous controversialist. In April, 1782, Oswald had established The Independent Gazetteer; or, The Chronicle of Freedom. a title of sufficient scope to admit any possibilities. His printing office was near the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third street, and, as was usual among publishers, he ran a job office at the same time. Beginning with the 75th number, the Gazetteer bore the imprint of E. Oswald and D. Humphreys, at the Coffee-House. It is hardly probable that Humphreys brought any capital into the business, but his experience and training were valuable at a time when good printers were difficult to obtain. Sixty-three numbers of the paper were printed and then the membership was dissolved, for what reason is not a matter of record. The firm had published two pamphlets during its short existence, an edition of David Humphreys's The Glory of America, issued anonymously and as "printed for the author," and the circular letter sent out to the State societies from the general meeting of the Cincinnati in 1784.

It is thus very improbable that the Advice to a Young Tradesman could have been issued before 1784. Humphreys was unknown in Philadelphia before 1775, and while he appears to have maintained a separate office in 1777, no location of the office is given in the one imprint of that period. In 1784, and it must have been soon after his break with Oswald, Humphreys again adventured into journalism on his own account, and on August 20, 1784, ushered into being the first number of The Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, a recurrence to the title of his earlier paper, with the usual high-sounding second title, as resounding and as harmless as a whip snapped in air. This journal was printed "at the New Printing Office in Dock-street, near the Drawbridge," and the printer advertised that he would gratefully receive advertisements, articles and letters of intelligence, and perform

DEBTOR

AND

CREDITOR

OR.

A Discourse

On the following Words,

Have Patience with me, and
I will pay thee all.

Never before published.



BOSTON: Printed and Sold by

B. Mecom, at the New Printing-Office, near
the Town-House. 1762.

all kinds of printing work with diligence and despatch. Here, then, is a clue to the place where the leastlet of Franklin was printed, for the sheet expressly says, "Printed by Daniel Humphreys, at the new Printing-Office, in Spruce street, near the Drawbridge." From 1784 to 1811 Humphreys was a printer in Philadelphia, and at some time in that period he issued the Advice to a Young Tradesman. It could not have been much thought of, as the copy in the British

Museum is the only example known to bibliographers.

Humphreys has taken another of Franklin's pieces to fill his two columns. In *Poor Richard* for 1737 first appeared "Hints to those that would be rich." At some later time the word "necessary" was added to the caption, and the only separate edition given in my brother's Bibliography of Franklin is one printed in 1805, by W. Turner, of London. It is possible, therefore, that the Humphreys issue may be the earliest known reprint of this little essay for popular consumption. I note that a paragraph has been dropped from the "Necessary Hints" as given in Sparks' and Bigelow's collections of the *Writings of Franklin*, showing how easy it is to

"edit" unconsciously such a bit of writing.

If the Humphreys issue was not made in colonial times, another imprint, only recently discovered, belongs unquestionably to that period. In breaking up a volume of miscellaneous pamphlets, a London bookseller found a four-page tract containing the Advice to a Young Tradesman. There was no name of a printer, and the only clue was the legend, "Sold at the New Printing-Office, in Boston." This might have been but slender evidence had not the next tract in the volume been a little pamphlet of similar typographical make-up, entitled Debtor and Creditor; or, a Discourse on the following Words, Have Patience with me, and I will pay thee all. This was the product of the press of B. Mecom, who advertised his office as "at the New Printing-Office, near the Town-House," and in 1762 printed the Debtor and Creditor, price 6 The Boston Public Library was fortunate in obtaining both pieces, and I was thus enabled to determine the genuineness of the Advice.

Benjamin Mecom was a nephew of Franklin, being the son of his sister Jane, the "dearest Jenny" of his letters. Of his father, Edward Mecom, nothing is known. Benjamin was placed in the

printing office of James Parker, then a printer in New York, but the boy was restive and dissatisfied, and his uncle's letters on the subject prove how keenly the older man judged the character of the younger. The dissatisfaction ended in Benjamin leaving Parker's office, and through the aid of his uncle he went to Antigua, where he succeeded to a business already established, and no competition to be encountered. The young man found the conditions in the island no more to his liking than those of Parker's office, and after a year or more he drifted back to Boston, bringing his types with him, and setting up a "New Printing Office" in 1757. It stood on Corn Hill, near the Town or Court House, and was used not only as a printing shop but as a bookseller's. Mecom's ambitions were great. He had printed the Antigua Gazette, and had thus tasted In Boston he started a New England Magazine which ran through three numbers, and died a natural death. It is chiefly notable for Mecom's boldly appropriating the motto of the Gentleman's Magazine, and for some reading matter by the editor which approaches closely to the style of his uncle. From 1757 to 1762 or 1763 Mecom was in Boston, and some thirty tracts bear his imprint. None of them are of importance, and while he assisted in printing large editions of the Psalter and the New England Primer, for which a market was always to be found, he does not appear to have been successful in building a large or a profitable business. This unique copy of the Advice is a very good example of his work, and the open page and large type speak for a printer who knew his trade and had no little taste in execu-As the Advice must have appeared between 1758 and 1762 it stands as the earliest known edition of this essay, and so far antedates other existing issues as to constitute a true rarity and to be possessed of high bibliographical interest. Mecom also twice issued Franklin's Father Abraham's Speech, in editions much sought after by collectors because of the curious engraving serving as a frontispiece.

A word may be added on Mecom's subsequent career. He left Boston in 1763, and going to New Haven succeeded to the business there of his former master, Parker. He revived the *Connecticut Gazette*, and enjoyed the advantage of being postmaster of the place, a position which he owed to his uncle. Doing little outside

of the newspaper, he again determined to move, and in 1767 went to Philadelphia, where he set up a printing office, started a newspaper of short existence, and came nigh to starvation himself. So low did he get, that he applied to the Mayor for permission to sell spirituous liquors from his house, pleading in his own behalf that for two years he had been unable to obtain steady employment, and his wife and several children were in great need. The application does not appear to have been successful, and Mecom entered the office of William Goddard, one of the printers of Philadelphia, and a somewhat active political partisan. Here he remained until 1774, when he left the city and was employed by Isaac Collins, at Burlington, New Jersey. He died soon after the beginning of the Revolution. That he possessed some of the ingenuity of Franklin is shown by his being the first to attempt to make stereotype plates. About 1775 he cast plates for a number of pages of the New Testament, but is said never to have completed the task.

Thomas gives a curious picture of Mecom on his return from Antigua. "He was handsomely dressed, wore a powdered bobwig, ruffles and gloves; gentlemanlike appendages which the printers of that day did not assume, and thus apparelled would often assist, for an hour, at the press. . . . He indeed put on an apron to save his clothes from blacking, and guarded his ruffles; but he wore his coat, his wig, his hat and his gloves whilst working

at press; and at case, laid aside his apron."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILIP FRENEAU.

by fred Lewis Pattee.

1772.

The American Village.

No copy is known to be extant. The only mention of it is in a letter from Freneau to Madison dated November 22, 1772: "I have printed a poem in New York called *The American Village*, containing about 450 lines, also a few short pieces added. I would send you one if I had a proper opportunity. The additional poems are, 'A Poem to the Nymph I Never Saw,' The Miserable Life of a Pedagogue,' and 'Stanzas on an Ancient Dutch House on Long Island.' As to the main poem it is damned by all good and judicious judges. My name is in the title page."

A / Poem / on the / Rising Glory / of / America / being an / Exercise / Delivered at the Public Commencement at / Nassau Hall, Sept. 25, 1771 . . . / . . . / . . . / . . . / . . . / Philadelphia / Printed by Joseph Crukshank, for R. Aitken / Bookseller, opposite the London-Coffee / House in Front Street. / MDCCLXXII.

12mo, 27 pp.

Written in collaboration with H. H. Brackenridge.

1775.

American Liberty / a / Poem / . . . / . . . / New York / Printed by J. Anderson, at Beekman-slip / MDCCLXXV.

General Gage's Soliloquy.

No copy of this is known. A manuscript copy was made, probably by Du Simitière, now in the Library Company of Philadelphia. On this is endorsed, "Printed in New York, August 1775 by Gaine."

A / Voyage / to / Boston. / A / Poem / . . . / . . . / . . . / . . . / . . . / By the author of American Liberty, a Poem, General / Gage's Soliloquy &c. / New York. Printed by John Anderson / at Beekman's slip.

8vo, pp. 24.

12mo, pp. 24.

There is evidence that this was printed by Benj. Towne in October.

General Gage's / Confession / Being the Substance of / His Excellency's Last Conference / with his Ghostly Father, Friar Francis / . . . / By the Author of The Voyage to Boston, a Poem, &c. / Printed in the year 1775.

Unique copy in the Library Company of Philadelphia. On this copy is endorsed, "H. Gaine, Pub. Oct. 25, 1775."

The Expedition of Timothy Taurus.

No copy is extant as far as known. It was reprinted in the 1809 edition of Freneau's works, with the statement that it had been printed independently in 1775.

McSwiggen.

This long poem was printed in the edition of 1809 with the title, "A Satire in Answer to a Hostile Attack [first written and published in 1775]."

1778.

Travels / of the / Imagination / a true journey from / New Castle to London / to which are added / American Independence/an / Everlasting Deliverance / from / British Tyranny. / A Poem. / Philadelphia. / Printed by Robert Bell in Third street / MDCCLXXVIII.

8vo, pp. 126 (?)

Only the latter part is Freneau's.

Miscellanies / for / Sentimentalists / Containing / I. Life of David Hume written by Himself. / II. Travels of a Philosopher by Le Poivre. / III. Principles of Politeness and of knowing the

A

V O Y A G E

TO

BOSTON.

A

POEM.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in your easy,
Then imitate the allion of the Tiger.
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood.
Shake Geare.

By the Author of American Liberty, a Poem: General Gage's Soliloguy, &cc.

NEW YORK: Printed by John Anderson, at Beekman's Slip.

/ world, by Lord Chesterfield. / IV. Maxims and Moral Reflections, by the Duke / of De La Rochefoucault. / V. Travels of the Imagination; a true journey from Newcastle to London, by J. Murray. / VI. American Independence, an Everlasting / Deliverance from British Tyranny. By Philip F—u. / VII. The Humble Confessions, Declaration, Re / cantation, and Apology of Benjamin / Towne, Printer in Philadelphia, / Philadelphia. / Printed and sold by Robert Bell, in Third Street / MDCCLXXVIII.

1779.

Sir Henry Clinton's Invitation to the Refugees.

This is given in Frank Moore's Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution, with the explanation, "we have it in a ballad sheet dated 1779." I have never seen it.

1781.

The British Prison Ship, / A / Poem / In Four Cantos / viz., Canto / 1. The Capture. / 2. The Prison Ship. / 3. The Prison Ship, continued. / 4. The Hospital Prison Ship. / To which is added / A Poem on the Death of Capt. N. Biddle / who was blown up in an engagement with the / Yarmouth, near Barbadoes / (14 lines) / Philadelphia / Printed by F. Bailey in Market Street / MDCCLXXXI.

Small 8vo, pp. 23

1782.

Rivington's Last Will.

This is advertised for sale in a February issue, 1782, of the Freeman's Journal. I have not been able to find it. Doubtless it was a broadside.

1783.

New Year's Verses Addressed to those Gentlemen who have been pleased to favour Francis Wrigley with their Custom.

Addressed to the Customers of the Philadelphia Evening Post by the Printer's Lad who carries it.

Addressed to the Customers of the Freeman's Journal by the lad who carries it.

See Pennsylvania Imprints, 4326.

General G A G E's

CONFESSION,

Being the SUBSTANCE of

His Excellency's last Conference,

With his Ghostly Father, Friar FRANCIS.

-- Explebo nemerum, reddarque tenebris. 'VIRG.

By the Author of the Voyage to BOSTON.

A P O E M, &cc.

Printed in the Year, 1775. by face.

New Travels / through / North America / In a Series of Letters / Exhibiting the History of the victorious Campaign / of the Allied Armies; under his Excellency / General George Washington, and the Count / de Rochambeau, in the Year 1781 / Interspersed with political and philosophical Observations / upon the genius, temper and customs of the Americans. / Also, Narrations of the Capture of General Burgoyne / and Lord Cornwallis, with their Armies; and a va / riety of interesting particulars, which occurred in the course of the / War in America / Translated from the original of the Abbé Robin; / One of the Chaplains to the French Army in America / / Philadelphia / Printed and sold by Robert Bell in Third Street / MDCCLXXXIII. Price two thirds of a dollar.

1784.

New Year's verses for those who carry the Pennsylvania Gazette to the Customers.

See Pennsylvania Imprints, 4524.

New Year's Verses addressed to the Customers of the Freeman's Journal by the lad who carries it.

See Pennsylvania Imprints, 4524.

Reprint of "New Travels through North America." Boston / Printed by E. E. Powars and N. Willis for E. Battelle / and to be sold by him at his Book-store, State Street. / MDCCLXXXIV. /

1785.

New Year's verses addressed to Customers of the Freeman's Journal by the lad who Carries it.

1786.

Newsman's address written for the Carriers of the Columbian Herald. [Charleston, S. C.]

The / Poems / of / Philip Freneau. / Written Chiefly During the Late War. / Philadelphia / Printed by Francis Bailey, at / Yorick's Head, in Market Street. / MDCCLXXXVI. /

Sm. 8vo, pp. xxii, 362.

1787.

A / Journey / from / Philadelphia to New York / by way of Burlington and South Amboy / by the late / Mr. Robert Slender. / . . . / . . . / Persons of the Play.

8vo, pp. 28.

Published in Philadelphia. Princeton University, Brown University, Library of Congress and New York Historical Society have copies.

1788.

Newsman's Address.

In one of his collections, but no hint as to the

paper.

The / Miscellaneous / Works / of / Mr. Philip Freneau / containing his / Essays / and / additional Poems / Philadelphia / Printed by Francis Bailey, at Yorick's / Head, in Market Street. / MDCCLXXXVIII.

12mo, pp. xii, 429.

1794.

The / Village Merchant / a / Poem / To which is added the / Country Printer / . . . / / Philadelphia / Printed by Hoff and Derrick / MDCCXCIV. /

Sm. 8vo, pp. 16.

1795.

Poems / written between the Years 1768 and 1794 / by / Philip Freneau / of / New Jersey / A New Edition, Revised and Corrected by the / Author; including a considerable number of / Pieces never before Published. / Monmouth / N. J. / Printed / at the press of the Author, at Mount Pleasant, near / Middletown Point; MDCCXCV, and of / American Independence / XIX. / 8vo, pp. xv, 448.

1797.

Means / for the / Preservation / of / Public Liberty / an / Oration / Delivered in the New Dutch Church / on the / Fourth of July 1797 / Being the Twenty-First / of our Independence / By G. J. Warner. / 'Columbia Hail! Immortal be thy reign,'

etc. (ten lines) Freneau. / New York: / Printed at the Argus Office / for / Thomas Greenleaf and Naphtali Judah / 1797.

After the oration follows Freneau's Ode, with the heading: "Ode / (Composed for the Occasion. By P. Freneau) / By the / Uranian Musical Society."/

Megara and Altavola. To a Female Satirist (an English Actress) on receiving from her No. 1 of a very satirical and bitter attack.

See Vol. II, p. 30, of the 1809 edition of Freneau. A foot note explains, "Six copies only of this little poem were printed and sent to the satirist. Here the correspondence ended, 1797."

1798.

To the Carriers of the Time Piece.

1799.

Letters / on / Various Interesting and Important Subjects / Many of which have appeared / in the / Aurora. / Corrected and much enlarged / by Robert Slender, O.S.M. / . . . / Philadelphia / Printed for the Author / From the Press of D. Hogan / and sold at his store, No. 222, South Third Street and at / the office of the Aurora. December 30, 1799.

8vo, pp. 142.

1809.

Poems / written and Published During the / American Revolutionary / War / and now / Republished from the original manuscripts / interspersed / with translations from the Ancients, / and other pieces not heretofore in / print / By Philip Freneau / . . . / . . . / . . . / The Third edition in two volumes. / Philadelphia / From the Press of Lydia R. Bailey, No. 10 / North Alley. / 1809./

16mo, pp. 280; 302.

A Laughable Poem / or / Robert Slender's / Journey / from / Philadelphia to New York / by / way of Burlington and South Amboy / By Philip Freneau / Author of Poems written Duringthe American Revo / lutionary War, and lately published in this city by Lydia R. Bailey, in two volumes Duodecimo. [Here follow

carminis personæ] Philadelphia / Printed for Thomas Neversink / December 20, 1809.

Sm. 8vo, pp. 24.

This was practically a reprint of the 1787 edition.

1815.

Collection of / Poems / on / American affairs and a variety of other subjects / Chiefly Moral and Political; / written between the year 1797 and the present time / By Philip Freneau / Author of Poems written during the Revolutionary / War Miscellanies, &c., &c. / In two volumes / . . . / / / New York / Published by David Longworth / at the Dramatic Repository. / Shakespeare Gallery / 1815.

18mo, pp. 188; 176.

1861.

Poems on Various Subjects / But Chiesly Illustrative of the events and Actors in the American / war of Independence. / By Philip Freneau. / Reprinted from the rare edition printed at / Philadelphia in 1786. / With a Preface / London: / John Russell Smith / Soho Square / 1861.

16mo, pp. xxii, 362.

1865.

Poems / Relating to the / American Revolution / by / Philip Freneau. / With an introductory memoir and notes / by / Everet A. Duyckinck. / New York: / W. J. Widdleton, Publisher / MDCCCLXV./

pp. xxxviii, 288.

1891.

Philip Freneau / the Huguenot Patriot Poet of the / Revolution, and his Poetry / by / Edward F. De Lancey / Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America / Vol. II, No. 2,/1891./

pp. 21.

1899.

Some Account / of the / Capture of the Ship "Aurora." / by / Philip Freneau / M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels / New York./

PP- 49-

1901.

Philip Freneau: His Life and Times. By Mary S. Austin, Edited by Mrs. H. K. Vreeland. A. Wessels Company. New York, 1901.

1902.

The Poetical Works of Philip Freneau, the Poet of the American Revolution. With a Biographical Sketch, Bibliography and Notes by Fred Lewis Pattee. The Princeton Historical Society. Princeton, N. J., 1902.

2 vols.

Freneau's Editorial work was as follows:

From April 1, 1781, until about June, 1784, he was editor of The Freeman's Journal, published by Francis Bailey in Philadelphia.

From about February 1, 1790, to Spring of 1791 (date impossible to determine exactly), he was editor of The New York Advertiser.

From October 31, 1791, to October 26, 1793, he was editor of *The National Gazette*, Philadelphia.

From May 2, 1795, until April 30, 1796, he edited *The Jersey Chronicle*, Middletown Point, New Jersey. It ran just one year, and was discontinued on account of lack of support.

From March 13, 1797, till early in 1798, he was editor of The

Timepiece and Literary Companion, New York.

WHITE'S CENTURY OF MALIGNANT PRIESTS.

by PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

OT the least remarkable of the many extraordinary publications of the Puritan period in England is the little volume, the title page of which is herewith reproduced, which was styled by Ant. à Wood (Ath. Oxon. Vol. III, page 144) "an infamous libel." Its occasion originated in the removal from their livings by the Puritans of a number of the clergymen who had made themselves most marked by their royalism, and was intended, of course, as a justification for such action, the charges, however, for the most part being, not the political views of the various incumbents, but drunkenness, immorality, and many other crimes and sins; and its pages approximate more closely to a transcript of The Newgate Calendar than to The Lives of the Clergy. Many years later it was replied to by John Walker, in a volume entitled An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England, who were sequestered, harassed, &c., in the Grand Rebellion. Lond. 1714, who denied or refuted most of its statements and charged that the whole work was but a mass of falsehood and libel.

A brief account of the author, John White, better known because of this book as "Century White," is given in Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*, and to this it may be of interest to add a notice of him written by an unknown hand on the fly-leaf of a copy of his book, where it is recorded that:

"John White, the Author of this scandalous Tract, was the 2d son of Hen. White of Heylan in Pembrokeshire, Eqr. & born there 29. June 1590: went to Jesus Coll. abt. 1607, aftds. became a barrister, & at length a Bencher of the Temple: while he was a

Counsellor, he was by the puritanical party made one of the feoffees for the buying in of impropriations, to be bestowed on those of the Godly Party. He was elected a burgess for Southwark, in 1640, & having railed against the bishops & the canons, was elected one of the committee for religion. It was his boast,—that he & his, had ejected 8000 churchmen in 4 or 5 years. On his death bed he raved, cried out & condemned himself at his dying hour, for his undoing so many guiltless ministers, their wives & children, & at

length died distracted, for what he had done."

What gives this volume peculiar interest to American collectors is a paragraph on page 4 concerning Lawrence Washington, whom recent research has shown to be the great-great-grandfather of our greatest American, which is herewith reproduced. As is well known, the Washington family were strong Royalists, and in consequence of this were objects of dislike to the Puritans, this Lawrence Washington being the especial sufferer, for, as recorded here, he was removed from this good living, and from that time was rector at Brixted Parva, where the living was "such a Poor and Miserable one that it was always with Difficulty that any one was persuaded to Accept of it." Yet no one can to-day regret this seeming misfortune, for the resulting poverty of the family drove Lawrence Washington's son John to sea as a sailor, and led to his ultimate settling in Virginia.

White's charges against Lawrence Washington were made the subject of a special notice in the above-referred-to reply by

Walker, and his defense is as follows:

"Purleigh, R., one of the best Livings in these Parts:

To which he had been admitted in March, 1632, and was Sequestered from in the Year 1643, which was not thought punishment enough for him, and therefore he was also put into the Century, to be transmitted to Posterity, as far as that Infamous Pamphlet could contribute to it, for a Scandalous, as well as a Malignant Minister, upon these weighty Considerations, That he had said "the Parliament have more Papists belonging to them in their Armies, than the King had about him, or in his Army, and that the Parliament's Army did more Hurt than the Cavaliers, and that they did none at all, and had Published them to the Traytors, that lent to, or assisted the Parliament.

FIRST CENTVRY OF Scandalous, Malignant PRIESTS

Made and admitted into Benefices by the PRELATES, in whose hands the Ordination of Ministers and government of the Church hath been.

0 R.

A Narration of the Causes for which the PARLIAMENT hath Ordered the

Sequestration of the Benefices of severall Ministers complained of before them, for vitiousnesses of Life, errors in Doctrine, contrary to the Articles of our Religion, and for practising and pressing superfittions Innovations against Law, and for Malignancy against the PARLIAMENT.

IT is Ordered this seventeenth day of November, 1643. by the Committee of the House of Commons in Parlis ment concerning Printing, that this Booke Intituled, [The first Century of Seundalem, Malignant Priests, &c.] be printed by George Miller.

LONDON.

Printed by George Miller, dwelling in the Black-Friers, M.DC. XLIII.

JOHN WHITE.

them with his presence at Cudgells and the like other sports on that day, and said, that the House of Commons in Parliament was an unjust Court; and doth ordinarily sweare and curse, and useth superstitious bowing and cringing to the Communion Table.

- 8. The Benefice of Iohn Gordon, Rector of the Parish Church of ockley in the County of Suffex, is sequestred, for that he is a common haunter of Ale-houses and Tavernes, sitting and tipling there, night after night, and hath spent the whole Sabbath there, so that no Service nor Sermon was in his Church by reason thereof, and is a common drunkard, and hath not preached on any Fast day since it was enjoyined by King and Parliament, and hath published in his Church, all those to be Traitours that lent to the Parliament, and hath deserted his said Church for about six Moneths last past, and is reported to have been seene in the Army of Cavalieres, raised against the Parliament.
- 9. The Benefice of Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh in the County of Essex, is sequestred, for that he is a common frequenter of Ale-houses, not only himselfe sitting daily tipling there, but also incouraging others in that beastly vice, and hath been oft drunke, and hath said, That the Parliament have more Papists belonging to them in their Armies, then the King had about him or in his Army, and that the Parliaments Army did more burt then the Cavaleeres, and that they did none at all, And hath published them to be Traitours, that lend to or assist the Parliament.
- 10. The Benefice of Philip Leigh, Vicar of the Parish Church of Redburne in the County of Hertford, is sequestred, for that he is a common drunkard and haunter of Alehouses, usually drinking healths, and pressing others thereunto, a common swearer and quarreller, and hath expressed much malignancy against the Parliament.
- 11. The Benefices of Francis Fothersby Vicar of S. Clements. in Sandwich, and Parlon of Lingheede in the County of Kent, are sequestred, forthat he is a common drunkard, and common swearer

"It is not to be supposed that such a Malignant could be less than a Drunkard, and accordingly he is charged with frequent Commissions of that Sin, and not only so, but with Encouraging others in that Beastly Vice. Altho' a Gentleman (a Justice of the Peace in this Country) who Personally knew him, assures me, that he took him to be a Worthy, Pious Man, that as often as he was in his Company, he always appeared a very Modest, Sober Person, and that he was Recommended as such, by several Gentlemen, who were acquainted with him before he himself was. Adding withal, that he was a Loyal Person, and had one of the best Benefices in these Parts, and this was the ONLY cause of his Expulsion, as I verily believe. After which, he subjoyns, that another Ancient Gentleman of his Neighborhood, agrees with him in this Account. Mr. Washington was afterwards permitted to Have, and Continue upon a Living in these Parts, but it was such a Poor and Miserable one, that it was always with Difficulty that anyone was persuaded to Accept of it."

A copy of Walker's book, with Manuscript notes, now in the Bodleian Library, contains the letter on which the foregoing statements were made, written by Henry Ayloffe about 1706, in which he states:

"I doe not remember that ever I knew or heard of Mr. Washington after he had been sequestered, but there was then one Mr. Roberts a neighbor of mine who was owner and patron of a parish so small that nobody would accept of his church (but with difficulty) and Mr. Roberts entertained Mr. Washington, where he was suffered quietly to preach. I have heard him and tooke him to be a very worthy pious man. I have been in his company there, and he appeared a very modest sober person, and I heard him recommended as such by several gentlemen who knew him before I did. He was a loyal person, and had one of the best benefices in these parts, and this was the only cause of his expulsion as I verily believe."

Whichever statement is true, White's book must take rank as the corner stone of a library of Washingtoniana.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

ATHENÆUM, THE (February 15).

The present centenary in Paris of the birth of Victor Hugo is attended by an exhibition of the original manuscripts of his works, which he left by will to the Bibliothèque Nationale.

BIBLIOFILÍA, LA (October-November).

A description (28 pp.) by Leo Olschki of a visit to the extraordinary collection of autographs and documents relative to music and the drama, which belongs to Carlo Lozzi, has much value. The great richness of that collection will be a revelation to many, as it contains, among others, specimens of the handwriting of most of the great composers, singers, writers on musical history, theory and criticism, lyric poets, and world-famous players of the violin and other instruments. About thirty facsimiles add interest to the text.

BIBLIOGRAPHE MODERNE, LE (July-October).

A communication to the Congrès des Sociétés Savantes, April 9, 1901, by Paul Marichal, on "Les Archives des Départements Lorrains et l'Administration des Domaines," is printed

in this issue (15 pp.), accompanied by documentary vouchers of 1806-1808.

In a previous issue F. Van Ortroy began a "Bibliographie de l'Œuvre de Pierre Apian" (Petrus Apianus), which is concluded in this number (50 pp.). It appears to be a very accurate piece of bibliographic work, describing by line-titles and detailed collations by signatures, etc., 116 items. Each item is located in public or private collections; in some cases as many as twenty-five copies are mentioned. Several fac-similes of title-pages adorn the work.

The fifth Congress of the Società Bibliografica Italiana, held at Venice in 1901, is described (8 pp.) by Albert Lumbroso, who recounts the various papers that were read, and gives a list of twelve publications distributed to members of the Congress.

The private library of Alexander Apponyi, at Lengyel, is one of the richest and most curious special libraries in Hungary. In effect, it comprises books relating to Hungary (Hungarica) from the fifteenth century onward. He recently (1900) published the first volume of a bibliography or his collection, covering the period 1470 to 1600, in which 657 volumes or brochures are described. Two more volumes, for the seventeenth and

eighteenth centuries, are to appear

An important gap has been filled by the publication of "Bibliografia romanésca veche (1508-1830)", by Joan Bianu and Nerva Hodos, librarians of the Academiei Romane, which deals with Roumanian books from the earliest period of its literature to 1830.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (January-February).

Pope Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), whose name is intimately connected with the revival of learning, died in 1455. In an article (11 pp.) entitled, "Zur Bibliothek Nikolaus' V," Joseph Hilgers, S. J., writes of this Pope's library, gathered in the eight years during which he held the See of Rome, and points out the mistakes which older, as well as modern investigators have made in stating the number of volumes which he collected. Nicholas V is justly considered the founder of the Vatican Library, for very little remained of the collections of his predecessors when he became The investigation of Hilgers Pope. shows that the pontiff left at his death 1,209 Greek and Latin codexes, while other writers had stated the number as 9,000, 5,000, 3,000, and 1,160. In the Codex Vallicellanus, a manuscript of the sixteenth century, the number was given as "about 13,000."

The judicial vagaries of the case of Brayton Ives against Ellis and Elvey, booksellers, relative to a forged Spanish Columbus Letter, have inspired Henry Harrisse to write a long monograph (32½ pp.), in trenchant style, in which he exposes the fallacies of courts and juries intrusted to adjudicate questions

of so technical a nature. He praises the testimony given by the five experts who were called by Mr. Ives in the case, and says that they were "honest men, who took the trouble to examine and were capable of understanding [the book in controversy], and who declared and still declare, that it is a forgery in the full meaning of the term." He adds also that they "furnished all the proofs that the subject admitted of." Concerning the testimony given by the sole expert produced by Ellis and Elvey he makes much sport. In a word Mr. Harrisse's contribution is a fine exposé of this notorious humbug, as well as of several others that were fabricated about the same time by Italians devoid of conscience.

"Statistik der preussischen Universitätsbibliotheken in den Jahren, 1894-1900" (20 pp.), by M. Bollert, shows in tabulated form the systematic administration of the university libraries of Prussia.

Dr. Beck has discovered a part of a manuscript of Wolfram von Eschenbach's Parsival, which was written about the second quarter of the thirteenth century, belonging to the provincial library of Amberg. Another fragment of the same work has also been found in the University Library of Leipsic.

The Goethe Museum of Frankfort has recently added to its collection the original manuscript of Goethe's *Ergo bibamus*.

The Klopstock Library at Quedlinburg consists of over 200 items of that author's works, as well as several of the poet's manuscripts, and about 60 portraits, which represent him at different periods of his life.

The Bibliothèque Mazarine, belong-

ing to the Institut de France at Paris, consists of 300,000 volumes and 6,000 manuscripts, and is practically complete in works relating to the Cardinal.

In "An English Miscellany" (Oxford, 1901) H. Littlehales presents a bibliography of the works of F. J. Furnivall, the Shakespearean critic.

A bibliography of the writings of Taine is to be found in Victor Giraud's "Essai sur Taine" (Collectanea Friburgensia N. S. Fasc. I), Fribourg, 1901.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (January 18).

The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris has recently been enriched by a large number of manuscripts, valuable for the history of French poetry during the Middle Ages. Special mention may be made of the original manuscript of Antoine de la Sale's romance of chivalry, "L'histoire et plaisante chronique du petit Jehan de Saintré."

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (January 25).

The Bodleian Library of Oxford celebrated its 300th anniversary on November 9, 1901. It contains more than 500,000 volumes, about 30,000 manuscripts, and a collection of 50,000 coins. Recently it has been enriched by a fine lot of Greek papyri from Egypt, partly from the Fayûm and partly from the discoveries at Oxyrhynchos.

Prof. Dr. C. Seybold has discovered among the Arabic manuscripts in the University Library of Tuebingen, what is perhaps the oldest extant manuscript of the *Thousand and One Nights*, which is about 500 years old, and includes one story hitherto unknown to scholars.

PETERMANNS MITTEILUNGEN AUS JUSTUS PERTHES' GEOGRAPHISCHER ANSTALT (Vol. 47, No. 12).

Of great interest to Americanists is an article by Prof. Dr. Fr. R. von Wieser entitled: "Die älteste Karte mit dem Namen 'Amerika'." His account treats of two lost maps of Martin Waldseemüller (or Hylacomylus), which were recently discovered by Prof. P. J. Fischer, in a folio volume belonging to the library of Prince Waldberg, in his palace in Wurtemberg. Both maps were printed from woodcuts, and each consists of twelve folio leaves. Wieser says they are proof impressions, and from an "exlibris" he has discovered that they belonged to the famous cartographer, Johann Schöner, who had them bound up in atlas form. The earlier of the two is an undated mappemonde, but ascribed by Wieser to 1507, which embodies the transatlantic discoveries, and which he says is the oldest map of the New World with the name "AMERICA." Furthermore it contains two bust portraits of Ptolemy and Vespucius.

The second map is a "Carta Marina" (or sea chart) of 1516. It is dated and bears Waldseemüller's name in full. The American portion is adopted from Portuguese sea charts of the Cantino type. It has not the name "America," because he had learned by this time, as Wieser says, that Vespucius was "not the first discoverer or the New World." Waldseemüller also discontinued the name in other maps, but too late to overcome the influence of his 1507 map and his treatise, the "Cosmographiæ Introductio," by which he had given an undue reputation to Vespucius, resulting in the naming of the western continent after him, instead of after Columbus. Wieser and Fischer promise to issue the maps in facsimile very soon.

REVUE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES (July-September).

Abbé J. B. Martin, who has on former occasions written about the archives and collections in the private libraries of convents, seminaries and colleges of France, has contributed to this number a classed inventory (54 pp.) of manuscripts preserved in similar private libraries at Bourges, Nevers, Orleans, Sens, etc., which date from the twelfth to the nineteenth century.

The very fine collection of manuscripts gathered by the Marquis de Migieu at his chateau of Savigny-les-Beaune, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and its subsequent dispersal, is historically detailed by H. Omont, accompanied by a catalogue of the manuscripts containing 210 items. The contribution covers 62 pages.

Émile Picot gives the concluding instalment (12 pp.) of his monograph on French writers who have written in Italy in the sixteenth century, consisting of additions and corrections.

The British Museum has performed an excellent service for scholars by issuing three series of Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum, by George F. Warner, and a series of Facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts in the British Museum, by Frederic G. Kenyon. These are described here in detail by Léon Dorez (11 pp.).

RIVISTA DELLE BIBLIO-TECHE E DEGLI ARCHIVI (Vol. xii, Nos. 11-12).

The printing of several letters, newly discovered, of Giulio Foscolo, is begun in

this issue; also the first instalment of a biobibliographical sketch of Piero Cironi.

Some of the documents possessed by the Archivio Comunale di Jesi, of the thirteenth to fifteenth century, are enumerated (16½ pp.) by Prof. Luigi Colini-Baldeschi.

Dr. Bresciano's "Bibliografía Statutaria delle Corporazioni Romane di Arti e Mestieri" is concluded in this issue, which contains Nos. 781-810.

SAMMELBÄNDE DER INTER-NATIONALEN MUSIKGESELL-SCHAFT (January-March).

Of the greatest value for musical bibliography and history is Karl Albert Göhler's "Die Messkataloge im Dienste der musikalischen Geschichtsforschung" (83 pp.). The history and character of the Frankfort and Leipsic Book-fair Catalogues, from 1564 to 1759, is elucidated with reference to their musical contents, but this study is also an important contribution to the history and bibliography of early trade catalogues.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCHER-FREUNDE (January).

The application of graphic art in Germany for posters and business cards is fully described by Walter von Zur Westen, in an article (over 29 pp.) illustrated by 22 reproductions in black and white, and in colors.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Karl Baedeker is made the basis of an account of this family of printers, booksellers and publishers, by Rudolf Schmidt, which gives their history during more than two centuries. A tabulated list of guidebooks issued by the firm since 1828 accompanies the text.

The recent sale en bloc of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana, owned by Earl Crawford of Balcarres, was an event of unusual magnitude. The library was sold to Mrs. Rylands through Henry Sotheran & Co., booksellers of London, and is very likely destined to become a part of the John Rylands Library of Manchester, which she The purchase consists of founded. 100,000 printed books and 6,000 items of manuscripts. Among the printed books mention may be made of an unrivaled collection of early broadsides; Luther and Reformation tracts; editions of Dante and Petrarch, and a thousand works on the history of Italy; material about the French revolution; editions of De Bry's Voyages; and a great representation of The manuscripts, the Americana. most valuable part of the library, include bindings in ivory and metal, dating from the tenth to the thirteenth century. Among them we find a St. Cyprian of the seventh century; a Psalter of the ninth century: the Gospels of the tenth century, made for Emperor Otto the Great; the oldest Salisbury Missal of the thirteenth century, and a Paris Psalter of earlier date; the famous "Colonna Missale," 1517, made for Cardinal Colonna, with miniatures in the style of Raphael; a manuscript of the "Siege of Troy," 1420, formerly in the Perkins Library; Oriental manuscripts in Persian, Arabic, Coptic, and Egyptian papyri; as well as twelve pages of Homer's Odyssey of the third Christian century.

THE LIBRARY (October).

Irish Provincial Printing Prior to 1701 (8 pp.), by E. R. McC. Dix, is a good outline of the introduction of

printing into Waterford, Kilkenny, Cork, and Belfast.

In Evelyn's Essay on Publick Employment and an active Life, G. R. Redgrave presents, probably for the first time, the fact "that there are several distinct types of the first edition, which contain some variations." The date of this minor work of the learned diarist and philosopher is 1667.

The extraordinary variations found in the imprints of the books issued from the King's Printing House under the Stuarts, is due to "a squalid family quarrel," which Henry R. Plomer elucidates in a study of more than usual merit (23 pp.).

Archibald Clarke tells of Lessing's career as Librarian of the Grand Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel (8 pp.), and defends him against those who charged him with being unfit for the post.

W. H. Alnutt has discovered that James Gaver was a printer in 1539 at the "Sign of the Sun in Fleet Street," as one of the successors of Wynkyn de Worde. He mentions also those who printed there from 1502 to 1556.

Cyril Davenport explains more about "Forgeries in Bookbinding," especially as to reputed Groliers (7 pp.).

Samuel Richardson, well-known as the author of *Pamela*, was also a famous printer—printing other books besides his own. In a special study (9 pp.) W. B. Thorne demonstrates this side of the man.

The Church Library at Michelstadt in Odenwald (8 pp.), by William E. A. Axon, suggests some fine treasures, among them the Latin Columbus letter in the drama of "Verardus," 1494.

The entire collection of Lord Crawford's manuscripts, about 8,000 volumes, has been sold to the John Rylands Library of Manchester.

NOTES

Mr. Ford's interesting paper in the BIBLIOGRAPHER of January on Major Donkin's book has reminded me of a somewhat similar instance of resem-The Major's proposal to inoculate the colonists with small-pox seems a legitimate enough inference from the mental phase of those who considered themselves the salt of the colonial earth, as displayed in the following from "New England's Memoriall," by Nathaniel Morton, who narrates the peril in which "The Puritan Fathers "would have been upon their landing, from the Indians, had not "The Lord also so disposed, as aforesaid, much to waste them (the Indians) by a great mortality (probably the small-pox?) so as the twentieth person was scarce left alive when these people arrived. * * * Thus God made way for his people, by removing the Heathen, and planting them in the land." It is presumably the Godly and not the Heathen that Mr. Morton means were "planted in the land." It is a good and comfortable thing to be, like Mr. Morton and his associates, certain of the Lord's intentions. The only drawback is that the ungodly, like Major Donkin, who cannot be supposed accurately informed of those intentions. may also presume to interpret, and give them a helping hand, in a manner very distasteful and injurious to those very elect, their destined beneficiaries. BUNFORD SAMUEL.

In connection with Mr. W. L. Andrews's book, which deals fully with Revere's print of the Boston Massacre, it

is regrettable to note that he was ignorant of the origin of that print, and of a controversy concerning it. The following letter by Henry Pelham, written to Revere, deals with this matter:

Boston, March 29, 1770.

Sir: When I heard that you was cutting a plate of the late Murder, I thought it impossible as I knew you was not capable of doing it unless you coppied it from mine and as I thought I had intrusted it in the hands of a person who had more regard to the dictates of Honour and Justice than to take the undue advantage you have done of the confidence and trust I reposed in you. But I find I was mistaken and after being at the great Trouble and Expence of making a design, paying for paper, printing, &c., find myself in the most ungenerous Manner deprived not only of any proposed Advantage but even of the expence I have been at as truly as if you had plundered me on the highway. If you are insensible of the Dishonour you have brought on yourself by this Act, the World will not be so. However. I leave you to reflect upon and consider of one of the most dishonourable Actions you could well be guilty of,

H. PELHAM.

This print of Pelham's, so far as I know, is entirely unknown, but it was certainly completed and issued, for on May 1st, 1770, Pelham wrote to his brother, Charles Pelham, "Enclosed I send you two of my prints of the late massacre."

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

AUCTION SALES.

THE WEEKS SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The dispersion of the collection of William R. Weeks, of New York, at Henkels's, in Philadelphia, March 5 and 6, brought forward a larger number of rare items in Americana than had been offered here since the Deane sale in 1898. The sale included 997 lots, chiefly American books. Mr. Weeks's autographs and historical documents were sold by Mr. Henkels February 20 and 21, and his miscellaneous books, mostly fine art works, were dispersed March 10.

Though some of Mr. Weeks's best books were missing from the collection sold March 5 and 6, notably the rare Bill in the Chancery of New Fersey, and the rarer Answer, the sale included many infrequently - seen publications, principally works relating to the history of New York, New Jersey, and The Pennsylvania. highest-priced item was A True Account of the Dying Words of Ockanickon, an Indian King, London, 1682, which brought \$1,450, which is, of course, a record price. This superlatively rare Indian work is one of the earliest books printed about New Jersey. nickon, whose "Dying Words" are given in a small quarto of eight pages, was a Chief of the New Jersey Indians. Barlow's copy sold in 1890 for \$52.50. The book is conspicuously absent from nearly all of the great libraries of Americana, Murphy's fine collection having only the second edition, 1683. The Weeks copy is said to have been sold at Henkels's a number of years ago for a small sum. The book was reprinted and inserted in Thomas Budd's Good Order, 1685.

The Weeks copy of Smith's New Tersey, Burlington, 1765, was a famous one, having figured in three of the great American sales as "the only uncut copy ever offered at auction." At John A. Rice's sale in 1870, where it brought \$200, it was described by Sabin as being in "morocco, gilt top, uncut, by T. Aitken, the only copy we have seen in this condition, and probably unique." It then passed into the hands of William Menzies, who inserted an autograph letter of the Earl of Bath, addressed to Lord Norreys, referring to the sale of East New Jersey, and had the volume rebound by Francis Bedford in green levant morocco, super extra. At the Menzies sale in 1876 it was resold for the small sum of \$125. Brayton Ives being the purchaser. At Mr. Ives's sale in 1891 it was secured by Mr. Weeks for \$200. It was resold at the recent Weeks sale for \$410. Though the Weeks catalogue called it "a unique large paper copy," the statement is not correct, as Mr. Lefferts's remarkable copy, privately sold last Fall, is even finer, being in full levant, by Bedford, all edges totally uncut. But the autograph letter mentioned above added very much to the interest of the Weeks copy. This historical letter, written in 1650 about East New Jersey, antedates the earliest printed book on New Jersey by 25 years. The Rice-Menzies-Ives-Weeks copy, which is nearly as large, measuring 9 11-16 x 6 6-16 inches, has the top edge gilded, the side and bottom edges being uncut. Mr. Weeks had as many as six copies of the first edition of this book. With the exception of the one just described, they sold lower than the original cost, ranging in price from \$26 to \$36. The best of the five was also bound by Bedford, and measured 8 2-16 x 5 1-16.

The highest priced of the New York books in the collection was the second Vander Donck, 1656, with the map, which sold for \$305. The volume contained the view (inlaid) which really belongs to Montanus, 1671. It cost Mr. Weeks some years ago \$160. The Barlow copy sold in 1890 for \$105. The fine and large Horsmanden's Journal, New York, Parker, 1744, crimson levant, by Bedford, brought only \$200, a smaller sum than was anticipated. Though the half title was lacking, this is one of the best of the known copies, having realized \$330 at the second Brinley sale and \$280 at the Ives sale. The only other copy sold recently was the late Surrogate Arnold's levant morocco, by Lortic, which fetched \$250, in April, 1900. The bastard title was also lacking.

The several Franklin imprints in the collection sold well. Three of the rarest referred to New Jersey: The Note Maker Noted and the Observer Observed Upon; or, A Full Answer to Some Notes and Observations Upon the Votes of the House of Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, 1743, \$105; Extracts from the Minutes and

Votes of the House of Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, 1743, \$100; and The Speeches of Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey, 1744, \$90. All three were in the original sewed condition, and all came from the Polock collection, sold seven years ago in Philadelphia, where The Note Maker Noted sold for \$90, the Extracts from the Minutes and Votes for \$95, and The Speeches of Lewis Morris for \$90. A rare New Jersey item that sold low was Cowell's Concise View of the Controversy between the Proprietors of East and West Jersey, Philadelphia, Hall and Sellers, 1785, title and last leaf soiled, but uncut. It brought \$45. Ten years ago in Philadelphia it cost Mr. Weeks \$120.

Irving's Knickerbocker's New York was represented by many editions. The best of the two copies of the first edition, contemporary sheep, folding plate slightly torn in one of the folds, brought \$122. There was also an extensive collection of various editions of The Federalist. Of the first edition, 1788, there were two copies. One, in contemporary tree calf, described as being on heavy writing paper, brought \$100, the other, in the original boards, uncut, selling for \$110. A copy of the rare second edition, New York, John Tiebout, 1799, in contemporary calf, realized \$110. The Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, with the By-Laws and Rules of the New Jersey State Society, Trenton, 1808, brought \$46. Washington's military order book, from June 22 to August 8, 1779, occupying 87 closely written pages, in the handwriting of a member of his family, fetched \$210, his own copy of White's Military System for the New Jersey Cavalry, 1793, with his signature, realizing \$100. The rare second edition of Weems's Life of Washington, with the portrait by Tanner, sold for \$60. Hubley's History of the American Revolution, 1855, Volume I, all that was issued, brought \$30. One of the rarest and also one of the lowest priced of the New York items was A Brief State of the Controversy Between the Colonies of New York and New Jersey, London [1770], with Rutger's map, which was secured for \$24. This was the copy that brought \$65 in the Murphy sale and was later resold at Dr. Moore's sale. It is believed to be the only copy offered here in twenty-five years. The cataloguer dismissed it with a brief line of description. Hamilton's Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress from the Calumnies of their Enemies, New York, Rivington, 1774, which was Hamilton's first publication, realized \$75.

Mr. Andrews's books sold well, the New Amsterdam, on hand-made paper, bringing \$70, and the Bradford Map, on plate paper, \$44. Two of the Grolier Club's publications were offered, the Knickerbocker's New York selling for \$132 and Bradford's Laws for \$35. The bibliographical works included a small paper copy of Sabin's Dictionary, New York, 1868-92, nineteen volumes in half morocco and one This brought \$230. part in paper. The minor works on the Revolution sold much better than they have for a number of years.

THE FIFTH McKEE SALE.

On February 17 and 18 John Anderson, Jr., sold the fifth part of the McKee Library. This section of the collection included about one-third of Mr. McKee's theatrical and literary

prints and autographs. The most important, as well as the most costly item in the sale, was the manuscript of the prologue Major John André wrote and recited at the little red theatre in John street, on the evening of January 9, 1779. The large sum of \$1,710 was given for this highly interesting manuscript. André's hastily written lines are valueless in a literary way, but the historic and dramatic interest of the manuscript is exceedingly great. At one time it belonged to the Rev. William Smith, first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Its later history is difficult to trace, but Mr. McKee is believed to have secured it in New York about thirty years ago.

The highest priced of the other manuscripts was Keats's The Church Bells Toll a Melancholy Round, the original draught of his well-known sonnet, with corrections. This brought \$320. Manuscript notes in Charles Macklin's handwriting relative to Peg Woffington's life and career, together with additional notes by James Winston, 27 pages in all, brought \$211. These notes were largely used by the late Augustin Daly in his book on the actress. Woffington's signature, which occurred in a manuscript account rendered by her bankers, 1757, sold for This signature was also reproduced by Mr. Daly. Home, Sweet Home, as copied by the author for Lewis J. Cist, of Cincinnati, in 1841. realized \$215.50. This same MSS. sold in the Roger's sale at Philadelphia in May, 1895, for \$50, and Payne's account book, kept when he was Consul at Tunis, 1844-46, comprising 150 closely written pages, fetched \$105. original manuscript of Robert Burns's Castle Gordon, two pages quarto, together with an autograph letter of the poet, three pages quarto, referring to the poem, realized \$260. Whittier's The Wife of Manoah to Her Husband, the original manuscript of the poem, three pages quarto, written in 1845, was sold for \$122.50. This was the best of the American literary manuscripts.

The collection included the largest number of dramatic prints ever sold in this country, rivaling the choice Wright collection sold in London in 1899. Among them were many rarities. The play-bills were numerous. Interest in the latter centered in the earliest known New York play-bill, the programme of the Nassau Street Theatre for the evening of November 12, 1753, when Rigby and Hallam acted in "Richard III." This was sold for \$506. The prints and drawings brought very good prices. One of the George Cruikshank items, a colored drawing of Sir John Falstaff, from which the etching is said to have been made for Brough's book, realized \$210.

BANGS & CO. held an interesting sale February 17-19, which included

four extra-illustrated books belonging to the estate of the late Henry T. Cox, of Brooklyn, whose library was sold in 1800. One of the four brought \$4,300, a large sum to pay nowadays for a book with extra illustrations. In this instance the work had been very handsomely done. The book thus extended was Seeley's Horace Walpole and His World. The original octavo volume had been extended to four quarto volumes by the insertion of nearly 1,700 extra plates, autograph letters, etc. The other extra-illustrated books did not compare with the Walpole in point of excellence. One of them, which brought \$1,030, had not been completed by Mr. Cox. was Lamartine's Mary Stuart, 1859, which contained 275 portraits.

The same sale contained a large number of Aldinos, a greater number, indeed, than one usually sees in these days when the classics and the majority of early printed books are unappreciated by collectors. The most interesting volume was Aldus's own copy of the works of Ammonius, which he printed in 1503, with many annotations by him. It sold for \$150.

ADVANCE NEWS.

MESSRS. BANGS & COMPANY, New York, announce for April 1st and 2d the sale of a collection of first editions of modern writers, including complete sets of the works of Robert Browning and Mrs. Browning, also fine series of Stevenson, Lowell, Whittier, Shelley, Keats, Halleck and Tennyson, and many other rarities, principally from the collection of A. J. Morgan, Esq.

The sale of the second part of the library of the late Isaac Dayton will also be held in April.

The dates for the sales of the library of John E. Burton, Esq., and of the collection of the late William Carey, fully described in the BIBLIOGRAPHER for February, have not been announced.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, JR., will sell in April the extensive and

well-selected library of Washington B. Williams, of Newark, N. J. Nearly all the important branches of literature are represented, and the sale is likely to command special attention.

The private library of a well-known Pennsylvania collector will also be sold about May 1st, by Mr. Anderson. There are many choice first editions in this collection, the best authors being represented in their best editions.

Some notable items of Americana are included.

Another private library will be offered at Mr. Anderson's rooms probably in April. It includes a particularly choice assortment of first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Ainsworth, Scott, Tennyson, Lever, Byron, etc., works illustrated by the Cruikshanks, a set of the Lockwood Audubon, and many items of equal interest and rarity.

BOOK CLUB NEWS.

THE ACORN CLUB.

Five publications have been issued; three more are in the press, one of which is a monograph on *Thomas Short, Connecticut's First Printer*, by W. De Loss Love, Ph.D., and contains absolutely new information regarding Short and the issues of his press, that Dr. Love has recently discovered in

some early records. All editions consist of 100 copies only, and are usually over-subscribed for at publication.

THE GROLIER CLUB.

The monthly meeting was held on March 6th, when there was a private view of Etchings of Ancient Rome, by G. Piranesi, 1720-1798.

QUERIES.

In W. S. Baker's Bibliotheca Washingtoniana he records (No. 52) a handbill advertisement of An History (4th edition greatly improved) of the Life and Death of Gen. George Washington, by Mason Locke Weems, and states that the broadside is in "the possession of the writer." Mr. Baker's entire collections were left at his death

to the Pennsylvania Historical Society but they do not have this. Does any one know of the existence of a copy?

Also, there was printed at Fredericktown, 1801, what was styled "A new edition, corrected," of an anonymous Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington. Does any one know of a copy of the previous edition?

HARIOT'S VIRGINIA.

On the following 11 leaves are fac-simile reproductions of pages 27 to 48 of A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, by Thomas Hariot, London, 1588, completing the volume, the preceding pages having appeared in the January and February issues of The Bibliographer.

of the new foundland of Virginia.

to be vsed they first water them until they be soft & then being sod they make a good victual, either to eate so simply, or els being also pounded, to make loanes or lumpes of bread. These be also the three kinds of which, I said before, the inhabitants vsed to make sweet oyle.

An other fort is called Sapinamener which being boiled or parched doth cate and talte like vnto chestnuts. They

Sometime also make bread of this fort.

The fifth fort is called Mangummenank, and is the accorne of their kind of oake, the which beeing dried after the maner of the first sortes, and afterward watered they boile them, & their servants or sometime the chiefe the selves, either for variety or for want of bread, doe ease them with their fish or sless.

Of Beaftes.

Ear, in some places there are great storemeere vato the sea coast they are of the ordinarie bignes as ours in England, & some lesse: but further up into the country where there is better seed they are greaters they differ from ours onely in this, their tailes are longer and the snags of their hornes looke backward.

Conies, Thole that we have seen & all that we can heare of are of a grey colour like vnto hares: in some places there are such plentie that all the people of some townes make them mantles of the surre or slue of the skinnes of

those they vsually take.

Saquenúcko: & Maguinos; two kindes of small beaftes greater then conies which are very good meat. We neuer tooke any of them our selnes, but sometime eate of such as the inhabitants had taken & brought vnto vs.

Squirel, which are of a grey colour, we have take & eate.

D 2

Bearer

A briefe and true report

Beares which are all of black colour. The beares of this countrey are good meat; the inhabitants in time of winter do vie to take & eate manie, so also sometime did wee. They are taken commonlie in this fort. In some llands or places where they are, being hunted for, as soone as they have spiall of a man they presently run awaie, & then being chased they clime and get vp the next tree they can, from whence with arrowes they are shot downe starke dead, or with those wounds that they may after easily be killed; we sometime shotte them downe with our calee-uers.

I have the names of eight & twenty severall sortes of beasts which I have heard of to be here and there dispersed in the courtie, especially in the maine: of which there are only twelve kinds that we have yet discovered, & of those that be good meat we know only them before metioned. The inhabitants somtime kil the Lyon & eat him: & we somtime as they came to our hands of their wolves or wolvest Dogges, which I have not set downe for good meat, least that some would evnderstand my judgement therin to be more simple than needeth, although I could alleage the difference in taste of those kindes from ours, which by some of our company have beene experimented in both.

Of Foule.

Vrkie cockes and Turkie hennes: Stockdoues: Partridges Cranes: Hernes: & in winter great store of Swannes & Geese. Of al sortes of soule I have the names in the countrie language of sources core and sixe of which number besides those that be named, we have taken, eaten, & have the pictures as they were there drawne with the names of the inhabitaunts of severall strange sortes of water

of the new found land of Virginia.

water foule eight, and seueteene kinds more of land soul, although wee haue seen and eaten of many more, which for want of leasure there for the purpose coulde not bee pictured: and after wee are better furnished and stored vpon surther discouery, with their strange beastes, sishe, trees, plants, and hearbes, they shall bee also published.

There are also Parats, Faulcons, & Marlin haukes, which although with vs they bee not vsed for meate, yet for o-

ther causes I thought good to mention.

Of Fishe.

Aprill and May, there are plentie of Sturgeons: And also in the same monethes of Herrings, some of the ordinary bignesse as ours in England, but the most part sarre greater, of eighteene, twentie inches, and some two soote in length and better; both these kindes of sishe in those monethes are most plentifull, and in best season, which wee sounde to bee most delicate and pleasaunt meate.

There are also Trontes: Porpoises: Rayes: Oldwines: Mullets: Plaice: and very many other sortes of excellent good fish, which we have taken & eaten, whose names I know not but in the countrey language; wee have of twelve sorts more the pictures as they were drawn in the coun-

trey with their names.

The inhabitants vse to take the two maner of wayes, the one is by a kind of wear made of reedes which in that countrey are very strong. The other way which is more strange, is with poles made sharpe at one ende, by shooting them into the fish after the maner as Irishmen cast dartes; either as they are rowing in their boates or els as they are rowing in their boates or els as

Abriese and true report

they are wading in the shallowes for the purpose.

There are also in many places plentie of these kindes which follow.

Sea crabbes, such as we have in England.

Offers, some very great, and some small; some rounde and some of a long shape: They are sounde both in salt water and brackish, and those that we had out of salt water are far better than the other as in our owne countrey.

Also Muscles: Scalopes: Perininkles: and Crenises.

Seekanank, a kinde of crustie shell sishe which is good meate, about a foote in breadth, having a crustie tayle, many legges like a crab; and her eyes in her backe. They are founde in shallowes of salt waters; and sometime on the shoare.

There are many Torroyles both of lande and sea kinde, their backes & bellies are shelled very thicke; their head, seeze, and taile, which are in appearance, seeme ougly as though they were members of a serpent or venemous: but notwithstanding they are very good meate, as also their egges. Some have bene sounde of a yard in bredth and better.

And thus have I made relation of all forces of victuall that we fed upon for the time we were in Virginia, as also the inhabitants themselves, as farre foorth as I knowe and can remember or that are specially worthy to bee remembred.

The

of the new found land of Virginia.

The third and last part of such other

thinges as is behoofult for those which shall plant and inhabit to know of; with a description of the nature and manners of the

people of the countrey.

Of commedities for building and
other necessary wes.

Hose other things which I am more to make rehearfall of, are such as concerne building, and other mechanicall necessarie vses; as divers fortes of trees for house & ship timber, and other vses els: Also lime, stone, and brick, least that be-

ing not mentioned some might have bene doubted of, or by some that are malicious reported the contrary,

Okes, there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good timber as any can be, and also great store, and in some places very great.

Walnut trees, as I have faide before very many, some have bene seen excellent faire timber of source & sive fadome, & about sources foot streight without bough.

Pare trees fit for masts of ships, some very tall & great.

Rekiock, a kind of trees so called that are sweet wood of which the inhabitans that were neere vnto vs doe common make their boats or Canoes of the form of trowes; only with the helpe of fire, hatchets of stones, and shels; we have known some so great being made in that sort of one tree that they have carried well xx, men at once, besides much bargage: the timber being great, tal, streight, soft, light, & yet tough enough I thinke (besides other veses) to be sit also for masts of ships.

Cedar, a sweet wood good for seelings, Chests, Boxes, Bed-

A briefe and true report

Bedsteedes, Lutes, Virginals, and many things els, as I have also said before. Some of our company which have wandered in some places where I have not bene, have made certaine affirmation of Cyprus which for such and other excellent vses, is also a wood of price and no small estimation.

Maple, and also Wich-hazle; wherof the inhabitants vse to make their bowes.

Helly a necessary thing for the making of birdlime.

willower good for the making of weares and weeles to take fish after the English manner, although the inhabitants vse only reedes, which because they are so strong as also slexible, do serue for that turne very well and sufficiently.

Beech and Ashe, good for caske, hoopes : and if neede

require, plow worke, as also for many things els.

Elme.

Saffafras trees.

Ascopo a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell; the barke is hoat in tast and spicie, it is very like to that tree which Monardus describeth to bee Cassia Lignea of the VVelt Indies.

There are many other strange trees whose names I knowe not but in the Virginian language, of which I am not nowe able, neither is it so convenient for the present to trouble you with particular relation: seeing that for timber and other necessary vses I have named sufficient: And of many of the rest but that they may be applied to good vse, I know no cause to doubt.

Now for Stone, Bricke and Lime, thus it is. Neere vnto the Sea coast where weedwelt, there are no kinde of stones to bee found (except a fewe small pebbles about foure miles off) but such as have bene brought from far-

ther

of the new found land of Unginia.

farther out of the maine. In some of our voiages wee haue seene divers hard raggie stones, great pebbles, and a kinde of grey stone like vnto marble, of which the inhabitants make their hatchets to cleeue wood. Vpon inquirie wee heard that a little further vp into the Countrey were of all sortes verie many, although of Quarries they are ignorant, neither have they vie of any store whereupon they should have occasion to seeke any. For if everie housholde bave one or two to cracke Nuttes, grinde shelles, whet copper, and sometimes other stones for hatchets, they have enough: neither vse they any digging, but onely for graves about three soote deepe: and therefore no marvaile that they know neither Quaries, nor lime stones, which both may bee in places neerer than they wot of.

In the meane time vntill there bee discouerie of sufficient store in some place or other convenient, the want of you which are and shalbe the planters therein may be as well supplied by Bricke: for the making whereof in diuers places of the countrey there is clay both excellent good, and plentie; and also by lime made of Oister shels, and of others burnt, after the maner as they vse in the Iles of Tenet and Shepy, and also in divers other places of England: Which kinde of lime is well knowne to bec as good as any other. And of Oister shels there is plentie enough: for besides divers other particular places where are abundance, there is one shallowe sounde along the coast, where for the space of many miles together in length, and two or three miles in breadth, the grounde is nothing els beeing but halfe a foote or a foote vnder water for the most part.

This much can I say further more of stones, that about 120, miles from our fort neere the water in the side

Abriefe and true report

of a hill was founde by a Gentleman of our company, a great veine of hard ragge stones, which I thought good to remember vnto you.

Of the nature and manners of the people.

T resteth I speake a word or two of the natural inhabitants, their natures and maners, leaving large discourse thereof vntill time more convenient hereafter: nowe onely so farre foorth, as that you may know, how that they in respect of troubling our inhabiting and planting, are not to be seared; but that they shall have cause both to seare

and love vs, that shall inhabite with them.

They are a people clothed with loose mantles made of Deere skins, & aprons of the same rounde about their middles; all els naked; of such a difference of statures only as wee in England; having no edge tooles or weapons of yron or steele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: those weapons y they have, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; stat edged truncheons also of wood about a yard long, neither have they any thing to desed the selves but targets made of barks; and some armours made of stickes wickered together with thread.

Their townes are but small, & neere the sea coast but sew, some containing but 10.01 12. houses: some 20. the greatest that we have seene have bene but of 30. houses: if they be walled it is only done with barks of trees made fast to stakes, or els with poles onely fixed vpright and

close one by another.

Their

of the new found tand of Virginia.

Their houses are made of small poles made tast at the tops in rounde forme after the maner as is vsed in many arbories in our gardens of England, in most townes couered with barkes, and in some with artificiall mattes made of long rushes; from the tops of the houses downe to the ground. The length of them is commonly double to the breadth, in some places they are but 12. and 16. yardes long, and in other some wee haue seene of source and twentie.

In some places of the countrey one onely towne belongeth to the gouernment of a Wn sam or chiefe Lorde; in other some two or three, in some sixe, eight, & more; the greatest Wn sam that yet we had dealing with had but eighteene townes in his gouernment, and able to make not aboue seuen or eight hundred sighting men at the most: The language of every government is different from any other, and the farther they are distant the greater is the difference.

Their maner of warres amongst themselves is either by sudden surprising one an other most comonly about the dawning of the day, or moone light; or els by ambushes, or some suttle devises: Set battels are very rare, except it fall out where there are many trees, where eyther part may have some hope of desence, after the deliuerie of every arrow, in leaping behind some or other.

If there fall out any warres between vs & them, what their fight is likely to bee, we having advantages against them so many maner of waies, as by our discipline, our strange weapons and devises els; especially by ordinance: great and small, it may be easily imagined; by the experience we have had in some places, the turning vp of their heeles against vs in running away was their best defence.

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In

Abriefe and true report

In respect of vs they are a people poore, and for want of skill and judgement in the knowledge and vie of our things, doe esteeme our trisles before thinges of greater value: Notwithstanding in their proper manner considering the want of fuch meanes as we have, they feeme very ingenious; For although they have no fuch tooles, nor any fuch craftes, sciences and artes as wee; yet in those thinges they doe, they shewe excellencie of wit. And by howe much they vpon due consideration shall finde our manner of knowledges and craftes to exceede theirs in perfection, and speed for doing or execution, by so much the more is it probable that they shoulde de_ fire our friendships & loue, and haue the greater respect for pleasing and obeying vs. Whereby may bee hoped if meanes of good gouernment bee vied, that they may in short time be brought to civilitie, and the imbracing of true religion.

Some religion they have alreadie, which although it be farre from the truth, yet beyng as it is, there is hope

it may bee the easier and sooner reformed.

They beleeue that there are many Gods which they call Montoac, but of different fortes and degrees; one onely chiefe and great God, which hath bene from all eternitie. Who as they affirme when hee purposed to make the worlde, made first other goddes of a principall order to bee as meanes and instruments to bee v-sed in the creation and gouernment to follow; and after the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, as pettie goddes and the instruments of the other order more principall. Frst they say were made waters, out of which by the gods was made all diversitie of creatures that are visible or invisible.

For

of the new found land of Virginia.

For mankind they say a woman was made first, which by the woorking of one of the goddes; conceived and brought foorth children: And in such fort they say they had their beginning.

But how manie yeeres or ages have passed since, they say they can make no relatio, having no letters nor other such meanes as we to keepe recordes of the particularities of times past, but onelic tradition from father to

fonne.

They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape, & therfore they represent them by images in the formes of men, which they call Kewasowok one alone is called Kewaso, Them they place in houses appropriate or temples which they call Machicowuck; Where they woorship, praie, sing, and make manie times offerings vnto them. In some Machicowuck we have seene but on Kewas, in some two, and in other some three; The common sort thinke them to be also gods.

They believe also the immortalitie of the soule, that after this life as soone as the soule is departed from the bodie according to the workes it hath done, it is eyther carried to heaven the habitacle of gods, there to enjoy perpetual blisse and happinesse, or els to a great pitte or hole, which they thinke to bee in the furthest partes of their part of the worlde towarde the sunne set, there to

burne continually: the place they call Popogusso.

For the confirmation of this opinion, they tolde mee two stories of two men that had been lately dead and reuiued againe, the one happened but few yeres before our comming into the countrey of a wicked man which hauing beene dead and buried, the next day the earth of the graue beeing seene to moue, was taken vp againe; VVho made declaration where his soule had beene, that E 3, is

A briefe and true report

is to faie very neere entring into Popogusso, had not one of the gods saued him & gaue him leaue to returne againe, and teach his friends what they should doe to auoid that

terrible place of torment.

The other happened in the same yeers were were there, but in a towns that was threescore miles from vs, and it was tolde mee for straunge newes that one beeing dead, buried and taken vp againe as the first, shewed that although his bodie had lien dead in the graue, yet his soule was aliue, and had trauailed farre in a long broade waie, on both sides whereof grewe most delicate and pleasaunt trees, bearing more rare and excellent fruites then euer hee had seene before or was able to expresse, and at length came to most braue and faire houses, neere which hee met his father, that had beene dead before, who gaue him great charge to goe backe againe and shew his friendes what good they were to doe to enjoy the pleasures of that place, which when he had done he should after come againe.

What subtilty socuer be in the Wiroances and Priestes, this opinion worketh so much in manie of the common and simple fort of people that it maketh them have great respect to their Gouernours, and also great care what they do, to avoid to ment after death, and to enjoy blisses, although notwithstanding there is punishment ordained for malefactours, as stealers, who remoongers, and other sortes of wicked doers; some punished with death, some with forseitures, some with beating, according to the

greatnes of the factes.

And this is the summe of their religio, which I learned by having special familiarity with some of their priestes. VVherein they were not so sure grounded, nor gaue such credite to their traditions and stories but through conver-

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converling with vs they were brought into great doubts of their owne, and no small admiration of ours, with earnest desire in many, to learne more than we had meanes for want of perfect vtterance in their language to ex-

presse.

Most thinges they sawe with vs, as Mathematicall instruments, sea compasses, the vertue of the loadstone in drawing yron, a perspective glasse whereby was shewed manie strange sightes, burning glasses, wildefire woorkes, gunnes, bookes, writing and reading, spring clocks that seeme to goe of themselves, and manie other thinges that wee had, were so straunge vnto them, and so farre exceeded their capacities to comprehend the reason and meanes how they should be made and done, that they thought they were rather the works of gods then of men, or at the least wife they had bin giuen and taught vs of the gods. Which made manie of them to have such opinion of vs, as that if they knew not the trueth of god and religion already, it was rather to be had from vs, whom God fo specially loued then from a people that were so simple, as they found themselves to be in comparison of vs. Whereupon greater credite was given vnto that we spake of concerning such matters.

Manie times and in euery towne where I came, according as I was able, I made declaration of the contentes of the Bible; that therein was set soorth the true and onelie GOD, and his mightie woorkes, that therein was contayned the true doctrine of saluation through Christ, with manie particularities of Miracles and chiefe poyntes of religion, as I was able then to vtter, and thought fitte for the time. And although I told them the booke materially & of it self was not of anie such vertue, as I thought they did conceive,

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A briefe and true report

but onely the doctrine therein contained; yet would many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kille it, to hold it to their brefts and heades, and stroke onerall their bodie with it; to show their hungrie desire of that knowledge

which was spoken of.

The Wiroans with whom we dwelt called Wingina, and many of his people would be glad many times to be with vs at our praiers, and many times call vpon vs both in his owne towne, as also in others whither he sometimes accompanied vs, to pray and sing Psalmes; hoping thereby to bee partaker of the same effectes which wee by that

meanes also expected.

Twife this *Wiroans* was so grieuously sicke that he was like to die, and as hee laie languishing, doubting of anie helpe by his owne priestes, and thinking he was in such daunger for offending vs and thereby our god, sent for some of vs to praie and bee a meanes to our God that it would please him either that he might live or after death dwell with him in blisse, so likewise were the requestes of manie others in the like case.

On a time also when their corne began to wither by reason of a drouth which happened extraordinarily, fearing that it had come to passe by reason that in some thing they had displeased vs, many woulde come to vs & desire vs to praie to our God of England, that he would preserve their corne, promising that when it was ripe we also should be partakers of the fruite.

There could at no time happen any strange sicknesse, losses, hurtes, or any other crosse vnto them, but that they would impute to vs the cause or meanes therof for

offending or not pleasing vs,

One other rare and strange accident, leaving others, will I mention before I ende, which mooued the whole countrey

of the new found land of Virginia.

countrey that either knew or hearde of vs., to have vs in wonderfull admiration.

There was no towne where we had any subtile deuise practifed against vs, we leaving it vnpunished or not reuenged (because wee sought by all meanes possible to win them by gentlenesse) but that within a few dayes after our departure from euerie such towne, the people began to die very fast, and many in short space; in some townes about wentie, in some fourtie, in some sixtie, & in one fixe score, which in trueth was very manie in re-This happened in no place spect of their numbers. that wee coulde learne but where wee had bene, where they vsed some practise against vis, and after such times The disease also so strange, that they neither knew what it was, nor how to cure it; the like by report of the oldest men in the countrey neuer happened before, time out of A thing specially observed by vs as also by the naturall inhabitants themselves.

Infomuch that when fome of the inhabitantes which were our friends & especially the Wireans Winging had ob ferued fuch effects in foure or five towns to follow their wicked practifes, they were perswaded that it was the worke of our God through our meanes, and that wee by him might kil and slaie whom wee would without wea-

pons and not come neere them.

And thereupon when it had happened that they had vnderstanding that any of their enemies had abused vs in our journeyes, hearing that wee had wrought no reuenge with our weapons, & fearing vpon fome cause the matter should so rest: did come and intreate vs that we woulde bee a meanes to our God that they as others that had deale ill with vs might in like fort die; alleaging howe much it would be for our credite and profite, 25.

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Abriefe and true report

as also theirs; and hoping furthermore that we would do fo much at their requests in respect of the sriendship we

protesse them.

VVhose entreaties although wee shewed that they were vngodlie, affirming that our God would not subject him selfe to anie such praiers and requestes of men: that in deede all thinges have beene and were to be done according to his good pleasure as he had ordained: and that we to shew our selves his true servants ought rather to make petition for the contrarie, that they with them might live together with vs, bee made partakers of his truth & serve him in righteousness but not witstanding in such sort, that wee referre that as all other thinges, to bee done according to his divine will & pleasure, and as by his wisedome he had ordained to be best.

Yet because the effect sell out so sodainly and shortly after according to their desires, they thought neuerthelesse came to passe by our meanes, and that we in vsing such speeches vnto them did but dissemble the matter, and therefore came vnto vs to give vs thankes in their manner that although wee satisfied them not in promise, yet in deedes and effect we had sulfilled their de-

fires.

This maruelous accident in all the countrie wrought fo strange opinions of vs, that some people could not tel whether to think vs gods or men, and the rather because that all the space of their sicknesse, there was no man of ours knowne to die, or that was specially sicke: they noted also that we had no women amongst vs, neither that we did care for any of theirs.

Some therefore were of opinion that wee were not borne of women, and therefore not mortall, but that wee were men of an old generation many yeeres past then ri-

of the new foundland of Virginia.

Ien againe to immortalitie.

Some woulde likewise seeme to prophesie that there were more of our generation yet to come, to kill theirs and take their places, as fome thought the purpose was

by that which was already done.

Those that were immediatly to come after vs they imagined to be in the aire, yet intifible & without bodies, & that they by our intreaty & for the love of vs did make the people to die in that fort as they did by shooting inuilible bullets into them.

To confirme this opinion their philitions to excule their ignorance in curing the disease, would not be ashamed to fay, but earnestly make the simple people beleue, that the strings of blood that they sucked out of the sicke bodies, were the strings wherewithall the inuisible bullets were tied and cast.

Some also thought that we shot them our selues out of our pieces from the place where we dwelt, and killed the people in any fuch towne that had offended vs as we

listed how farre distant from vs soeuer it were.

And other some saide that it was the special woorke of God for our fakes, as wee our felues have cause in some forte to thinke no lesse, whatsoeuer some doe or maie imagine to the contrarie, specially some Astrologers knowing of the Eclipse of the Sunne which wee faw the same yeere before in our voyage thytherward, which vnto them appeared very terrible. And also of a Comet which beganne to appeare but a few daies before the beginning of the faid licknesse. But to eonclude them from being the speciall causes of so speciall an accident, there are farther reasons then I thinke fit at this present to bee alkeadged.

These their opinions I have set downe the more at large F.2.

Abriefe and true report

large that it may appeare vnto you that there is good hope they may be brought through discreet dealing and gouernement to the imbracing of the trueth, and conse-

quently to honour, obey, feare and loue vs.

And although some of our companie towardes the ende of the yeare, shewed themselves too sierce, in slaying some of the people, in some towns, vpon causes that on our part, might easily enough have been borne withall: yet notwithstanding because it was on their part instally deserved, the alteration of their opinions generally & for the most part concerning vs is the lesse to bee doubted. And whatsoever els they may be, by carefulnesse our selves neede nothing at all to be feared.

The best neuerthelesse in this as in all actions besides is to be endeuoured and hoped, & of the worst that may happen notice to bee taken with consideration, and as

much as may be eschewed.

The Conclusion.

Ow I have as Ihope made relation not of for ewe and small things but that the countrey of menthar are indifferent & weldisposed maie be sufficiently liked: If there were no more knowen then I have mentioned, which doubtlesseand in great reason is nothing to that which remaineth to bee discovered, neither the soile, nor commodities. As we have reason so to gather by the differece we sound in our travails; for although all which I have before spoke of, have bin discovered & experimented not far fro the sea coast where was our abode & most of our travailing: yet somtimes as we made our iourneies farther into the maine and countrey; we found the soyle to bee fatter; the trees greater and to growe thinn experimented.

of the new found land of Virginia.

thinner; the grounde more firme and deeper mould; more and larger champions; finer graffe and as good as ever we saw any in England; in some places rockie and farre more high and hillie ground; more plentie of their fruites; more abundance of beastes; the more inhabited with people, and of greater pollicie & larger dominions,

with greater townes and houses.

Why may wee not then looke for in good hope from the inner parts of more and greater plentie, as well of other things, as of those which wee have alreadie discouered? Vnto the Spaniardes happened the like in discouering the maine of the VVest Indies. The maine also of this countrey of Virginia, extending some wayes so many hundreds of leagues, as otherwise then by the relation of the inhabitants wee have most certaine knowledge of, where yet no Christian Prince hath any possession or dealing, cannot but yeeld many kinds of excellent commodities, which we in our discouerie have not yet seene.

What hope there is els to be gathered of the nature of the climate, being answerable to the Iland of Inpan, the land of China, Persia, Iury, the Ilandes of Cyprus and Candy, the South parts of Greece, Italy, and Spaine, and of many other notable and famous countreis, because I meane not to be redious, I leave to your owne consideration.

Whereby also the excellent temperature of the ayre there at all seasons, much warmer then in England, and neuer so violently hot, as sometimes is under & between the Tropikes, or nere them; cannot be unknowne unto

you without farther relation.

For the holfomnesse thereof I neede to say but thus much: that for all the want of provision, as first of English victually excepting for twentie daies, wee lived only by drinking water and by the victuall of the country, of

3. which

Abriefe and true report

which some forts were very kraunge vnto vs, and might have bene thought to have altered our temperatures in fuch fort as to have brought vs into fome greeuous and dangerous diseases: secodly the want of English meanes, for the taking of beaftes, fifhe, and foule, which by the helpe only of the inhabitants and their meanes, coulde not bee so suddenly and easily prouided for vs, nor in so great numbers & quantities, nor of that choise as otherwife might have bene to our better fatisfaction and contentment. Some want also wee had of clothes. Furthermore, in all our travailes which were most specials and often in the time of winter, our lodging was in the open aire vpon the grounde. And yet I say for all this, there were but foure of our whole company (being one hunddred and eight) that died all the yeere and that but at the latter ende thereof and vpon none of the aforesaide causes. For all foure especially three were seeble, weake, and fickly persons before ever they came thither, and those that knewe them much marueyled that they liued so long beeing in that case, or had adventured so trauaile.

Seeing therefore the ayre there is so temperate and holsome, the soyle so fertile and yeelding such commodities as I have before mentioned, the voyage also this ther to and sro beeing sufficiently experimented, to bee persourmed thrise a yeere with ease and at any season thereof: And the dealing of Sir Water Raley so liberall in large giving and graunting lande there, as is alreadic knowen, with many helpes and surtherances els: (The least that hee hath graunted hath beene sive hundred acres to a man onely for the adventure of his person): I hope there remaine no cause wherey the action should be misliked.

If

of the new found land of Virginia.

If that those which shall thither travaile to inhabite and plant bee but reasonably prouided for the first yere as those are which were transported the last, and beeing there doe vie but that diligence and care as is requilite, and as they may with eafe: There is no doubt but for the time following they may have victuals that is excellent good and plentie enough; some more Englishe sortes of carraile also hereafter, as some have bene before, and are there yet remaining, may and shall bee God willing thither transported: So likewise our kinde of fruites, rootes, and hearbes may bee there planted and fowed as fome have bene alreadic, and prove wel: And in short time also they may raise of those sortes of commodities which I have spoken of as shall both enrich themselves, as also others that shall deale with them.

And this is all the fruites of our labours, that I have thought necessary to advertise you of at this present: what els concerneth the nature and manners of the inhabitants of Virginia: The number with the particularities of the voyages thither made, and of the actions of such that have bene by Ser Water Raleigh therein and there imployed, many worthy to bee remembred; as of the first discouerers of the Countrey: of our Generall for the time Sir Richard Greinnile; and after his departure, of our Gouernour there Master Rase Lanes with divers other directed and imployed vnder theyr gouernement: Of the Captaynes and Masters of the voyages made since for transportation; of the Gouernour and affiftants of those alredie transported, as of many persons, accidents, and thinges els, I haue ready in a discourse by it self in maner of a Chronicle according to the

A briefe and true report

to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought

convenient shall be also published.

Thus referring my relation to your favourable confiructions, expecting good fuccesse of the action, from him which is to be acknowledged the authour and gouernour not only of this but of all things els, I take my seaue of you, this moneth of February. 1588.

FINIS.

Paults estaped

B 4. pag. I lin. 10. for, Tangonockerning : reade, Tangonockerning : reade, Tangonockerning : reade, also may bakenomindge. B.4. pag. 2 lin. 10. for, also be; reade, also may bakenockerning easily amond.

The rest if any be the discresse Reader may easily amond.

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

PAUL LEICESTER FORD, Editor.



PUBLISHED BY DODD, MEAD & COMPANY NEW YORK

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

A JOURNAL OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RARE BOOK NEWS

Edited by

PAUL LEICESTER FORD

Published nine months in the year, the issues for the months of July, August, and September being omitted

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

SOME NOTES ON THE THREE PARTS OF HUDIBRAS

by BEVERLY CHEW

R. SECRETARY PEPYS writes under the date of December 26, 1662, "Hither come Mr. Battersby, and we falling into a discussion of a new book of drollery in verse called Hudibras, I would needs go find it out, and met with it at the Temple; cost me 2s. 6d. But when I come to read it. it is so silly an abuse of the Presbyter Knight going to the warrs, that I am ashamed of it, and by and by meeting at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to him for 18d." Again, on February 6, 1663, he says, "and so to a Booksellers in the Strand and there bought Hudibras again, it being certainly some ill humor to be so against that which all the world cries up to be an example of wit; for which I am resolved once again to read him and see whether I can find it or no." Three days before Pepys made his bad bargain in buying Hudibras for 2s. 6d. and selling it to Mr. Townsend for 18d., the following notice appeared in the Public Intelligencer: "There is stolen abroad a most false imperfect copy of a poem called Hudibras, without name either of printer or bookseller as fit for so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition printed by the author's original is sold by Richard Marriot under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street." It is not unlikely that the first copy of Hudibras purchased by Pepys was of this socalled "spurious" edition. There exists, however, rather a curious question in relation to the edition pronounced "spurious" by Marriot. If it was, as a matter of fact, unauthorized,

why does it contain on the verso of the title precisely the same "Imprimatur" that appears on Marriot's "true and perfect edition"? Yet there it is, "Imprimatur Jo. Berkenhead, November 11, 1662." This fact has been overlooked, but it conclusively proves that the so-called "spurious" editions and the authorized editions of the first part were issued under one and the same license. This reminds one not a little of Pope's curious efforts to bewilder his readers in regard to the publication of his *Letters* and the first issues of the *Dunciad*, and it may have been a mere trick to help the sale.

An examination of the text of the two editions does not disclose any variation other than mere petty differences in orthography such as "blood" and "bloud," nothing in fact, to warrant the unauthorized edition being called "a most false imperfect copy." This unauthorized first part appears to have gone through three editions. The first has two lines of errata at the foot of the last page. In the second the corrections have been made. The third has a new

form of title-page without the crowned rose and thistle.

Marriot's "true and perfect" edition is printed in octavo of a larger size than the unauthorized, on rather thick paper, and from type larger and well leaded. This edition was no doubt sold to the members of the Court and nobility, who were eager to buy what was so pleasing to their Lord and King. Marriot, however, did not stop here but issued two other editions, one in very small octavo, and another in duodecimo. These were published at a low price to meet the large demand. Hudibras was a very popular book, if for no other reason than the praise bestowed upon it by the King, who is said to have carried a copy about with him in his pocket and to have frequently quoted from its pages. The Royal approval made it possible for some unknown poetaster to issue a "Second Part" in advance of Butler's own edition. This performance dated 1663, which is absolutely without merit, was issued without publisher's name or license, but nevertheless passed through at least two editions. Butler's own Second Part appeared with the Imprimatur dated November 5, 1663, and with the imprint-"London, Printed by T. R. for John Martyn and James Allestry, at the Bell in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1664." It was issued in both large and small octavo to correspond with Richard Marriot's

large and small editions. On November 28, 1663, Mr. Secretary Pepys writes, "thence abroad to Paul's Church Yard and there looked upon the second part of *Hudibras*, which I buy not but borrow to read, to see if it be as good as the first, which the world cry so mighty up though it hath not a good liking in me, though I had tried by twice or three times reading to bring myself to think it witty." The caution of Mr. Pepys, who no doubt remembered his bad bargain with the first part, is to be greatly commended. He never could make himself agree with the verdict of the time, and his last entry concerning the poem, on December 10, 1663, is, "and *Hudibras* both parts, the book now in the greatest fashion for drollery, though I cannot, I confess, see enough where the wit lies." He did not preserve copies of the first edition in his library, the copy in the Pepysian Collection bearing date 1689.

For some reason, now unknown, Butler permitted the third and last part of *Hudibras* to remain unprinted until 1678, when "*Hudibras* the Third and last part written by the Author of the First and Second Parts was issued by Simon Miller, at the Sign of

the Star at the West End of St. Paul's."

In most of the earlier bibliographies of *Hudibras* it is stated there are two issues of this part, one with errata, and the other with the errata corrected, and with the words "Licensed and Entered, according to the Act of Parliament for Printing" on the verso of the title.

The fact is there are really two distinct editions of this third part: the first with the leaf of errata, and with no license on the verso of title; in the second the errata are corrected, and the license appears on the verso of title. Even a very superficial examination of the two editions is sufficient to determine that the text of the second has been in the main reset.

All the reproductions given herewith are the exact size of the

originals.

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The following are the collations of the three parts and of the spurious second part:

UNAUTHORIZED PART I.

A. (See plate I.) Small 8vo. A—H in 8s. Title Az. On verso, "Imprimatur | Jo. Berkenhead | Nov. zz | z662." Canto I, A2—C2. Canto II, C3—E7 (verso blank). Canto III, E8—H8 (verso blank). At foot of H8 list of Errata.

In the Appendix to the Rowfant Library Catalogue it is said of this edition, "this appears to be the first issue of what was probably a pirated copy."

- B. (See plate II.) Collation the same as "A." No list of Errata on H8, corrections having been made in the text. A careful examination of "A" and "B" shows that the text of "B" has been reset throughout. There are many differences in its use of capital letters, as well as in orthography. Page 1, line 1, "civil" is printed "Civil" in "B." Page 3, line 19, "Latin" is "Latine" in "B." There are also many differences in the form of the capitals.
- C. (See plate III.) Collation same as in "A" and "B." Title differs, the crowned rose and thistle being replaced by printer's ornaments arranged in the form of an inverted pyramid. This edition has again been reset and shows numerous differences in the use and forms of the capitals. It can, however, be easily distinguished from the fact that the running headline of "Canto I, II, or III," is in much smaller type than in either "A" or "B" to page 79, when the size used in "A" and "B" is resumed for the remainder of the volume.

The Rowfant Library Catalogue, referring to this edition, calls it the "second issue," showing that our edition "B" was not known to the compiler of that catalogue.

GENUINE PART I.

D. (See plate IV.) Octavo. A—R in 8s. At recto blank; on verso, "Imprimatur | Jo. Berkenhead | Novemb. 1x | 1662." Title A2 (verso blank). Canto I, A3—E5. Canto II, E6—L3 (verso blank). Canto III, L4—R8. At foot of R8 list of Errata.

This is probably the first issue of the authorized first part. The type is larger and the lines are heavily leaded.

E. (See plate V.) Small octavo. A—H in 8s. Title AI; on verso "Imprimatur," etc., as before noted in "A." The arrangement of this edition agrees exactly with "A," "B," and "C," but the book is more carefully printed on better paper. It was undoubtedly issued by Marriot, to compete with "A," "B," and "C," if those editions were really issued by a rival publisher.

The titles of "E" and "F" are identical.

F. (See plate V.) Duodecimo. A—F6 in 12s. A1, recto blank; on verso Imprimatur, etc. Title A2, verso blank. Canto I, A3—B7. Canto II, B8—D5 recto. Canto III, D5 verso—F6.

This edition has been reset. The title of this edition and the previous edition (E) are exactly alike. Copies occur with leaf A blank, and with the "Imprimatur" on the verso of the title A2.

SPURIOUS PART II.

G. (See plate VI.) Small octavo. One leaf. B—H2 in 8s. Title, verso blank. The First Canto, B—C6. The Second Canto, C7—E2 recto. The Third Canto, E2 verso—H2. At foot of last page, "The Printer to the Reader." "The Author having not time to attend the Press, some Mistakes have happened (but not any very grosse) which is desired thou wilt either passe by, or amend with thy Pen. Farewell."

H. (See plate VII.) Collation the same as "G," of which it is a close reprint—though there are enough differences in the use and form of capital

letters to show it has been reset throughout.

There is some warrant for the belief that there is at least one more edition of this Spurious Second Part. In a note in a copy of "G" I have seen, it is stated that Dr. Farmer possessed a copy which contained on the verso of Ax the following "Advertisement to the Reader:" "Whereas several imperfect copies are dispersed abroad: take notice that this hath been corrected and enlarged by the Author, since the coming out of the other." Both "G" and "H" are the work of an anonymous imitator of Butler.

GENUINE PART II.

- I. (See plate VIII.) Octavo. A 4 leaves. B—P4 in 8s. A1 and 2 blank. A3 recto blank; on verso, "Imprimatur | Roger L'Estrange | Novemb. 5th | 1663." Title A4, verso blank. Canto I, B—F1. Canto II, F2—K1. Canto III, K2—P4. At foot P4 is a list of Errata. This edition corresponds in type and style of printing with "D." There was no unauthorized edition of Part II.
- K. (See plate IX.) Small octavo. A—H in 8s. Ar blank. Az recto blank; on verso, "Imprimatur," as in "I." Title A3. Canto I, A4—C5. Canto II, C6—E7, verso blank. Canto III, E8—H7, verso blank. H8 a blank leaf. The edition is uniform with "E," and often is bound with it.

PART III.

- L. (See plate X.) Octavo. A—S in 8s, and one leaf of Errata. Title A1, verso blank. Canto I, A2—F7. Canto II, F8—N1. Canto III, N2—Q1. An Heroical Epistle, etc., Q2—R4. The Ladies Answer, R5—S8, verso blank. Errata, recto of an extra leaf.
- M. (See plate XI.) Octavo. A—S in 8s. Collation same as "L," except the leaf of errata is omitted, the corrections having been made in the text. On the verso of title, "Licensed and Entered, according to the—Act of Parliament for Printing."

There was no small octavo or duodecimo edition of this Part. "L" is generally taller than "D" and "I," while "M" is about the same size, and is consequently more frequently found with "D" or "I" in collected sets of the three Parts.

THE FIRST PART.

Written in the time of the late Wart.



LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1663.

PLATE I.

THE FIRST PART.

Written in she time of the lateWars



LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1663.

PLATE II.

THE FIRST PART.

Written in the time of the late WARS.

LONDON,

Printed in the Year, 1663.

PLATE III.

THE FIRST PART.

Written in the time of the late Wars.



LONDON,

Printed by J. G. for Richard Marriet, under Saint Dunifan's Church in Fleetstreet. 1663.

PLATE IV.

Hudibras.

THE FIRST PART

Written in the time of the late Wars.



LONDON:
Printed by 7. G. for Richard Marriet, under
St. Dauflans Church in Flees-fires, 1663.

PLATE V.

Hudibras.

THE

Second Part.



LONDON,
Printed in the Year,
1663.

PLATE VI.

Hudibras.

THE

Second Part.

The last Edition Corrected.

LONDON,
Printed in the Year,
1663.

PLATE VII.

The Second Part.

By the Authour of the First.



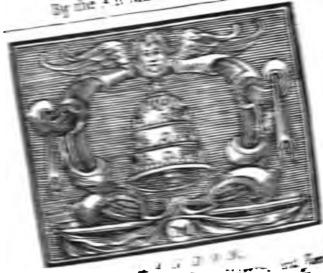
LONDON,

Printed by T.R for John Martyn, and James Allestry at the Bellin St. Pauls Church Yard, 1 6 64.

PLATE VIII.

The Server Fire.

By the Partie of the Park



Minima E Maria Company

35 m

THE

Third and last PART.

Written by the Author

OF THE

FIRST and SECOND PARTS.

LONDON,

Printed for Simon Miller, at the Sign of the Star at the West End of St. Pauls. 1678.

PLATE X.

THE

Third and last PART.

Written by the Author

OF THE

FIRST and SECOND PARTS.

LONDON,

Printed for Simon Miller, at the Sign of the Sear at the West End of St. Pauls. 1678.

PLATE XI.

THE CRISIS

by PAUL LEICESTER FORD

TEW collectors of books relating to the American Revolution have failed at one time or another to happen upon one or more small pamphlets entitled The Crisis, which examination proved to be not the later serial by that name written by Thomas Paine, but parts of a series, printed at some American press in the year 1775, from an English original. In my own collecting I have found no less than five reprints by different American printers, and my notes show three more, proving beyond question how popular the work was in this country. Yet, though remarkable in itself, though especially distinguished by Parliament, of which more anon, and though multiplied by editions, it is entirely unnoticed in any of the histories of that war, either English or American, and bibliographically it has been scarcely less neglected. Without pretending completeness, I purpose to record here such facts, historical and bibliographical, as I have been able to unearth concerning it.

The original English publication was a weekly paper, not of news, but of essays, wholly political in character, and both in this regard and in typographical form was modeled upon *The North Briton* and similar periodicals. It was issued in small folio $(7 \times 11\frac{1}{2})$ inches), and each issue contained from four to eight pages, six being the usual number. The headlines and colophon

of the first issue were as follows:

The / Crisis. / Number I. To be continued Weekly. / Friday, January 20, 1775. Price Two-pence, Half Penny [Colophon] Printed and published for the Authors, by T. W. Shaw, in Fleet-Street, / opposite Anderton's Coffee House, where letters to the Publisher / will be thankfully received.

With No LI, for January 6, 1776, there was added to the head-

ing a new line, "During the present Bloody Civil War in America," and this was thenceforth retained. A change in the colophon was made in No. LXVII, for April 27, 1776, by the addition of the words: "New editions of all the Numbers of this spirited Paper, are now ready for Sale, and complete sets will be sent to any part of England, Carriage Free." One extra number was issued, called, "The / Crisis. / Extraordinary. / Wednesday, August 9, 1775." paged continuously with the regular issues. In all 01 were printed, or 92 including the "Extraordinary" one. They were paged from 1-574, but there are no pp. 79-85, though without break in the numbers; and there are certain other minor discrepancies in the paging, due to typographical errors, or possibly to variations between different editions. From internal evidence it seems probable that the paper was edited by William Moore, who previously had carried on two political papers, The North Briton Extraordinary, and The Whisperer, of much the same character.

What makes this periodical remarkable, and of particular interest to American collectors, is its bold advocacy of the cause of the colonies, even after they had declared their independence, and its unmeasured abuse of those who favored the subjection of America. Bute and Mansfield, North and Dartmouth, Wesley and Johnson, Gage and Howe and Burgoyne, and many other politicians, pensioned writers, and military officers are lashed with a savageness almost inconceivable; and the King, far from being excepted, is the most often and the most virulently attacked, twelve issues (Nos. 3, 20, 27, 29, 30, 31, 40, 46, 57, 58, 66, 69) being especially addressed to him. A few excerpts will show the quality of this scourging.

A bloody Court, a bloody Ministry, and a bloody Parliament.—No. II, p. 7.

Ye CONSPIRATORS against the LIBERTIES of Mankind at St. JAMES'S; in St. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, the HOUSE of LORDS, or amongst the BENCH of SATANICAL BISHOPS; you must surely think there is no GOD to JUDGE, nor HELL to RECEIVE you; or, you could never be so far ABANDONED as to stain your HANDS, and consent to DYE the PLAINS of AMERICA with the INNOCENT BLOOD of her INHABITANTS.

Nero had such Instruments of Slaughter.—No. IV, p. 19.

The present Necessary DEFENSIVE War on the part of America, justified by the Laws of God, Nature, Reason, State, and Nations; and therefore no TREASON or REBELLION.—No. XIV, p. 91.

THE

CRISIS.

NUMBER III. To be continued Weekly.

BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1775. [Price Two-pence Halfpenny.

Thy Name, O! Chatham, (with some few more) is made, rare Instance, IMMORTAL by Defeat; and to thee—NEW HONOURS rise—from the RUINS of thy COUNTRY. While you live, never-fading Laurels, the just Reward of thy Virtue, Conduct, and Fidelity, shall crown thy heary Head, and shade thy venerable Brow——And may thine and BRITAIN's ravished Eyes, behold thy FOES and Hers, for their TREACHERY and VILLAINY, dragged to EXECUTION, dressed and discounced in suneral ROSEMARY and the baleful YEW.

To the K I N G,

SIR,

fourteen Years SHAMEFUL and INGLORIOUS Reign, would be a Task as Painful, as
Disagrecable, and far exceed the Bounds of this
Paper: But we are called upon by the Necessity, by every Principle of Justice and Self-preservation, and by
the Duty we owe to GOD and our COUNTRY, to declare our
Sentiments (with a Freedom becoming of Englishmen), on some
of those dreadful Transactions and Oppressions which this Kingdom has laboured under, since the Glory and Lustre of the Crown
of England, was doomed to fade upon your Brow; and, to point
out to you, Sir, your own critical and DANGEROUS Simution.

TO THE KING.

For Seas of BLOOD which your mad Fury shed, God soon will hurl his Veng'ance on your Head; Struck as when SATAN from his Glory fell, Your CONSCIENCE must be one continu'd Hell.

—No. XXXI, p. 203.

The best of Kings destroys us like a Flood, Each Morning washes in fresh Streams of BLOOD; Like PIOUS Nero mounted on a THRONE, Thinks he's a GOD, and all Mankind his OWN.

-No. XXXVI, p. 237.

TO THE KING.

... Many advantages, however, will raise from the glorious Designs of those two trusty and well-beloved Ministers of Belzebub, BUTE and MANS-FIELD, and the Preparations you are making for the triumphant Entry of POPERY and SLAVERY. You will bind Sir, firmly to your Interest, three most FAITHFUL and POTENT ALLIES, the TURK, the POPE, and the DEVIL.

—No. LVIII, p. 376.

Such boldness was not to be ignored, and after the appearance of No. III, or the first of those addressed to the King, it was brought, February 27, 1775, to the attention of Parliament, when the following proceedings ensued:

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Complaint was made to the House of a printed Paper, intituled, " The Crisis, No. III, Saturday, February 4, 1775, printed and published for the Authors, by T. W. Shaw, Fleet Street, opposite Anderton's Coffee-House."

The said Paper was read by the Clerk.

The Earl of Radnor moved to "Resolve, that the Paper called The Crisis, No. III, is a false, daring, infamous, seditious, and treasonable libel on His Majesty, designed to alienate the affections of His Majesty's subjects from his Royal Person and Government, and to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom."

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by leaving

out the word "treasonable."

Which being objected to, after debate, the question was put, "Whether the word 'treasonable' shall stand part of the motion?"

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then it was moved, "To agree to the said Resolution, as at first proposed." Which being objected to, the question was put thereupon:

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That His Majesty's Attorney General do prosecute the Printer and Authors of the said Paper.



The Last DYING SPEECH

CRING ALGAS

Which is to be burned at One o'Clock this Day in Palace-Yard, Well-minster, and To morrow at Two at the Royal Eachange, as a stalicious Libel against His Majesty.

The enfortunate Paper intitled the brifish No mode it appearance to the Patrick but and for street some. I king addressed to the History. Such very distributed by the Majestything eagened to the forsesting his Broyal Moral in a breaking his most hand beforeation Outh and breaking his most maliceous speeches louching he Majesty's Perfor; which bring looked with by a costain Lord, the borfs was taken into builday and well examined in the House of Lord's Homeson, when some debates erose in the upply I lower flower, a costain Lord being of the Opinion Homes, a costain Lord being of the Opinion that stores tops on against this Majesty; most loved Porfor tops Dake we quite of another Opinion, and

HOUSE OF COMMONS

A complaint being made to the House of a printed Paper, intituled, "The Crisis, No. III, dated Saturday, February 4, 1775, printed and published for the Authors, by T. W. Shaw, in Fleet Street."

The said Paper was delivered in at the Clerk's table, and read.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the said Paper is a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, highly and unjustly reflecting on His Majesty's sacred person, and tending to alienate the affections, and inflame the minds of his Majesty's

subjects against his person and Government.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That one of the said printed Papers be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in New-Palace Yard, Westminster, on Monday, the 6th of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon; and that another of the said printed Papers be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, before the Royal Exchange in London, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at the same hour; and that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex do attend at the said times and places respectively, and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.

In a copy of the work purchased some years ago in London, there is a manuscript account which adds considerably to the above facts concerning the action of Parliament, and which runs as follows:

This unfortunate Paper intitled the Crisis, No. 3, made its appearance to the Publick but a few Weeks since, & being addressed to the King, spoke very disrespectfully of his Majesty in regard to his forfeiting his Royal Word in breaking his most Sacred Coronation Oath, and Several other most malicious Speeches touching his Majesty's Person; which being looked into by a certain Lord, the Crisis was taken into Custody, and well examined in the House of Lords & Commons, when Several debates arose in the upper & lower House, a certain Lord being of the Opinion that it was treason against his Majesty's most Sacred Person.

A noble Duke was quite of another Opinion, and bestowed almost every Opprobious [sic] epithet his memory could furnish him with on the Paper; but was clearly of opinion that it did [not] contain a single word of treason.

Lord S: rose up to express his utmost astonishment at the noble Duke of who opposed an amendment,—"a few Days since," says his Lordship, "the noble Duke produced a publication, & moved a censure on it, and I think with a great deal of Justice,—what was the Consequence; the House was unanimous in expressing their just detestation & abhorence of so infamous a publication; yet I believe no one will pretend to say that it was worse than the present, which calls the most amiable and virtuous Sovereign, this or any other Country ever was blessed with, a Tyrant, and at the same time threatens him with an end, which no person can be at a loss to apply, though the word be left in blank—."

A message was received from the H...e of C....s, desiring an im-

TYRANNY.

Number Forty-One of the Political Paper called the C R I S I S, UPON THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, AND THE COMMITMENT OF STEPHEN SAYRE, Eso; TO THE TOWER OF LONDON, WILL BE PUBLISHED BY T. W. SHAW, IN FLEET-STREET, ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 27th of October, at NOON.

ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

ON THURSDAY next the HELLISH Senate meet, UN THURSDAY next the HELLISM Senare meet,
To lay our Rights down at a TYRANT's Feet.
See PIOUS GEORGE quite profitate to the South,
Adoring ROME, this Label in his Mouth;
"MOST HOLY FATHER, being firmly join'd
"In league with HELL, and BISHOPS to my Mind,"
"A Senate too, and Lords, SLAVES, true and kind;"
"Down at your SACRED FEET, I hundly bow,
"I, and my SLAVES, th' Affociates of my Vow;
"A Vow, nor Fire, nor Sword, shall ever end,
"Till my whole Empire. to YOUR Footstool bead;

- Till my whole Empire, to YOUR Footfool bend;
 Thus arm'd with Zeal, and Bleffing from your Hands;
 I'll raise my PAPISTS, and my IRISH Bands

- Manag'd by MANSFIELD, and Lord BUTE my Scot;
 Manag'd by MANSFIELD, and Lord BUTE my Scot;
 I'll make AMERICA and BRITAIN know,
 That Streams of BLOOD, throughout my Reign shall flow:
 I ne'er can fight in a more GLORIOUS Cause,
 Than to destroy their LIVES, their RIGHTS, and LAWS.
- N. B. Forty Numbers of this spirited Paper are already printed, and will be sout bany Part of London, or England, (Carriage Free) by directing to T. W. Shaw. as above.

mediate conference, which being agreed to, the L..s M... gers went to the conference, and returned in a few minutes, the D... of R.... reported the matter imparted thereat, which was desiring their Lordships' concurence to the two following resolutions:

"Resolved That the Paper called the Crisis, No. 3. printed for T. Shaw in

Fleet Street is a malicious libel," And

"Resolved, That the said paper be burned by the hands of the Common Hangman."

Thus fell No. 3 of the Crisis, which was burned at I o'Clock March the 6th, 1775 in Palace-yard Westminster, and also at the Royal Exchange burned on the next Day pursuant to its Sentence.

There is a reference to these proceedings in Horace Walpole's letter to William Mason of February 28, 1775, wherein he writes: "However, as the two Houses do not much reckon upon bonfires to come, each is treating itself with one at present, and has ordered a Weekly paper and a Pamphlet, each called The Crisis, to be burnt by the common hangman; and as contradictions now go hand in hand, each party has its victim. I have seen neither of the sacrifices—both they say are very stupid; the first is too free with his Majesty; the second compliments him with the sole right of Taxation. Methinks all parliaments have a mortal aversion to the word crisis." To this Mason replied, under date of March 7, "As to the two Crisis's you mention, I can only say I envy their fate: to be burnt by the common hangman is a thing devoutly to be wished. No fate except that of the pillory exceeds it. I would be content with even an unpensioned pillory, and yet this, stern fate denies me." It is also taken notice of in an anonymous letter from London "To a Gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 11th, 1775." (Force's Archives, 4th, II, 118): "You have herewith enclosed some of the late English papers, and a peculiar fiery piece called The Crisis, wrote professedly in favour of Liberty and America, and which, from its freedom, has suffered martyrdom at Westminster and the Exchange, by order of a prostituted Parlia-

An account of this burning is given in The Gentleman's Magazine (XLV, 148):

The Crisis, No. III., and a pamphlet entitled The Present Crisis with respect to America, were both burnt at the Royal Exchange gate, by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourse of people, some of whom were at first very riotous; they seized and threw about the first brush

\$74

AN ADDRESS from the AUTHORS to the PUBLIC.

WE have earried on the CRISIS near Two Years from the most difinterested principles for the HONOUR and INTEREST of our Country; with a View to expose the horrid Deformity of Tyranny, Rapine, and lawless Power, and to thew the Bleffings and Advantages of LIBERTY. We have braved every Danger with a Spirit and Refolution which, we flatter ourselves, sew Men would have done: --- We have attacked Vice. Corruption and Folly in whomfoever they were found. We now lay down this PAPER; with grateful Thanks to the Public, and as LIBERTY and VIRTUE have taken their Flight to AMERICA, the only Afrium for Freemen, we are determined to follow, and not longer struggle in vain to animude our definedly, degenerate Countryman with the nobit Spirit of their Forefathers, against the Ingratitude of a Tysant, whose bare-faced System of Despotism and Blood; must soon end in the Ruin of England, and the Slavery of the present BASTARD Race of Englishmen.

Printed and Published for the AUTHORS by T. W. SHAW, Fless-Street, opposite Anderton's Cossee-Home, where I etters to the Publisher will be thankfully reserved. New Editions of all the Numbers of this spirited Paper, are now ready for bale, and complet path will be sent to any Part of England, Carriage Pres.

faggots which were brought, and treated the city marshal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being sent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical paper were soon consumed. Both the said publications were burnt in like manner at Whitehall the day before.

Yet a fuller account is printed in the Kentish Gazette (March 8, 1775):

Tuesday, at noon, the two Sheriffs and the Hangman attended at the Royal-Exchange, in order to burn a periodical paper called *The Crisis*, No. 3, and the pamphlet entitled, *The present Crisis with America*.

As soon as the fire was lighted before the Exchange it was immediately put out, and dead dogs and cats thrown at the officers: a fire was then made in Cornhill, and the pelting still continued.

Sheriff Hart was wounded in the wrist, and Sheriff Plomer in the breast with a brick-bat; Mr. Gates, the City Marshal, was dismounted, and with much difficulty saved his life. Three of the ringleaders were taken into custody, but soon after rescued by the mob.

The curiosity of the English mob at the burning of the papers in Palace-vard, on Monday, was very striking. By twelve o'clock hundreds of people were assembled, and a man was employed in crying a paper called The last dying speech of the Crisis. At one o'clock the Peace Officers of Westminster, not less than one hundred in number, formed a ring opposite to the gate of Westminster-hall; soon after which Mess. Plomer and Hart, the Sheriffs, arrived, and went into the Exchequer Coffee-house. At twenty minutes after one the Hangman, who was waiting at the Royal Oak, went out with his faggots, to which a link being applied, they were soon in flame; on which the Sheriffs left the Coffee-house, and the papers were committed to the fire, amidst the hissings and shoutings of a few of opposite parties; but the people in general seemed to enjoy the holiday, and laughed heartily at the transaction. The windows were filled, the tops of some houses, and even the top of Westminster-hall were crowded. Buckhorse attended with his little jemmies; blackguards of all denominations were plenty; nor were the pick-pockets absent, several faces well known at Bow-street being observed on the occasion.

As soon as the condemned papers were burnt, a man threw into the fire the "Address of both Houses of Parliament to his Majesty, declaring the Bostonians in actual rebellion;" likewise the "Address of the Bishops assembled in Convocation." The Sheriffs were much hissed for attending, and the populace diverted themselves with throwing the fire at each other. Pigeons were thrown up as at an execution at Tyburn.

Not the least interesting incident of this holocaust is the already mentioned fact that "A man was employed in crying a paper called *The Last Dying Speech of the Crisis.*" With a curious mixture of good and ill luck the manuscript account before referred to has pasted at the head of it what was clearly the heading

of this broadsheet (here reproduced), from which, unfortunately, the speech itself has been cut, but the manuscript account supplies one additional fact concerning it, in stating at the very end, "The

foregoing Speech, Printed by C. King, in the Strand."

The Parliamentary proceedings against *The Crisis*, however, and even its "Last Dying Speech," at most marked but the death of No. III, for, as already stated, successive numbers continued to appear weekly, and in No. VIII those most concerned in the proceedings against *The Crisis* were dealt with in the following manner.

To the Lords Suffolk, Pomfret, Radnor, Apsley, and Sandwich.

My Lords,

You have a peculiar Claim to an Address from the Authors of THE CRISIS, and it shall be our Business in this Paper to preserve, if Possible, the

preshiable [sic] INFAMY of your Names.

The Motion made by Lord Radnor, on Monday, the 27th of February, coneerning NUMBER III. of the Crisis, was Unjust and Vi-us, the Paper contains nothing but the most SACRED TRUTHS, and therefore could not be a false or scandalous Libel: the amendment of the Epithet Treasonable, proposed and supported by the Lords Pomfret, Suffolk, Apsley, and Sandwich, was Infamous, and of a Piece with every other proceeding of the present Reign, and present Ministry; it shewed in a particular Manner, the BLOODY minded Disposition of prostituted Court Lords, the instruments of MURDER and PUB-LIČ RUIN. The immaculate Lord Sandwich, insisted that the word Treasonable should stand Part of the Motion, as a proper Foundation for bringing the Author to exempliary [sic] and condign Punishment. Suppose, my Lords, this infamous Amendment to the RADNOR Motion had been carried, and it had stood a false, scandalous, and treasonable LIBEL, could the mere ipsit dixit of a few venal Lords, make that Treason, which in the Literal or Constructive Sense of the Word, was not so.

The Author of NUMBER III, is perfectly well acquainted with the Statute of Treasons, passed in the Reign of Edward the Third, and likewise with the various Expositions, and Interpretations of it; he well knew, the Paper was Written upon the true principles of the REVOLUTION, and that it could be justified by the Laws of the Land; he well knew, (though there is hardly any Villainy but what Court Sycc phants may do with ease) that it was not in the Power of Lord Mansfield, with all his Chicanery, with all his Artifice, with all his abuse of Law, with all his perversion of Justice, with all the aid of false Construction and forced ineuendos, [sic] to bring it within the meaning of that Statute; he well knew, the Disposition of the Sovereign and his Minions, and that nothing would, or can satiate Royal, Scotch, or Ministerial Revenge, but the BLOOD of those who oppose the present most horridly cruel and most infamously wicked Measures of Government; and, my Lords, he well knew the shocking prostitution of Hereditary Peerage, and the bare-faced Treachery and Villainy of a purchased Majority in the House of Commons.

In the copy of *The Crisis* already mentioned, there is a small broadsheet announcement of No. XLI, evidently intended as a little handbill advertisement, which is here reproduced, as is also the heading of "The Last Dying Speech" before referred to. Likewise the first page of *The Crisis* No. III is given; and the Editor's Farewell in No. XCI, on the last leaf, being especially interesting, is also given in facsimile; but all of these are of necessity reduced in size from the originals.

So much for the English original. Unlike that, every American edition I have examined was printed, not as a newspaper but as a pamphlet. It is interesting to note that in several of these the printer did not have the courage to put his name, a proof in itself of the boldness of the publication; and this caution makes identification by no means easy. I have therefore taken considerable pains to give the collation of each number of each series, so as to make the identification of any scattered numbers as easy as possible.

The / Crisis / Number I. [colophon] London: Printed, 1775.
Nos. I-II. 12mo, pp. (1)-12.

Though the colophon says London, there is scarcely a doubt that this is a piece of American printing, but from what press or town I have not been able to discover. Unlike all other American editions, the numbers are here printed as one pamphlet, and not separately.

(49) / The / Crisis. / Number VIII. / 12mo, pp. 49-55, (1). Signature G.

This is a single issue in the Harvard University Library of a series I have not found any more of. The full page of typography measures 278 x 5 1/4. It is certainly a piece of American printing.

The / Crisis. / Number I. [colophon] London Printed, / Hartford: / Reprinted by Eben. Watson, near the Great Bridge. MDCCLXXV.

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Nos. I-V. 16mo, pp. (1)-40+
Collation in detail.

No. I. pp. (1)-8.

"II. " (9)-16.

"III. " (17)-24.

"IV. " (25)-32.

"V. " (33)-40.

"VI. " Not seen.
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The / Crisis. / Number I. / [colophon] London, Printed: /
New London: Re-printed by T. Green.
  Nes. I-VII. 12mo, pp. (1)-56.
    Collation in detail.
  No.
         I. pp. (1)-8.
        II.
                       Not seen.
   "
        III. "
                             "
   "
            "
                             "
        IV.
        V. "
                             "
   ..
        VI.
       VII. " (49)-56.
      VIII.
            "
                       Not seen.
  The Crisis. / Number I. / [Newport: S. Southwick.]
  Nos. I-IX.
             12mo, pp. 1-72.
    Collation in detail.
 No.
         I. pp.
                 1- 8.
        II.
                 9-16.
   ..
        III. "
                17-24.
        IV. "
                25-31 (1).
   ..
            "
        V.
                33-40.
        VI.
                41-48.
            "
   ..
       VII.
                      Not found.
      VIII.
                57-64.
        IX.
            " 65-72.
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Title and collation supplied by Mr. George Parker Winship from the Carter-Brown copy, and by Mr. Richard Bliss from the Redwood Library copy, both of which are imperfect. Nos. I, II and IX have no colophon, and Nos. III-VI have the following: "London, Printed and Published for the Au- | thor, by T. W. Shaw: Newport, Re- | printed." Mr. Winship informs me that the ornaments used prove the printing to be Southwick's.

The / Crisis. / Number I / [colophon] London, Printed and published for the / Authors, by T. W. Shaw, in Fleet-Street. / New-York, Re-Printed by John Anderson, / at Beekman's-Slip.

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Nos. I-XXVIII. 12mo, pp. 1-236.

Collation in detail.

No. I. pp. (1)- 8.

I. (1)- 8. Another edition: Colophon, "London, Printed:

New-York, Re-printed by John Anderson,
at Beekman's Slip.

II. (9)- 16. Colophon as in first number.

III. (9)- 16. Another edition: Colophon, "London, Printed:
New-York, Re-printed by John Anderson, |
at Beekman's Slip."
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(17)- 24. Colophon as in first number.
No.
                    (17)- 24. Another edition: Colophon, "London, Printed
          III.
                               and published for the Authors, by T. W.
                               Shaw, in Fleet Street.
                    (25)- 31, (1) Colophon as in preceding issue. (33)- 40. No colophon.
 ..
          IV.
           V.
               "
 "
               "
          VI.
                    (41)- 48. Colophon as in first number.
 "
               "
         VII.
                     (49)- 56.
                     (57)- 64.
                                                       ..
 "
        VIII.
               "
                                   ..
               "
          IX.
                     (65)- 72. No colophon.
 "
           X.
               "
                    (74)- 80.
               "
          XI.
                    (81)- 87, (1) Colophon as in first number.
 "
         XII.
                    (89)–104.
 • •
               "
        XIII.
                   (105)-111, (1)
 "
                   (113)-119, (1) No colophon.
        XIV.
 "
               "
         XV.
                   (121)-126, (2) Colophon as in first number.
 "
        XVI.
                   (129)–135, (1)
 "
       XVII.
                   (137)-144, No colophon.
 "
        XIX.
                               Not seen.
 "
         XX.
                   (165)-171, (1) No colophon.
 "
        XXI.
                   (173)-180.
                                          "
 "
               "
       XXII.
                   (181)–188.
 "
                                          "
      XXIII.
                   (189)–196.
 "
                                    "
                                          "
      XXIV.
                   (197)-203, (1)
                  (205)-212.
 "
                                    ..
                                          "
       XXV.
                                          "
 "
               "
      XXVI.
                   (213)–220.
 "
     XXVII.
                   (221)-227, (1) Colophon as in first number.
    XXVIII.
                  (229)-236.
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For these 28 numbers there was printed a general title-page, which reads as follows: The | Crisis, | Volume I. | Containing XXVIII Numbers. | Potior visa est Periculosa Libertas quieto servitio. | Sallust. | London Printed, | New-York, Reprinted, by John Anderson, | at Beekman's-Slip. | M,DCC,LXX,VI.

PAGÈS' VOYAGES

O STUDENT of Texas history can fail to be interested in the romantic life of Juchereau St. Denis, who, entering Texas in 1714, passed the remainder of his life on its borders. One of the few sources of information on the life of St. Denis is the following book:

Voyages autour du Monde, et vers les deux Poles, par terre et par mer, Pendant les Années 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774 & 1776, par M. de Pagès, capitaine des Vaisseaux

du Roi, etc. . . Paris, Moutard, 1782, 2 vols., 8vo.

The popularity of this book was such that it was immediately reprinted in Berne, Switzerland, in 1783. This edition, which is much better printed than the original, is in 3 vols., 8vo, without maps. A second edition, to which was added a voyage to Italy and Sicily, was published in 1797 in 3 vols. It was translated into English, and published in London in 1791, 2 vols., 8vo. This edition is prefaced by a mezzotint of some merit. It represents a scene in the Desert of Arabia. The polar journeys and maps are omitted. There are also translations in Dutch, Rotterdam, 1784, 12mo; in German, translated by Schneider, Frankfort, 1786, 8vo, and in Swedish, published in Upsala, 1788, 12mo.

The two volumes of the first edition of 1782 contain respectively 432 and 271 pages. The first 90 pages of the first volume contain the material interesting to the student of American history. The second volume relates to the Antarctic regions. The maps which accompany it are the terrestrial globe showing the track followed by Pagès, a part of North America giving Mexico, Texas, and the Delta of the Mississippi. The five which follow deal with

VOYAGES AUTOUR DU MONDE,

E T

VERS LES DEUX POLES,

PAR TERRE ET PAR MER,

Pendant les Années 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774 & 1776.

Par M. DE PAGES, Capitaine des Vaisseaux du Roi, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire de Saint-Louis, Correspondant de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris.





A PARIS,

Chez MOUTARD, Împrimeur-Libraire de la Raure; de Madame, & de Madame la Comtesse d'Antona rue des Mathurins, Hôtel de Cluni.

M. DCC. LXXXII.

Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

Asia. The eighth and ninth plates are illustrative of a native boat with three banks of oars.

Vicomte Pierre Marie François Pagès was born in Toulouse in 1748, and entered the navy at the age of nineteen. He conceived at once the project of a voyage round the world. While on duty in St. Domingo he completed his preparations, and, in 1767, left Cap Français for Louisiana. He passed through New Orleans, and went up the Mississippi to Natchitoches, crossed Texas and Mexico, and set out from Acapulco for the Philippine Islands. Failing to enter China, he continued his voyage by way of India, and arrived in Marseilles in 1771.

Pagès' prolonged absence had given rise to a belief in his death, and it was not until he was recognized by one of the friends of his youth that he was restored to his rank in the navy. He formed part of the expedition to the South Sea under Kerguelen, and later went to the Arctic regions in a whaler. He fought in the American war, and retired to St. Domingo, and was murdered there in 1793

during the insurrection of the slaves.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

BIBLIOFILIA, LA (December-January, 1901-2).

G. Magherini Graziani has brought to light a letter of Aldus Manutius the Younger, dated at Venice, July 20, 1580, which relates to his quest for materials for a work on the Descrizione d'Italia, upon which he was engaged at the time.

A contribution (about 3 pp.) by Tammaro De Marinis, illustrated by four cuts, is an addition to the history of Neapolitan typography during the

fifteenth century.

A dissertation on "Book collecting as an investment," reprinted from the Fortnightly Review, by W. Roberts, is an attempt to show that the Roxburghe, Beckford, Spencer, Ashburnham and similar collections would have justified their existence if merely gathered for purposes of financial speculation. The article, necessarily statistical, has more general aspects of value.

Two new French translations of the Legenda aurea of Jacques de Voraigne are described in an article (7 pp.) which is illustrated by three facsimiles, viz. (1) Coloniae: Ulrich Zell, 1483; (2) and (3) Utrecht: Jan Veldener,

1480.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIOPHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉCAIRE (January 15).

Under the title "A propos d'une Plaquette ancienne " (10 pp.), Eugène Griselle ventures the opinion, from proofs he deduces, that a little volume entitled La grace | victorieuse | des | engagemens | du monde, | ou | la sainte retraite | d'une ame penitente, A Mons, MDCLXXX, is probably a fraudulent reprint of L'Amante convertie, relative to Louise de La Vallière, maitresse of Louis XIV, who, disappointed in her amours, entered the cloister of the Carmelites in 1674.

Hippolyte Buffenoir gives a first instalment (17 pp.) of a study on " Jean-Jacques Rousseau et Henriette jeune Parisienne inconnue. Manuscrit inédit du xviiie siècle." Henriette was a young female correspondent of Rousseau, during his retirement at Motiers-Travers. Her surname has not been discovered, and her letters printed now, partly for the first time, add interest to the life of that versatile genius.

It will probably be news to most bibliophiles to hear that a society of book-lovers was organized in France in 1897, under the name Societé de XX. whose membership is strictly limited to twenty, and whose publications also are limited to twenty copies each. Since its organization forty-one publications have been issued, including La Biture by Huysmans, illustrated by Lepere, the Contes de la Fileuse and Notre

Ami Perrot by Jérôme Doucet, decorated by Garth-Jones and Louis Morin, Cuvres choisies by Willette, etc. The original membership fee was fixed at 100 francs, which has since been doubled. The first time that any of the publications were sold at public auction was in 1901. They fetched high prices. M. d'Eylac in an article (5 pp.) gives the details.

LIBRARY, THE (January).

"Early Pestblätter" (10 pp.) is a critical review by Campbell Dodgson, with supplementary notes by Mr. Proctor, of a series of facsimiles for which Dr. W. L. Schreiber furnished an introductory text, entitled Pestblätter des XV. Jahrhunderts (Strassburg: Heitz & Mundel, 1901). The publication is a valuable work for students of primitive engraving, as well as for the history of early printing. These prints "illustrate the measures prescribed by popular devotion to avert the terrors of the plague," namely, by the invocation of certain saints. As they were originally issued at a period which coincides with the rise of both copper and wood engraving, their value is apparent. Schreiber's title is misleading, because not all of the prints belong to the fifteenth century. These productions are in exact size of the originals, and are printed on careful imitations of old paper; some are even colored by hand.

H. R. Plomer gives the results (11 pp.) of "An Examination of some existing Copies of Hayward's Life and Raigne of King Henrie IV." The book was first printed by John Wolfe in 1599, and resulted in the printer's imprisonment for some weeks. It was one of the counts in the indictment of

the Earl of Essex when he was tried, in 1600, for high treason, because the Earl had permitted the author to dedicate the book to him, which offended Queen Elizabeth. The work made a great stir, and within two or three weeks about six hundred copies were sold. It came under the ban of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and had a most interesting career. Mr. Plomer has made minute investigations of the typographical vagaries of many copies which he examined, and suggests the solution of the problems he has encountered. In conclusion he says (and this view is new), "Altogether, I am of opinion that all the quarto copies found in our various libraries belong to the first edition of 1599."

"Humfrey Wanley and the Har-leian Library," by G. F. Barwick (12 pp.), shows that Wanley, while pursuing life as a draper's assistant, spent his spare time in studying old books and manuscripts. He was secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge from 1702 to 1708, when Robert Harley engaged him to catalogue his extraordinary collection For eighteen years of manuscripts. Wanley devoted himself to this task. From 1715 until two weeks before his death (July 6, 1726), he kept a Diary in which he registered the whereabouts of manuscripts and books which it might be possible to obtain for the Harleian collection. The greater part of Mr. Barwick's article consists of extracts from this interesting note-book.

"An Open Letter to Andrew Carnegie, Esquire" (about 4 pp.), is a direct bid to Mr. Carnegie for about five million dollars to rid the various English libraries of debt. As England is not wanting in millionaires, one would think that our friends across the water could (perhaps should) be patriotic enough to supply their own needs.

The theories of Mrs. Gallup's Bi-Literal Cipher seem to be galloping and making a stir in England and Germany far above anything comparable in America. Walter W. Greg controverts her deductions in "Bacon's Bi-Literal Cipher and Its Applications" (13 pp.), in which he refers to her book as "this latest-born of Baconian booby-traps," and adds, in conclusion. after a careful examination of its methods, "I have no wish to speculate upon the mental condition of any person who proposes to extract a cipher on the absolutely illogical and inconsistent method which I have endeavoured to expose."

An unusual monograph is "English Book-illustration of To-day (Some Decorative Illustrators)," by R. E. D. Sketchley (38 pp.). The method, aim and individualism of the modern illustrators are dealt with historically and esthetically. A fine bibliography of nine pages lists the works of twentynine illustrators, among them Walter Crane with sixty titles. The article is accompanied by nine facsimiles.

POLYBIBLION. REVUE BIB-LIOGRAPHIQUE UNIVERSELLE (February).

A review by E. G. Ledos of the proceedings of the Congrès provincial de la Société bibliographique. Session tenue à Poitiers du 20 au 22 Novembre, 1900 (Paris: Société bibliographique, 1901. 8vo, pp. xix, 254). It contains a judicious selection of the memoirs or papers presented at the Congress. The bibliographical monographs include a Bibliographie du dialecte limousin depuis 1870, by M. de

Nussac; La Société des antiquaires de l'Ouest, by MM. de la Marsonnière; and La Société des archives historiques du Poitou, by la Bouralière.

The results of the 25th session or the Réunion des Sociétés des beauxarts des départements, held at Paris from May 28 to June 1 of last year, are given in an octavo volume (Paris: imp. Plon-Nourrit, pp. lxviii, 793, with 68 plates). A few of the topics may be mentioned—Les Origines de la lithographie en France, by J. Momméja; Le Livre d'heures de Marie Stuart à la Bibliothèque de Reims, by H. Jadart; and Notes sur le Missel d'Autun de la Bibliothèque de la ville de Lyon, by L. Galle.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCHER-FREUNDE (February).

A contribution written in French by Octave Uzanne, but translated into-German for this magazine, is an important study of "Modern French Bookbinding," and the "Masters of Morocco Leather" (12 pp.), in which the author, who for more than twenty years has preached on these book themes, describes the renaissance which France has experienced towards the close of the nineteenth century. Seventeen illustrations accompany the text, including specimens of the work of Charles Meunier, Peter Ruban, A. Cuzin, Marius Michel, and Antoinette Wallgren.

Students of Goethe's works will be interested in Paul Seliger's article on "Unbekannte Nachahmungen von Goethes Werther" (11 pp.), in which he describes in more or less detail the plot of each of eleven imitations of Goethe's Werther. These works, hitherto unrecognized, range from 1777 to 1864.

Otto von Schleinitz has written a pleasant account (5 1-2 pp.) of the life and library of the late Richard Copley Christie, who died on January 9, 1901, accompanied by a portrait after the original oil painting at Owens College. Mr. Christie's library contains perhaps the largest collection known of books from the press of the French printer, Etienne Dolet. He also succeeded in bringing together about 1,000 volumes of Horace; many Aldines, among these forty editiones principes; early Italian and French bindings, and nearly every type of modern bookbinding; early Protestant literature produced in Italy; and literature by or relating to William Postel, Cristoforo Landino, Kaspar Schoppe (Scioppius), Johann von Sturm, and Petrus Ramus or Pierre de la Ramée.

"Drei Seltenheiten" (Three Rarities) are carefully described by Prof. Dr. Friedrich Zelle of Berlin. books described came recently into the possession of Ludwig Rosenthal, bookseller of Munich, and are worthy of mention. (1) A Luther hymnbook (Geystliche gesangk Buchleyn. temberg, 1524). Only three copies are known: in the Stadtbibliothek of Dresden (imperfect), in the Kgl. Bibliothek of Munich (perfect), and the newly-discovered example (perfect). (2) A Christian hymnal by Valentine Triller (Ein Christlich Singebuch. Breslau, 1559). It is a reissue of the 1555 edition, with a new title-page and two of the leaves of the Preface (Vorrede) reprinted. Copies are in the Kgl. Bibliothek of Berlin and the Fürstliche Bibliothek of Wernigerode. (3) Also a "Choralbuch," which Zelle believes to be unique, but, as it lacks the title, its identity has not even been positively determined.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Amateur d'Autographes in its issue of January 15 promises to begin in its next number the publication of a chronological list of the catalogues which Charavay ainé issued from 1843 to 1901. There will be also two alphabetical lists, the one giving the names of amateurs and the other the facsimiles reproduced in these catalogues. In effect, it will be an indispensable auxiliary to historical and literary study.

Dr. H. Mireur has issued the first volume of his Dictionnaire des Ventes d'Art faites en France et à l'Etranger pendant les XVIIIe & XIXe Siècles (Paris: L. Soullié [etc.], 1901). It covers the letters A and B, and is a work of exceptional value to the art specialist.

Henri Leclerc, of Paris, announces as a prospective publication a Bibliographie des Recueils collectifs de Poésies publiés de 1507 à 1700, by Frédéric Lachèvre. Only 350 copies are to be issued, of which 300 are for sale at fifteen francs for each of the three volumes of the work.

The first volume of Les Sources de l'Histoire de France, by Auguste Molinier, has been published recently (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1901), in the series of "Manuels de Bibliographies historique." Sections 2-4 are to follow, bringing the literature down through 1493.

A work of merit for geologists is Bibliografia geologica della Provincia di Vicenza, by Sebastiano Rumor and Paolo Lioy (Vicenza: Fabris. 8°, pp. 110).

The Scottish Geographical Magazine, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, contains an article by J. G. Bartholomew on

"The Philosophy of map-making and the evolution of a great German atlas."

The literature of charities has been enriched by a first supplement to E. Münsterberg's Bibliographie des Armenwesens (Berlin: Carl Heymann).

A society of the book craft of Russia was organized at St. Petersburg in 1899. Under the auspices of one of its Commissions it has issued the first volume of a systematic catalogue of books published in Russia; another Commission has brought out the first number of the Society's Bulletin.

In Notes and Queries, 9th Series, vol. VIII, pp. 39-40, 77-78, R. E. Dibdin gives "A Bibliographical Account of the Works of Charles Dibdin."

J. J. Wyer deals with "Recent Educational Bibliography" in the English School Review, vol. IX, pp. 534-542.

Leisure Hour for November, 1901, has an article by J. Johnston on "Chained Books in English Churches and Cathedrals."

Old Dublin newspapers are written up by L. H. Brindley in the *New Ire*land Review, for October, 1901.

In Revue des Revues, vol. 39, pp. 162-177, C. Simond writes concerning the evolution of the Argentine press.

The Gutenberg - Gesellschaft of Mentz purposes issuing to its members exact facsimiles of the very earliest productions of Gutenberg's press, accompanied by the necessary introductions and notes. The plan outlined is of the highest value to students of early typography. The astronomical almanac recently discovered by Dr. Zedler, printed in 1447, will be the first work of the series.

Sampson Low, Marston and Co., of London, are the publishers of two quarto volumes entitled Rariora: being notes of some of the printed books, manuscripts, historical documents, engravings, pottery, etc., collected by John Eliot Hodgkin.

The first volume, for 1900, of a very useful publication has been issued by Felix Dietrich of Leipsic, entitled Bibliographie der deutschen Rezensionen, im Einschluss von Referaten und Selbstanzeigen (4to, pp. xxxii-400). Its purpose is to indicate the reviews published in Germany of German and foreign books. This volume lists about thirty-eight thousand reviews, which appeared in more than a thousand periodicals.

The Bibliothèque laurentienne of Florence has begun to issue in parts, in phototype facsimile, the famous Pisan-Florentine manuscript of the Pandects of Justinian. The whole work will make about 2,000 pages. The edition is limited to one hundred copies—only seventy of which are for sale—and the price to advance subscribers is eight hundred francs (Danesi, via dei Bagni, in Rome).

AUCTION SALES

THE MORGAN LIBRARY.

The most important portion of the collection of nineteenth century first editions, formed by A. J. Morgan, of this city, and privately sold to a bookseller in the spring of 1900, was offered at auction by Bangs & Co., April 1 and 2. The collection originally contained 721 lots, but a number of these were sold, notably Kipling's School Boy Lyrics and the Canford Manor edition in quarto of Tennyson's Victim, 1867 the copy belonging to Lady Charlotte Schreiber, one of the amateur compositors), and a few items had been added from other sources, among the latter being the Bruton-French copy of Grimm's Popular German Stories, the earliest issue of the first edition. The long series of the works of the two Brownings, Stevenson, and Tennyson were almost intact, however; and the sale is bibliographically important for bringing forward some of the rarest of modern first editions and, in the case of the late poet laureate, several private issues never before offered at auction anywhere. In all there were 406 lots, and in most instances the most important items sold well.

Under the name of Tennyson 92 lots were catalogued. The highest-priced item was that rare volume of 1842, Morte d'Arthur; Dora, and other

Idylls, containing the two title poems. The Gardener's Daughter, Audley Court, Walking to the Mall, St. Simeon Stylites, Ulysses, and Godiva. The Morgan copy was in full levant morocco, gilt top, uncut, and sold for \$490. It was the first copy sold at auction of which any record exists. The Sailor Boy, of which twenty-five copies were privately printed in 1861, also came into the auction-room for the first time, and realized \$275. was in morocco extra, uncut, the original paper covers being preserved. The same interest was attached to the Morte d'Arthur of 1866, the Canford Manor private press issue, and to The Silent Voices, 1892, the separate issue for copyright purposes. The Morgan copy of this edition of Morte d'Arthur was in full morocco, gilt edges, and had been presented to Miss Adeline M. Chapman (later Mrs. A. E. Guest) by Arthur E. Guest, January 31, 1867, It sold for \$410. No other copy is said to be known. The Silent Voices, in full morocco, uncut, brought \$140. Only a few copies are in existence.

The Canford Manor edition of *The Window; or, The Loves of the Wrens*, 1867, brought \$400. It was in full morocco, gilt edges, and was the copy that formerly belonged to Lady Charlotte Schreiber, who assisted in its printing. This rarity has made five

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appearances in the auction-room of late years, the earliest sale being that of John Mansfield Mackenzie's copy, in 1889, which sold for £36. The copy given by the poet to John Simeon, and bearing an inscription to that effect, brought £46 at Sotheby's, April 22, 1895. The Morgan copy of Shepherd's pirated reprint of The Window sold for \$35. Another example fetched \$65 at Bangs's, February 13, 1901. It

is a curiosity, nothing more.

Three of Tennyson's privately printed plays were offered—The Falcon, 1879, The Cup, 1881, and The Promuse of May, 1882. The Falcon, in full levant morocco, gilt edges, sold for \$230. Only three copies have been sold at auction—Mr. Morgan's, Mr. Arnold's, in the original wrappers, which fetched \$410 last May, and the copy, also in paper covers, that brought £52 at Sotheby's, November 20, 1899. The Cup, in morocco extra, uncut, realized \$340. A copy, in paper covers, brought \$280 at Bangs's, January 15, 1900, and another, same condition, sold for £46 at Sotheby's, November 20, 1899. No other auction sales are known. The Promise of May, in known. levant morocco, uncut, was the second copy to come into the auction-room. Mr. Arnold's, in paper covers, real-The Morgan ized \$430 last May. copy sold for \$331.

The Poems, Chiefly Lyrical, 1830, in boards, uncut, fetched \$80, the Poems, 1842, same state, selling for \$72. Helen's Tower, 1861, in the original paper covers, brought \$75. The record price is the £56 paid for a copy in morocco, sold at Sotheby's in November, 1899. Another, in paper, brought £23 10s. in London in May, 1900, and a third, in morocco extra, fetched \$100 at Bangs's last

None of the four contained scason. Browning's poem on the same subject, printed on a separate leaf nine years Idylls of the Hearth, 1864, made its second appearance in the American auction-room, and realized \$85. It was in levant morocco, uncut. Mackenzie had the author's proofsheets, with a few corrections, and at his sale in 1889 the volume brought £,25 108. At Mr. Foote's second sale, in 1895, it was resold for \$225. The Last Tournament, 1871, the scarce private issue, brought the record price of \$245. It was in morocco extra, uncut. A copy in the same state was sold at Sotheby's in February, 1900, for £31 10s., and another, also rebound, brought £22 in London, May 6, 1901. A Welcome to Her Royal Highness, Marie Alexandrovna, Duchess of Edinburgh, no date, but 1874, on two leaves, fetched \$112.50. The only other sale is that of March 31, 1898, at Bangs's-\$170. Had it been the 8vo edition, which is considered the earliest form, it would doubtless have brought a much higher price. Carmen Saculare, an Ode, privately printed, 1887, realized \$155. It was in the original paper covers. The other sales of which any records are known are: November 20, 1899, at Sotheby's, paper covers, £31; July 18, 1900, same place, same condition, \pounds , 29; and January 18, 1900, at Bangs's, also in the original wrappers, **\$**138.

The original proof-sheet of The Charge of the Light Brigade, one page folio, with corrections and alterations by Tennyson, sold for \$440, and the original manuscript of Rifle Clubs, written in 1859, but first printed in the original form in 1899, brought \$365. The latter was inserted in a

copy of the edition in book form. It is an early version of The War, which was printed in the London Times,

May 9, 1859.

Robert Browning's Pauline, 1833. his first and rarest book, sold for \$720, which is close to the record price for the book—the £145 paid at the Crampon sale in 1896 for a copy in morocco extra, gilt edges, by Bedford, with a note in the author's autograph on the fly-leaf. The Morgan copy, in full levant morocco, gilt edges, by Cuzin, had this inscription on the title page: "By Robert Browning, his first publication, privately distributed. copy was given me by his father, my eldest brother, Reuben Browning." It is the same copy that sold for \$260 at the George T. Maxwell sale in Boston in April, 1895. The binding, a handsome example of modern French work, undoubtedly added to its value at the Morgan sale, but the rarity of the book is celebrated and remains as great as it was a few years ago. Since 1886 only four copies have been sold at auction: Foote's, Crampon's, Arnold's, and Morgan's. The Arnold copy, sold last year in the original boards for \$700. would have brought much more had it not been for a slight defect in one less. It had previously sold for £120 at Sotheby's, December 3, 1900.

Mrs. Browning's first book was also in the Morgan collection, and sold for \$410. It was in full levant morocco, gilt edges—the condition of nearly all the Brownings in the library. Mr. Arnold's copy brought \$425 last May, and Mr. Foote's realized \$330 in 1895. No other auction sales in recent years of The Battle of Marathon can be traced. That great rarity, Sonaets, by E. B. B., 1847, the first issue of the Sonnets from the Portuguese,

made its second appearance in the auction-room, selling for \$285. It had been rebound, like the Arnold copy, which realized \$440 last season. Arnold copy formerly belonged to Charles Kingsley, and that fact is known decidedly influenced the to have bidding. Robert Browning's Cleon, 1855, morocco, sold for \$46 (Arnold's, \$80), and The Statue and the Bust, 1855, sheets, unbound, for \$78 (Arnold's, \$91). The proof-sheets of The Agamemnon of Æschylus, 1877, with many alterations, by Browning, brought 💲70. Inserted was an autograph letter of the poet, presenting the proofs to George Barnett Smith. Browning's Letters to Various Correspondents, 1895, rendered unique by the presence of twelve of the original letters in the poet's autograph, sold for \$154.

An extensive series of Stevenson first editions were offered. The Story of a Lie, 1882, brought \$62.50; Father Damien, Sydney, 1890, morocco, uncut, going for \$52.50, and An Object of Pity, 1892, bringing \$72.50. caire, Edinburgh, 1885 (a presentation copy from Stevenson's fellow author, Henley), fetched \$72.50. Keats's Lamia, original boards, uncut, with the label, sold for \$200 (Mr. Arnold's brought \$215 last May). The Morgan collection originally contained the interesting copy of the Poems, 1817, which Keats gave to Thomas Richards and which was later in the possession of Leigh Hunt and still later in the Frederickson library. The best of the Lambs were gone, and only two of the rarest Shelley items remained: An Address to the Irish People, 1812, morocco, which brought \$102, and The Cenci, 1819, original boards, uncut, which sold for \$190.

The copy of Grimm's Popular Sto-

ries, London, 1826, the first issue (the first volume being in the original illustrated boards, and the second in boards, cloth back), which had sold for £84at the Bruton sale in London in 1895, and for \$600 at the French sale last year, was resold for \$425. A number of interesting American first editions were offered, Lowell's A Year's Life, original boards, paper label, uncut, selling for \$59 (it was the fine Bierstadt copy), and Whittier's At Sundown, 1890, the private print of that year, bringing \$39. Two Kelmscott Press books were offered, Shakespeare's Poems and Tennyson's Maud. They brought \$77.50 and \$25.50 respectively.

On March 10, 11 and 12, and April 7, 8 and 9, Bangs & Co. sold the library of the late Isaac Dayton, of New York. The collection was chiefly devoted to the best editions of the best authors, and contained few works of especial rarity or value. A sale of more bibliographical importance was that of March 24, 25 and 26, which brought forward a number of rare books and choice editions. Seven of the Kelmscott Press publications were sold, and brought the following prices: Poems by the Way, 1891, \$55; Dream of John Ball, 1892, \$50; Reynard the Foxe, 1893, \$32; Psalmi Penitentiales, 1894, \$21; Of the Friendship of Amis and Amile, 1894, \$16.50; Child Christopher, 1895, \$24; and

The Sundering Flood, 1897, \$45. For the most part, these prices show a depreciation from the prices of last season. Poems by the Way, which brought \$55, sold for \$90 at Bangs's, October 21, 1901, and The Sundering Flood sold for \$30 at the same auction.

The collection of the late William Carey, of the Century Company, which Bangs & Co. sold April 3 and 4, was chiefly interesting because it contained a complete set of the Grolier Club publications, as far as issued, including three items never before sold. These three were Mr. De Vinne's Title Pages as Seen by a Printer, 1901, which brought \$32.50; Poets Laureate Catalogue, 1901, which fetched \$3.50, and History of Helyas, Knight of the Swan, 1901, which realized \$46.

The Decree of Star Chamber sold for \$150, the Rubdiydt bringing the same sum. On January 22 another copy of the latter book was sold for \$150 at Bangs's. Two copies of Irving's Knickerbocker's New York brought \$110 each, the Philobiblon selling for \$87, the Hawthorne portrait for \$62.50, the Lowell portrait for \$21, and the Franklin for \$23.

The collection contained many presentation copies of first editions of the minor authors of to-day. Mr. Andrews's Roger Payne, on Holland paper, sold for \$70. Another copy fetched \$82 at Bangs's January 22.

REVIEWS

EARLY AMERICAN FICTION, 1774-1830. Being a compilation of the titles of American movels, written by writers born or residing in America, and published previous to 1831. By Oscar Wegelin, Stamford, Conn. Published by the Compiler, 1902. 8vo, pp. 28 (2).

Complementary to his Early American Plays, 1714-1830, printed by the Dunlap Society in 1900, Mr. Wegelin now issues, in a limited edition of one hundred and fifty copies, the above work, and in so doing supplies the first systematic attempt to catalogue this particular class of our early literature. The compiler alludes to the fact that peculiar difficulties have attached to his work, because of the striking lack of interest in American fiction shown by both collectors and public libraries; and to the book-loving philosopher it is a puzzling matter why the early poetry and plays of native authorship should have long been such favorites of the collectors, and the no less mediocre but bibliographically interesting novel have been so slighted. Royal Tyler's play of the Contrast is little rarer than his novel of the Algerian Captive, yet it sells for ten times the price; and a perfect copy of Brackenridge's Modern Chivalry is far more difficult to find than his high-

priced Death of Montgomery. first edition of Mrs. Foster's Coquette is a far scarcer book than the first edition of Mrs. Bradstreet's Tenth Muse, yet the only copy ever offered for sale at auction, so far as I know, was sold for fifty cents, and such instances might be many times multiplied. The truth is, the average collector and the average librarian are not pioneers, and rarely strike into a new field, unless the way has been blazed by some one for them; and usually value a class, or a book, not by its intrinsic interest, but by the number of competitors they must encounter in collecting, and, still worse, by the prices they must pay. There is no more curious and fascinating field for a booklover than the literature of Pope and the Dunciad, yet it was scarcely salable at any price until Col. Grant's collection was brought to the hammer, since which a sudden interest is reported, and prices have doubled and quadrupled. And this is but an illustration. Interest in American poetry was first stimulated by the disposal of the Greene collection and the reprints of the Dunlap Society; and the dispersal of the Brinley and McKee collections drew the attention of collectors to American dramatic literature. Now it is to be presumed the list under review will add this third branch of American belles lettres to many a collector's field of activity, and it will be found to be equally fascinating and more difficult to obtain, and will probably experience a rise in prices that will at once make it popular to those who value books only in dollars and cents.

So far as the present work is concerned, Mr. Wegelin disarms criticism by a frank acknowledgment in his preface of its imperfections; and it is, in truth, not an attempt at a bibliography, but rather a more or less uneven catalogue, some of his descriptions being fairly full, and a few even "lined," but others little better than those of a title-a-liner. First place is assigned to some thirty, the authors of which the compiler has not been able to discover; and, after these are disposed of, the remainder are grouped under their authors alphabetically arranged. In all some hundred and fifty are mentioned. To these the following additions can be contributed:

History of Charles Wentworth, Esq. By Edward Bancroft. London: 1770.

Adventures of Alonso. By a Native of Maryland. London: 1775.

Mentoria. By Mrs. Rowson. Philadelphia: 1794.

Amelia; or, the Faithless Briton. Boston: 1798.

Lord Rivers. Newbern, N. C.: 1802.

Emily Hamilton. By a Young Lady

of Worcester County. Worcester: 1803.

Laura. By Miss R. Rush. New York: 1800.

Glencarn. By George Watterston. Alexandria: 1810.

The Spy Unmasked. By H. L. Barnum. New York: 1828.

Lawrie Todd. By Joseph Galt. New York: 1830.

JAMES GATES PERCIVAL. AN ANECDOTAL SKETCH AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. BY HENRY E. LEGLER.
THE MEQUON CLUB. MILWAUKER,
WIS. MCMI. 16MO, PP. 61.

In an edition of one hundred copies, the Mequon Club, of which we are told no more, issues a little volume with the above title. The larger part is devoted to a pleasantly told series of incidents and anecdotes in the life of one who, in 1828, we are informed, was made the central figure in a plate for the New York Mirror of "the likenesses of nine living American poets," his associates being Bryant, Sprague, Pierpont, Irving, Woodworth, Brooks, Pinckney and Halleck. The bibliography seems to be an accurate and careful piece of work, though it is to be regretted that the titles are not lined, and the list of authorities is both full and precise. Without any pretensions to fine book-making, it is a well-printed little brochure and shows good evidence of careful preparation and completion.

THE GROLIER CLUB

The Year Book for 1902, recently issued to members of the Club, contains, besides the usual list of officers and committees, and the constitution and by-laws, matters of more than passing interest in the reports of the President and other officers, made at the annual meeting in January.

The prosperous year is summed up by the President, Mr. Howard Mansfield, in the following words:

"Our numbers, both of resident and non-resident members, have been kept substantially at the limit; our publications, we think, have maintained the reputation of the Club; our library has grown in volumes and usefulness; our funds have increased, and the interest of our members in the Club and its purposes is unabated."

The increased funds, as shown by the Treasurer, amount to \$5,058.29, and the net assets to \$105,140.04. This state of things, coupled with the fact that the membership is full and the waiting list a long one, has warranted increasing the membership fee to \$100 for Resident members and \$50 for Non-residents.

The publications, already described in these columns, were three in number, making a total of thirty-nine books printed since the publication of A Decree of Star Chamber in 1884.

Mr. Mansfield's reference to the projected edition of The Scarlet Letter,

which the owners of the copyright, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have given the Club permission to make, carries with it a promise of interest to all lovers of that classic:

"Both the Committee on Publications and the Council are agreed that this book, when issued by the Club, should be in every way exceptional, and should represent, in illustration, type, paper and binding, and also in size, an ideal form of Hawthorne's novel."

A proposed publication which is awaited by the outside world with great interest is the *One Hundred Famous Books*. Of it the Committee on Publications say:

"All the type has been set, and some of the forms are now on press. It is a work which will require unusual care; it is not probable that the book can be made complete before June."

Four public exhibitions were held during the year, and catalogues were issued in connection with two of them. There were also two private exhibitions. The subjects of the exhibitions were: Engravings by Women, Dramatic Prints, Examples of Bookbindings, Engravings After Gilbert Stuart, German Woodcuts, Mosaic Bookbindings, and Etchings by Piranesi.

The annual Ladies' Day was the occasion of the opening of the interesting exhibition of engravings by

women, at which time, also, an address was read by Mr. Charles de Kay on "Women Engravers and Their Work."

In his annual address for 1901, Mr. Mansfield had referred to the desire of the Council to make the Club Library more available, under proper restrictions, to all who might wish to use it; and he now speaks again of the purpose to extend the courtesies of the Library both to individuals outside the Club and to other organizations who are in-

terested in any of its various subjects.

A special meeting of the Club was held on Thursday, April 17, when there was given a private view of a collection of etchings by Sir Seymour Haden, P. R. A.; and on the following day, which was the annual Ladies' Day, there was an address on "Sir Seymour Haden as an Etcher," by Mr. Royal Costissoz.

The exhibition of etchings will remain open until Saturday, May 10.

NOTES

Augustus De Morgan's paper "On the Difficulty of Correct Description of Books," contributed in 1853 to the Companion to the Almanac, has never since been republished. The Bibliographical Society of Chicago now contemplates a reprint of it, "(possibly the first of a series of reprints and translations)," in an edition of 300 copies, for which they invite subscriptions at a dollar each. The work will be elegantly produced by the Blue Sky

Press of Chicago. The treasurer of the society, Carl B. Roden, should be addressed at the Chicago Public Library.

We regret to find that the Bibliography of Freneau, printed in our last issue, is seriously inaccurate in a number of particulars, and we shall therefore have it thoroughly revised and send it, without charge, to all our subscribers.

MILTON'S "COMUS"

by luther s. Livingston

ILTON'S little play Comus, the first edition of which is herewith reproduced in facsimile, is the author's first book and, after Paradise Lost, considered his most important work. In this first edition, as will be seen, it is called simply "A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle," etc., and in the two collected editions of Milton's Minor Poems published during his lifetime, the first in 1645 and the second in 1673, the title is the same. Comus, the name of one of the principal characters, was, it seems, given to the "Maske" by some later editor.

At the time Comus was written and acted, "1634, on Michaelmasse Night," the 29th of September, Milton was in his twenty-sixth year. Although he had already written a number of pieces both in English and Latin, only one had, apparently, been printed. This was his little poem of sixteen lines, An Epitaph on the Admirable Dramatick Poet, W. Shakespeare, which is found, but without author's name, among the prefatory verses in the Sec-

ond Folio, printed in 1632.

Even when this little play was printed in 1637 Milton seems to have been diffident about acknowledging the authorship. It was very probably printed with his permission, as the motto on the title, from Virgil, was evidently selected by him. Masson paraphrases this:

"Ah! wretched and undone! Myself to have brought The wind among my flowers!"

The dedication, it will be noticed, is written and signed by H. Lawes, whose reason for printing is said to be "that the often copying of it hath tir'd my pen to give my severall friends satisfaction." This Lawes was one of the most famous composers of music of the time in England, and it was under his direction and to his music

MILTON'S "COMUS"

that the "Maske" was produced at Ludlow Castle. The occasion was the celebration of the entry of the Earl of Bridgewater upon the Welsh Presidency, and the place was the great Hall of Ludlow Castle, in which, according to tradition, the elder of the two Princes murdered in the Tower had been proclaimed King, with the title of Edward V, before commencing his fatal journey to London.

The play contains six speaking parts only. Of these, the most important, "The Attendant Spirit," was taken by Lawes, the director of the play and author of the music. The part of "The Lady" was taken by Lady Alice Egerton, youngest daughter of the Earl, then about fifteen years of age. The parts of the "Elder Brother" and the "Second Brother" were played by the two younger brothers of Lady Alice, Viscount Brackley, to whom this printed edition is dedicated, and Mr. Thomas Egerton. young noblemen had already had a taste of stage acting, having taken juvenile parts in Carew's Coelum Britannicum, which had been performed the previous February in the royal Banquetinghouse at Whitehall, in which the King himself, Charles I, took part.

The stage-copy, or one of them, perhaps in Lawes' own autograph, is still preserved in the library at Bridgewater House, and the music of five of the six songs, in Lawes' own autograph, is in

the British Museum.

An earlier draft of the poem in Milton's own handwriting is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, in that precious thin folio of forty-six pages (besides eight blank pages), mostly in Milton's own hand, and containing all but a few of the minor English Poems.

The first edition is, needless to say, very rare, only one copy having been offered at auction in America. That, a fine one, bound by Matthews, brought \$425.00 in the Ives sale in 1891. A copy sold at Sotheby's in 1894, in the sale of the library of Sir Joseph Hawley, brought £123, and another in 1800, from the library of the Rev. William Makellar, brought £150. This latter copy is now in the library of Mr. E. D. Church, of New York city. We are indebted to him for the privilege of making this facsimile.

It is a volume of twenty leaves, the first eight of which are reproduced in this number of The Bibliographer. The remaining pages will follow in succeeding issues.

AMASKE

PRESENTED

At Ludlow Castle,

1634:

On Michaelmasse night, before the RIGHT HONORABLE,

IOHN Earle of Bridgewater, Vicount BRACKLY, Lord Prafident of WALES, And one of His Matesties most honorable Privie Counsell.

Ehen quid volus misero mihi! storibus austrum Perditus -----

LONDON,

Printed for HVMPHREY ROBINSON, at the figne of the Three Pidgeons in Pauls Church-yard. 1'637.

名字号章書書書書書書書書書書 TOTHE RIGHT

HONORABLE,

IOHN Lord Vicount BRACLY,

Son and heire apparent to the Earle, of Bridgewater, &c.

MY LORD,

His Poem, which received its
first occasion of birth from your
selfe, and others of your noble
familie, and much honour from
your own Person in the performance, now
returns againe to make a finall dedication
of it selfe to you. Although not openly
acknowledged by the Author, yet it us a
legitimate off-spring, so lovely, and so
much desired, that the often copying of
it hath tird my pen to give my severall
A2 friends

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

friends satisfaction, and brought me to a necessitie of producing it to the publick view; and now to offer it up in all rightfull devotion to those faire hopes, and rare Endowments of your much-promising Youth, which give a full assurance, to all that know you, of a future excellence. Live sweet Lord to be the housur of your Name, and receive this as your owne, from the hands of him, who hath by many favours beene long oblig'd to your most honour'd Parents, and as in this repræsentation your attendant Thyrsis, so now in all reall expression

Your faithfull, and most

H. LAVVES.



A MASKE

PERFORMED BEFORE

the Præsident of VV ALES at Ludlow, 1634.

The first Scene discovers a wild wood.

The attendant Spirit descends or enters.

Before the starrie threshold of Ioves Court
My mansion is, where those immortals shapes
Of bright aëreals Spirits live insphear'd
In Regions mild of calme and serene aire,
Above the smoake and stirre of this dim spot
Which men call Earth, and with low-thoughted care
Consin'd, and pester'd in this pin-told here,
Strive to keepe up a fraile, and feaverish being
Vinmindfull of the crowne that Vertue gives
After this mortals change to her true Servants
Amongs the enthron'd gods on Sainted seats.
Yet some there be that by due steps aspire

To

To lay their just hands on that golden key
That ope's the palace of Æternity:
To fach my errand is, and but for such
I would not soile these pure ambrosial weeds
With the ranck vapours of this Sin-worne mould.

But to my task. Neptune besides the sway Of every falt Flood, and each ebbing Streame Tooke in my lot 'twixt high, and neather Iove Imperial rule of all the Soa-girt Iles That like to rich, and various gemms inlay The unadorned bosome of the Deepe, Which he to grace his tributarie gods By course commits to severall government And gives them leave to weare their Saphire crowns, And weild their little tridents, but this Ile The greatest, and the best of all the maine He quarters to his blu-hair'd deities. And all this tract that fronts the falling Sun A noble Peere of mickle trust, and power Has in his charge, with temper'd awe to guide An old, and haughtic. Nation proud in Armes: Where his faire off spring nurs'r in Princely lore Are comming to attend their Fathers state. And new-entrusted Scepter; but their way Lies through the perplex't paths of this dreare wood, The nodding horror of whose shadie brows Threats the forlorne and wandring Passinger. And here their tender age might fuffer perill But that by quick command from Soversigne Two I was dispatche for their defence, and guard, And listen why, for I will tell vee now What never yet was heard in Tale or Sour

From old, or moderne Bard in hall, or bowre. Bacchus that first from out the purple Grape Crush t the sweet poyson of mis-used Wine After the Tuscan Mariners transform'd Coasting, the Tyrrhene shore, as the winds listed, On Circes Iland fell (who knowes not Circe The daughter of the Sun! whose charmed Cup Whoever tasted lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a grovling Swine) This Nymph that gaz'd upon his clustring locks With Ivie berries wreath'd, and his blith youth Had by him, ere he parted thence, a Son. Much like his Father, but his Mother more. Whom therefore she brought up and Comus nam'd, Who ripe, and frolick of his full growne age Roaving the Celtick, and Iberian fields At last betakes him to this ominous wood, And in thick shelter of black shades imbowrd Excells his Mother at her mightie Art Offring to every wearie Travailer His orient liquor in a Chrystall glasse To quench the drouth of Phabus, which as they tast (For most doe tast through fond intemperate thirst) Soone as the Potion works, their humane count hance Th'expresse resemblance of the gods is chang'd Into some brutish forme of Wolfe, or Beare Or Ounce, on Tiger, Hog, or bearded Goat, All other parts remaining as they were, And they, so perfect in their miserie, Not once perceive their foule disfigurement, But boast themselves more comely then before And all their friends; and native home forget

To roule with pleasure in a sculial stie. Therefore when any favour'd of high leve Changes to passe through this adventrous glade. Swift as the Sparkle of a glancing Starre I shoote from heav'n to give him safe convoy, As now I doe: but first I must put off Thele my skie robes foun out of Iris wooffe. And take the weeds and likenesse of a Swaine. That to the fervice of this house belongs, Who with his foft Pipe, and smooth-dittied Song. Well knows to still the wild winds when they roare, And hush the waving woods, nor of lesse faith, And in this office of his Mountaine watch, Likelieff, and neerest to the present aide Of this oceasion. But I heare the tread Of hatefull steps, I must be viewlesse now.

Comus enters with a Charming red in one hand, his Glasse in the other, with him a rout of Monsters beaded like sundry forts of wilde Beasts, but otherwise like Men and Women, their apparell glistring, they come in making a riotous and unruly noise, with Torches in their hands.

Comus. The starre that bids the Shepheard fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold,
And the gilded Carreof Day
His glowing Axle doth allay,
In the steepe Atlantik streame,
And the slope Sun his upward beame
Shoots against the duskie Pole,
Pacing toward the other gole

Of

Of his Chamber in the East. Meane while welcome Joy, and Feast. Midnight shout, and revelrie, Tiplie dance, and Jollitie, Braid your Locks with rofie Twine. Dropping odours, dropping Wine. Rigor now is gone to bed. And Advice with scrupulous head. Strict Age, and fowre Severitie With their grave Sawes in flumber lie. We that are of puter fire; Immitate the starric quire. Who in their nightly watchfull Spheares, Lead in swift round the Months and Yeares. The Sounds; and Seas with all their finnie drove, Now to the Moone in wavering Morrice move, And on the tawny fands and shelves, Trip the pert Fairies and the dapper Elves; By dimpled Brooke, and Fountaine brim, The Wood-nymphs deckt with dailiestrim, Their merry wakes, and pastimes keepe, What hath night to doe with fleepe ? Night hath better fweets to prove: Venus now wakes, and wakens Love. Come let us our rights begin 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin Which there dun shades will ne're report. Haile Goddesse of Nocturnall sport Dark-vailed Cotytto, t'whom the secret flame Of mid.night Torches burnes; mysterious Dame That ne're at call'd, but when the Dragon woome Of Stygian darknesse spets her thickest gloome

And makes one blot of all the aire,
Stay thy clowdie Eben chaire,
Wherein thou rid'st with Hecat', and befriend
Vs thy vow'd Priests, till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none lest out
Ere the blabbing Easterne scout
The nice Morne on th'Indian steepe
From her cabin'd loop hole peepe,
And to the tel-tale Sun discry
Our conceal'd Solemnity.
Come, knit hands, and beate the ground
In a light fantastick round.

The Mcasure.

Breake off, breake off, I feele the different pace Of some chast footing neere about this ground, Run to your shrouds, within these Brakes, and Trees Our number may affright: Some Virgin fure (For fo I can diffinguish by mine Art) Benighted in these woods. Now to my charmes And to my wille trains, I shall e're long Be well flock't with as faire a Heard as graz'd About my Mother Circe. Thus I hurle My dazling Spells into the spungie aire Of power to cheate the eye with bleare illusion, And give it falle presentments, lest the place And my queint habits breed assonishment, And put the Damfel to suspicious flight, Which must not be for that's against my course; I under faire prætents of friendly ends, And wel plac't words of glozing courtesie Baited with realons not unplaulible Wind Wind me into the easie hearted man, And hug him into snares; when once her eye Hath met the vertue of this Magick dust, I shall appeare some harmlesse Villager Whom thrist keepes up about his Country geare But here she comes, I fairly step aside And hearken, if I may, her buisnesse here.

The Ladie enters.

This way the noise was, if mine care be true My best guide now, me thought it was the sound Of Riot, and ill manag'd Merriment, Such as the jocond Flute, or gamesome Pipe Stirs up among the loofe unleter'd Hinds When for their teeming Flocks, and granges full In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan, And thanke the gods amisse. I should be loath To meet the rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers; yet 8 where else Shall I informe my unacquainted feet In the blind mazes of this tangled wood? My Brothers when they saw me wearied out With this long way, resolving here to lodge Vnder the fpreading favour of these Pines Stept as they se'd to the next Thicket side To bring me Berries, or fuch cooling fruit As the kind hospitable woods provide. They left me then, when the gray-hooded Ev'n Like a fad Votatist in Palmers weeds, Role from the hindmost wheels of Phabus waine. But where they are, and why they came not back Is now the labour of my thoughts, 'tis likeliest They

They had ingag'd their wandring steps too far. And envious darkneffece're they could returne, Had Rolne them fromme, else o theevish Night Why shouldst thou, but for some fellonious end In thy darke lanterne thus close up the Stars, That nature hung in Heav'n, and fill'd their lamps With everlasting oile to give due light To the missed, and lonely Travailer. This is the place, as well as I may gueffe Whence even now the tumult of loud Mith Was rife, and perfect in my listening eare, Yet nought but fingle darknesse doe I find. What might this be? a thousand fantalies Begin to throng into my memorie Of calling shapes, and beckning shadows dire, And ayrie tongues, that fyllable mens names On Sands, and Shoars, and defert Wildernesses. These thoughts may startle well, but not assound The vertuous mind, that ever walks attended By a strong siding champion Conscience. O welcome pure-ey'd Faith, white-handed Hope Thou flittering Angel girt with golden wings. And thou unblemish't forme of Chastitie I see yee visibly, and now believe That he, the Supreme good, t'whom all thingsill Are but as flavish officers of vengeance Would send a glissring Guardian if need were To keepe my life, and honour unassail'd. Was I deceiv'd , or did a fable cloud Turne forth her filver lining on the night? I did not erre, there does a fables cloud Turne forth her filver lining on the night

And

And casts a gleame over this tusted Grove. I cannot hallow to my Brothers, but Such noise as I can make to be heard fardest He yenter, for my new enliv'nd spirits Prompt me; and they perhaps are not farre off.

Song.

Sweet echo, sweetest Nymph that livest unseeme Within thy agric shell

By slow Meander's margent greene,

And in the violet-imbroider'd vale

Where the love-lorne Nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well.

Canst thou not tell me of a gentle Paire

That likest thy Narculus are?

O if thou have

Hid them in some slowrie Cave,

Tell me but where

Sweet Queen of Parlie, Daughter of the Sphare,

So maist thou be translated to the skies,

And give resounding grace to all Heav'ns Harmonics.

Com. Can any mortall mixture of Earths mould Breath such Divine inchanting ravishment? Sure something holy lodges in that brest, And with these raptures moves the vocal aire To testifie his hidden residence; How sweetly did they stoat upon the wings Of Silence, through the emptie-vaulted night At every fall smoothing the Raven downe Of darknesse till she smil'd: I have of the ard

My

My mother Circe with the Sirensthree Amidst the flowrie-kirtl'd Naiades Culling their Potent hearbs, and balefull drugs Who as they fung, would take the prison'd soule And lap it in Elysium, Scylla wept, And child her barking waves into attention, And fell Charybdis murmur'd foft applause: Yet they in pleasing flumber full'd the fense And in sweet madnesse rob'd it of it selfe. But such a sacred, and home-felt delight, Such lober certainty of waking bliffe Inever heard till now. Ile speake to her And the shall be my Queene. Haile forreine wonder Whom certaine these rough shades did never breed Vnlesse the Goddesse that in rurall shrine Dwell'st here with Pan, or Silvan, by blest Song Forbidding every bleake unkindly Fog To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.

La. Nay gentle Shepherd ill is loft that praise That is addrest to unattending Eares, Not any boast of skill, but extreame shift How to regaine my sever'd companie Compell'd me to awake the courteous Echo To give me answer from her mossie Couch.

Co. What chance good Ladie hath bereft you thus?

La. Dim darknesse, and this leavie Labyrinth.

Co. Could that divide you from necre-ushering

La. They left me weary on a graffic terfe. (guides?

Co. By falshood, or discourtesie, or why:

La. To feeke i'th vally some coole friendly Spring.

Co. And left your faire side all unguarded Ladie!

La. They were but twain, & purpos'd quick return.

Ço.

Co. Perhaps fore-stalling night prevented them.

La. How easie my misfortune is to hit!

Co. Imports their losse, beside the præsent need ?

La. No lesse then it I should my brothers lose,

Co. Were they of manly prime, or youthful bloom?

La. As smooth as Hebe's their unrazord lips.

Co. Two such I saw, what time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the surrow came, And the swink't hedger at his Supper sate; I saw them under a greene mantling vine That crawls along the side of you small hill, Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoots, Their port was more then humaine; as they stood,

I tooke it for a facric vision

Of some gay creatures of the element
That in the colours of the Rainbow live
And play i'th plighted clouds, I was aw-strooke,
And as I past, I worshipt; if those you seeke
It were a journy like the path to heav'n
To helpe you find them, La. Gentle villager
What readiest way would bring me to that place?

Co. Due west it rises from this shrubbie point.

La. To find out that good shepheard I suppose
In such a scant allowance of starre light
Would overtask the best land-pilots art

Without the fure gueffe of well-practized feet.

Co. I know each lane, and every alley greene
Dingle, or bushie dell of this wild wood,
And every boskie bourne from side to side
My daylie walks and ancient neighbourhood,

And if your fray attendance be yet lodg'd Or shroud within these limits, I shall know

Ere

Ere morrow wake, or the low-roofted larke
From her thach't palate rowle, if otherwife
I can conduct you Ladie to a low
But loyall cottage, where you may be safe
Till further quelt'. La. Shepheard I take thy word,
And trust thy honest offer'd courtesie,
Which off is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoakie rafters, then in tapstrie halls,
And courts of Princes, where it sirst was nam'd,
And yet is most pizzended: in a place
Lesse warranted then this, or lesse secure
I cannot be, that I should feare to change it,
Eye me blest Providence, and square my triall
To my proportion'd strength. Shepheard lead on.—

The two Brothers.

Eld bro. Vnmuffle yee faint stars, and thou fair moon That wontst to love the travailers benizon Stoope thy, pale vifage through an amber cloud And difinherit Chaes, that raigns here-In double night of darknesse, and of shades; Or if your influence be quite damm'd up With black usurping mists, some genule taper Though a 10th candle from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation visit us With thy long levell'd rule of Areaming light And thou shalt be our starre of Arcadie Or Tyrian Cynoline. 2 Bro. Or if our eyes Be barr'd that happinelle, might we but heare The folded flocks pen'd in their wasted cores. Or found of pastoral reed with oaten stops. Or whistle from the Lodge, or village cock

Count

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Announces the publication of their next work entitled

PARENTAL



N VIEW of the imminent destruction in London of some of the few remaining churches of Sir Christopher Wren, owing to the greed of new railway exploiters, the apathy of her citizens & the indifference of her churchmen for the beautiful things they still possess, the Guild of Handicraft purposes to issue shortly from The Essex House Press that portion of the "Parentalia" that deals with the life and explications of the "Parentalia". talia" that deals with the life and architectural work of the great master. This book, so long beloved of architects, and so little known to the general public, has never been re-issued since it came from the hand of Sir C. Wren's grandson in 1750. It will be edited by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, & accompanied by a set of some 40 reproductions, by members of the Lender Committee of the few City Churcher

bers of the London Survey Committee, of the few City Churches remaining from the original 52, or of such other examples of the master's work as are at present being threatened with destruction. : : 7: : : : : : : : : : : : : :

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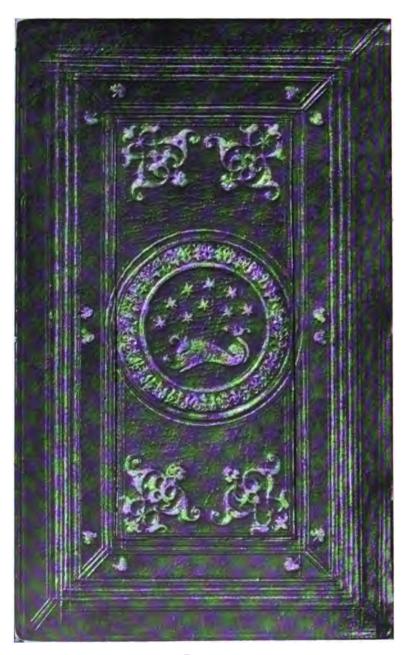


PLATE I

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

SOME NOTES ON MOSAIC BOOKBINDINGS.

by H. W. KENT.

BOOKBINDERS, like the members of the sister crafts, have lately been bitten by the "new art" idea, and have forsaken the styles of their fathers which, after a trial of years, had become classic, for new motives and new methods of ornamentation. These new styles are so radically different from the old forms, and so violent at times in their transgressions of our preconceived ideas of what constitutes book-cover decoration, that we are led to ask if they are really good, and if they will last.

To answer these questions, even if it were possible to the satisfaction of all, would require many pages. It would require a complete knowledge of the classic styles, with all the social, political, and industrial factors which helped to produce them, a knowledge of the temperaments of workmen of different countries, and a technical knowledge of the laws governing the making of patterns. If, as is often claimed, it could be proved that styles which have lived have evolved and grown up naturally in the hands of the workmen themselves, not a little theorizing might be indulged in to prove that good ornament is not forced for an occasion, but that the occasion makes the ornament.

Writers on bookbinding have treated their subject from many points of view, but chiefly from the historical or technical sides. Ernest Thoinan, in his standard work, Les Relieurs Français (1500–1800), 1893, devoted a part of it to the study of styles of binding in France before the Revolution, and Henri Beraldi in La Reliure du XIX^e Siècle gives a very detailed and thoroughgoing analysis of

the ornament of that period, but few, if any, have considered the styles of the whole period of gold-tooled bindings from the stand-point of the decorative artist. It will be the object of these notes to show, in a very general way, and in as few words as may be, the development of the principal styles of bookbinding as seen in the more ambitious and difficult examples of the craft which introduce colors into their designs, and are called mosaic bindings.

The desire to use colors on the outside of books has been shown over and over again, in the lacquer covers of the Persians, and in the painted, stained, jewelled and embroidered bindings of various periods and countries; but none of the mediums used to produce the color effect have been suitable for the binding of books, and have never come into general practice. In mosaic bindings a dur-

able method was found.

The term *mosaic* is used here to describe those leather bindings which have their patterns executed in colored pieces of leather, vellum, silk, or paper, cut out and inlaid, and finished at the edges with gold tooling. This is the better class, for in them color is reserved for the designs, and the tooling kept subservient. In another class of mosaics, which it might be better to call inlaid, the relation is reversed, for here the designs are in gold tooling, while the ground between is executed in colors. A few examples of true mosaic-work, according to the terms of our definition, were made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in France and Italy; but it was not until the seventeenth century in England, and the eighteenth century in France, that the best examples of the art were produced in any large numbers.

Persian and Arabian manuscripts with brilliantly painted borders of floriated arabesques, and knotted or interlaced bands, gave to the Venetian printers several forms of ornament for their printed pages which, later, were found to be equally suitable for the exterior decoration of the books. Two of these forms, the fleuron and the interlaced or knotted ribband, or cord, used in their original forms, or twisted and stretched into new shapes, have been the chief motives in bookbinders' styles for four centuries. When combined, as they usually were by the Italians in the sixteenth century, they admitted the widest variety of designs, though in almost all cases, even the most complicated, the division of the rectangular space into border and central panel, is the simplest that can be





PLATE 2 PLATE 3





PLATE 5

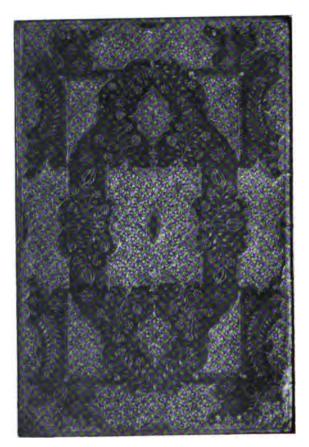


PLATE 6

Sometimes, as in the Aldus books, these motives were made. arranged with simplicity (Pl. 1); one or two bands forming a narrow border around the boards, and the fleurons arranged geometrically to fill the angles, or placed in the center of the panel. Again, the inner of a group of bordering bands would be taken from the border and introduced into the field to form a central decoration of lozenge, quatrefoil or circular shape, where would be tooled the author's name, or the subject of the book; and the fleurons, now mounted on stems, would be woven in and out into arabesques of marvellous grace. The possible combinations were legion. kaleidoscopic changes worked out with one or the other, or both of these forms, and seen in the bindings executed for the most fortunate of bibliophiles, the Treasurer-General of the Duchy of Milan, Jean Grolier, and in the work done for the little known but hardly less distinguished, Thomas Maiolus, have never been surpassed.

Grolier's books, though differing considerably in the amount of ornament used, taken as a whole, represent the best work of the period (Pl. 2). Maiolus' are more ornate, often using in addition to the bands a fanciful frame called a cartouche, such as is sometimes

employed by engravers on title-pages.

These designs lend themselves delightfully to color effects, and the early binders were not slow to increase their indebtedness to Eastern art by painting the bands and fleurons with a colored paste, or incrustation, like enamel. The perishable nature of this medium led, however, to its gradual rejection and to the general substitution of inlaid leathers. This may be regarded as the introduction of mosaic.

The French binders, ever quick to catch an idea, borrowing the style of combined fleuron and interlaced band, made it their own, adding, after a time, the coats-of-arms of their kingly or noble

patrons in the center panels, or in the corners (Pl. 3).

The use of heraldic motives was a favorite one in French ornamentation in general, and during the sixteenth century a new style, consisting of a powder of small forms like tears, flames, initial letters and fleurs-de-lis, scattered at intervals all over the sides and back of books, and called a *semis*, shared equally with the Italian style the favor of bookbinders. This style did not, however, lend itself to mosaic-work.

Under Henri III the interlaced bands underwent considerable change. Instead of being arranged to form a border inclosing one or more central panels, as in the early examples, they were made narrower and were interlaced to cover the whole of the boards with a series of panels, geometrically arranged, but of various shapes, circular, quatrefoil, square or other. The books made for that serious-minded king had the panels left empty, or, at most, only ornamented with a skull or a representation of the crucifixion, but eventually they were filled with new tools, such as branches of oak, laurel and palm, two together, like wings, little floriated spirals and others, usually very delicately cut and so arranged as to fit the given spaces, always neatly, sometimes with distinguished effect (Pl. 4). This was the period of Nicholas and Clovis Eve and although there are none of these fanfare bindings, as they were called in the nineteenth century, directly ascribable to either of the master-workmen, they, no doubt, used the motives and were responsible for some of their beauty.

The name of an apocryphal binder, Le Gascon, is used to describe another variation of the Italian interlaced bands which came into general employment in the seventeenth century. It consisted of the framework of the preceding style, made somewhat wider, and with fewer, less regularly-shaped panels. But its chief characteristic was the use of small dotted (pointillé as the French call it) forms, one being a floriated spiral of varying diameter. In some examples the tools are used sparingly, like the fleuron in the Aldus books; in others they completely cover the panels, producing the effect of gold filigree between the bands which they throw into high relief (Pl. 5). Many bindings in all these later variations of the Italian style have the ground between the bands inlaid, but seldom the bands themselves.

French styles in bookbinding dominated now as completely as the Italian had done in the previous century. In other countries, although the individuality of the workmen, national or personal, is expressed in their rendering of the forms employed, the French influence is strongly seen, until in England a really new style developed which, when expressed in colors, demands our recognition as one of the chief styles of mosaic binding. This is known as the cottage style, and is first found in what is believed to be the work of two binders, father and son, Samuel and Charles Mearne, book-

binders to Charles II, who in some of their tools show their indebtedness to the French.

The arrangement of the cover spaces in the most characteristic examples of cottage bindings is different from anything we have seen before, and constitutes one of the noticeable features of the style. The inner lines of the border at the top of the panel are drawn in the shape of a triangle or pediment with overhanging eaves, and below what we may call an inverted pediment. These pediments, with the side lines which join them, produce a strong panel effect. panel another of varying shape is often drawn and supporting brackets frequently fill the corners. Many of the tools are as individual as the panel itself. Here is one like a long branch of leaves ending in a flower, another like a tulip, often impressed with an acorn on its big central petal, and a third, a flower with a curved And then their adjustment: they hang from the eaves, are tucked into corners, they lie in sprays on the central panel. gether, they are naif, new and individual, and when the pediment and flowers are inlaid with various colors, the whole effect is fresh, vigorous and decorative (Pl. 6).

But, to return to the French, the important period in mosaic binding was the eighteenth century, when, in the hands of a school of binders all working under very strong influences, both social and industrial, the best mosaics, everything considered, were produced. Whether any one binder was responsible for the introduction of the new motives which formed the style of the period or not, we cannot positively say, but the name of Antoine Michel Padeloup, called Padeloup le jeune to distinguish him from a large family of the same name, will always be associated with their origin. He was certainly among the first to employ them.

There are two distinct classes in these mosaic bindings: those covered with a diaper of panels, and called *compartment bindings* (Pl. 7), and those decorated with large conventionalized flower forms, which were probably adapted from, or inspired by, Chinese or Japanese art (Pl. 8).

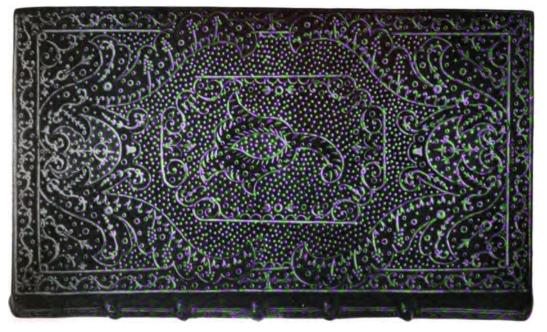
The compartment bindings have the sides and backs covered with a series of small inlaid panels, outlined and tooled with geometrically arranged figures, with a network of gold-tooled lines following the shape of the panels, between them. Some writers have found a prototype of these little repeats in the gold-tooled series of wreaths,

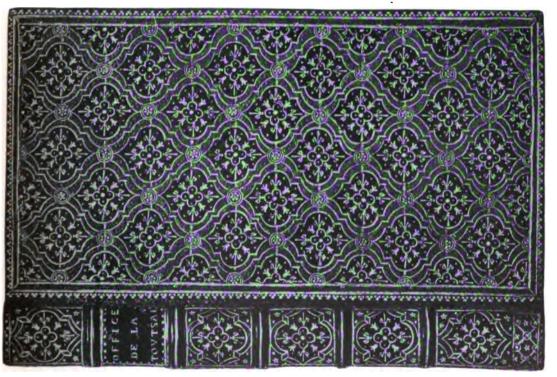
distinguished by the name of Marguerite of Valois, but they were, undoubtedly, copied, like the fleuron and band, from the painted borders of Persian manuscripts.

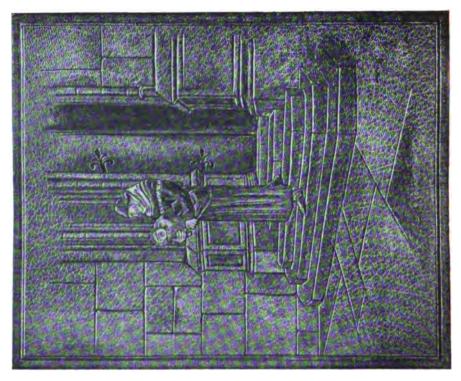
Chinese art exerted a very strong influence over Europe during the last part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth cen-Enormous quantities of lacquers, porcelains and stuffs were imported, France alone having received, by way of Holland, over 45,000 pieces of Chinese and Japanese manufacture, and all the industries fell to copying Eastern motives. The bookbinders, also, adapted numerous forms to their use, in some cases even forsaking time-honored rules of composition, of balance, border and panel, to follow after the methods of the Chinese, as they found them on vases or brocades. The earlier examples in this style, in Padeloup's own work and that of Derome, are well arranged and beautiful, but, in later work, under the influence of the general frivolity of the times, fancy ran riot, and good taste gave place to the showy and vulgar. The mosaics were often made of colored paper or painted miniatures pasted onto the boards, and covered over with isinglass for their protection, would be framed with thin leather cut out into patterns, and tooled with the Chinese motives, even the stitches of the embroidery being copied in some cases. The extravagances and follies of the time extended to the books, until finally, the fate of the luxurious class was their fate also.

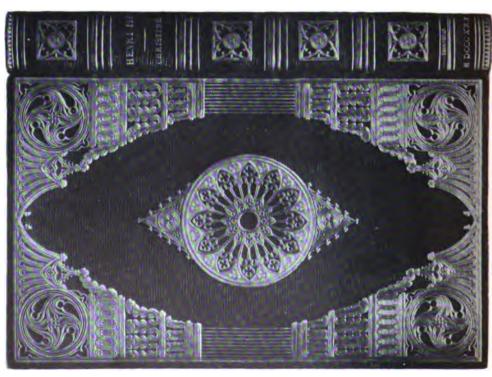
All of the arts and industries suffered during the Revolution, and bookbinding with the rest, perhaps more than some, because the binding of books, particularly in fine and costly covers, was looked upon as a luxury; and a luxury chiefly patronized by the aristocratic class deserved more than passive treatment. Bookbinders not only suffered from the natural consequences of an industrial depression, but stringent laws being enacted against the users of emblems or signs of royalty, they were compelled to give up a most important part of their stock in trade, their tools and the styles which had been in use for centuries. It became necessary, therefore, to find a new form of decoration more in key with the new order of things.

During the empire the nation turned to old Rome for her inspiration and the crafts followed her lead. As a result, a short-lived revival of the classic took place, and Roman ornament, heavy, gilt and often ostentatious, appeared on all sides. Some of the









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bookbinding designs are good, many are interesting, though almost all are unqualifiedly condemned by writers on bookbinding. The period does not concern the student of colored work until quite at its close, when copies of Gothic lancets and rose windows, executed with large stamps and thin leathers, had a vogue in connection with the books of the Romantic writers (Pl. 9).

With time and returning prosperity, the old forms of fleuron and knotted band, fanfare, Le Gascon pointillé and Padeloup patterns began to appear again. Coming after a period of strenuous endeavor to find new motives, the old forms seeming the more rational and satisfying, binders were content to copy them. was the period of Capé, a good and conscientious workman and student; of Lortic, the elder, in whose refined and delicate compositions is sometimes seen a timid individuality; of Trautz-Bauzonnet, the German, the subject of an almost idolatrous admiration called by Beraldi Trautzolatry, Trautz the wonderful workman, the impeccable gilder, who was content to copy superbly, because he said the old forms could not be bettered. In this period, too, Cuzin worked. It was he, and his successor, Mercier, who, always individual, happily adapted to their book-cover decoration the forms they found in the work of the book-engraver of the eighteenth century, and which, called genre Cuzin, decorate so admirably a certain class of books.

Men like Lortic, Cuzin and Mercier, paved the way, with their individualities, for the "new art" movement in France, which counts among its chief claims to our favor its increased use of color. This modern departure, exhibited also in all the other industrial arts, found in Marius Michel, the son of a classicist, and himself well trained in the traditions of his craft, an exponent and leader of a younger set of men that revolted against the tedium of the copyist, and, seeking for some new principle of design, found it in the use of flower forms, conventionalized flower forms, pictures and, above all, in the theory that book-cover decoration should express the thought of the book within.

Among the methods of accomplishing the last result emblems have been chiefly employed. Granting that emblems are a good form of decoration, when we consider that signs and symbols have ever been the means of communication with ignorant people, and when we reflect how very difficult it is to express much in a small compass and to express it well, we can appreciate what tact and

knowledge the workman must have to use such motives without

offense to taste or to intelligence.

The feverish energy of the times has not stopped in its endeavor to produce new styles, but, finding gold-tooling and mosaic-work as it was practiced too narrow mediums for its aspirations, it has sought out new methods of technique with which to express them. Incised leather, modeled leather, painting, blind and silver tooling, all have been made to add their possibilities to the work, and, as a consequence, mosaic bindings have become numerous. It is a fact worthy of comment that in almost all late French work there is a remarkable lack of the knowledge of the laws of color.

In Michel's own bindings the symbolism is never carried to extremes, it is never didactic, and does not sink into the commonplace as it does in the work of some of his followers, who even descend to the extravagant and ridiculous. A master workman, versatile in design, whatever he does is interesting. Among the prominent exponents of the new ideas may be mentioned Amand and Canape, who display not a little knowledge of ornament; Meunier, who, with highfalutin conceit, symbolizes all classes of literature with a half dozen stock emblems, a cat, a crayon-holder and an owl, and, with the same freedom makes for himself new laws of composition and color; Ruban of unequal merit, who too often uses emblems in the place of ornament, and employs them like decalcomanias; and Raparlier, who, in his more important work, for swears ornament altogether and uses pictures (Pl. 10).

The English, more conservative than the French, have confined their recent designs to conventionalized flower forms, or flamboyant lines, made according to certain well-defined laws of composition. They have held closely to gold-tooling and, unlike some

other countries, have produced few mosaics.

It is a far cry from the binders who worked for Grolier to Raparlier, from decoration made to decorate, to decoration made for its own sake. But it may be unfair to criticise the "new art" in bookbinding too harshly; there may be danger of taking the phase too seriously. There are still binders in France who, like Mercier, and Marius Michel when he chooses, preserve and keep fresh the old traditions, and, judging by parallel cases in the history of the craft, the pendulum, when it has swung out as far as it can, will surely swing back again, bringing new impetus with it for its future career.

THE TERM CATALOGUES AND THEIR PRO-TOTYPES.

by A. GROWOLL.

OOKSELLING has always been more or less an ambulatory business, and was particularly so at the time when printing was invented. The early printer and bookmaker, in the days when the ordinary means of communication between countries, and opportunities for the exchange of commodities, were very limited, were obliged to travel from city to city either in person or by proxy to present the latest issues of their presses, and to secure patrons for works in contemplation. Through the Rhine the continental printer reached out to the whole north, westward into Great Britain and France, and by a long chain of cities over the passes of the Alps to Italy and to Spain. University towns and large trading centers naturally were the rendezvous for the printer's traveling man or the itinerant bookseller or peddler, though the monasteries were not overlooked by the bibliopola libros venales deportans, as the bookpeddler euphemistically styled himself. Indeed, as most of the monasteries were situated at some distance from the main-travelled roads, their inmates depended very largely for their reading-matter and gossip of the literary world upon the itinerant book trade, and we may therefore take it for granted that the monasteries were no doubt as profitable stations for the bookseller to stop at as many of the larger and more frequent trading-posts.

The most profitable stations for the bookseller, however, were the great fairs held in a number of the large cities of Europe at different times of the year. These fairs, relics of pagan times, in Germany were associated with the church festivals, which were found to afford convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, the concourse of people being such as took place upon no other occasion. This origin of fairs is commemorated in their German name Messen, which is derived from the word employed to denote the most solemn

part of the church service, namely the Mass. Some festivals, from circumstances of place and season, speedily acquired a much greater commercial importance than others, and began, therefore, to be frequented by merchants from all parts of Christendom. They became really international exhibitions of all the products of the time and were justly described as the greatest of the markets of the world. This was especially true of the half-yearly fairs held at Lent and Michaelmas, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and, later, at Leipzig. It was at the Frankfort fairs that an organized book trade, and, with it, book-trade bibliography, had their beginnings. As it would take us too far afield to attempt to trace the origin of the book-trade organizations, and as the limits of this paper are restricted to bibliography proper, we will take a glance simply at the development of book-trade bibliography from its origin in the book-fair, or, Mess, catalogues.

Although book catalogues seem to have been circulated at the Frankfort fairs early in the sixteenth century, the first comprehensive book catalogue printed in Germany was that issued in 1564 by Georg Willer of Augsburg, the best-known bookseller of his time. The catalogue was entitled, "Novorvm Li- / brorvm, qvos nvndinae / autumnales, Francoforti anno 1564, / celebratae, Venales exhibuerunt, / Catalogvs. / . . . " It was a quarto of ten leaves containing nineteen pages, and recorded the titles of 256 books arranged under classes. The name of the printer and place of publication was not given in the earlier issues, though later the place of publication was as a rule included, and occasionally the name of the printer was supplied. As may be imagined, prices were always omitted. The catalogue was continued by Willer's sons until 1627, and long before had found imitators.

Willer's enterprise formed the basis for the German Mess-Katalog, which consists of two series—the first and older of which was published in South German Frankfort-on-the-Main, from 1564 to 1749, and the second from 1594 until the close of 1860, in North German Leipzig, which city at the end of the eighteenth century ranked as the literary capital of Germany, having long before outstripped its southern rival. These catalogues were published twice a year, the first at the Lenten Fair, afterwards called the Easter or Early Spring Fair (nundinae vernales; occasionally, also, quadragesimales); the second at the autumn or Michaelmas Fair

(nundinae autumnales). At rare intervals — Leipzig, 1703 to 1709 — catalogues were published for the New Year's Fair (nundinae biemales).

The Frankfort series of the Mess-Katalog is of two classes: (1) those published as general book-fair catalogues by private individuals, such as those published by the Willers, from 1564 to 1627, and the Portenbach-Lutz catalogues, published from 1577 to 1616; and (2) the official catalogues published by imperial license, and those that were published under the auspices of the Frankfort town council. The Mess-Katalog in time attained such great importance as an aid to literary intercourse, that the clerical party, particularly the Jesuits, sought to control its issue. For years their efforts were fruitless. In 1596 and 1597, however, when either inadvertently, or perhaps, as was charged, "with malicious purpose," all Catholic books were omitted from the four catalogues published by the Protestant booksellers during that period, the Catholic party was able to bring strong pressure to bear upon the Frankfurt Rath, or town council, to prohibit the further printing of book-fair catalogues by individual booksellers, and to order the publishing of the catalogues to be done under the supervision of the town council. The booksellers were therefore obliged to file, at the chancery, printed copies of the title-pages — later the order was modified to admit manuscript transcripts of the title-pages—and in 1598 the first Raths-Katalog was published under the title of "Catalogus Universalis," edited by the Syndic Dr. Kaspar Schacher. This catalogue, possibly because the council conveniently overlooked the irregularities practiced by its citizens, was not far-reaching enough to satisfy the extreme wing of the Catholic party, which, in 1614, began to publish a Catholic Mess-Katalog. The first of these appeared in Mayence. Later they were published in Frankfort, and after 1619 they were merged in the Munich catalogues.

The first two official Frankfort book-fair catalogues, those for 1598 and 1599, were published by Johann Feyerabend. After Feyerabend's death the catalogue was continued to 1604 by Peter Kopff. By this time publishing had increased to such an extent that Kopff in his catalogue for the Michaelmas fair of 1602 was able to record 1137 titles as against the 256 recorded by Willer thirty-seven years earlier. From 1605 to 1608 the Frankfort catalogue was published by Nicolaus Stein; from 1608 to 1616 by Sigismund

A CATALOGUE of BOOK'S Continued,

Printed and Published at LONDON, In Michaelman Term. 1681.

Divinity.

Key to open Scripture Metaphors.
Book I. Containing facted Philologie, or the Tropes in Scripture, reduced under their Heads, with a brief Explication of each: partly translated, and partly compild from the Works of the Learned. By T. B. Book II. III. Containing a practical Improvement (parallel-wife) of feveral of the most frequent and tileful Metaphors, Allegories, and express Similiandes of the Old and New Testament By B.R. Folio. Printed for E. Proffer, at the Rose and Crown in Swithins-Ally near Cornhit.

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Treatile of Independency, Presbytery, the Power of Kings, and of the Church, or of the Brethren in Ecclefiastical Concerns, Government, Discipline, &c. wherein, the use of Liturgies, Toleration, Communication, Election of Popes, Bishops, Priests; what and whom are meant by the Term Church, are debared; and wherein the Pope's Power over Princes, and the Liberty of the Press, are discoursed; and the 18th of Matthew and 1 Cor. 14, 32. generally misinderstood, are rightly expounded. By William Demon, M. D. M. Q. R. Folio. Sold by J. Kersey and H. Faythorn, at the Rose in &c. Paul's Church-yard.

A Vindication of the Primitive Church, and Diocelan Epikopacy; in Answer to Mr. Reserver's Church History of Bishops, and their Councils abridged: as also, to some part of his Treatile of Epikopacy. By Hemp Merris, Chaplain to the Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury. In octavo. Price bound 5 s. Printed for M. Pitt, at the Angel in St. Pauli Church-yard.

An Exhortation to Peace and Union; a

An Exhortation to Peace and Union; a Sermon, preached at St. Lawrence Jury, at the Election of the Lord Mayor of London, on the 20th of September, 1081. By Gilbert Burnet, D.D.quarto, price 6 d.Printed for R. Chifwel, at the Role and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Instructions about Heart-work. What is to be done on God's part and ours, for the Cure and keeping of the Heart, that we may live in the Exercise and Growth of Grace here, and have a comfortable Assurance of Glory, to Eremity. By that eminent Gospel-Minister Mr. Richard Allein, Author of Vindica Pietatia, with a Presace by Dr. Annesy. In octavo. Printed for J. Greenwood, at the Crown in the Poultry. Compassionate Counsel to all. 1. Young

men; especially, London Apprentices. 2. Students of Divinity, Physick, and Law. 3. The Sons of Magistrates, and rich men. By Richard Barner. In octavo printed for B. Simums at the three golden Cocks, at the West End of Sc. Panes, and J. Greenwood, at the Crown in the Pankry.

A Sermon preached at the Affizes held at Reading, in the Country of Bucks, July 21.1681. By John Oles, M. A. and Vicar of Shinfeld in the County aforefaid, quarto, price 6 d.

A Sermon, preached in the Cathodral Church at Winchester, the 20th of May, 1681.

A Sermon, preached in the Cathodral Church at Winchejer, the 20th of May, 1681-being Trinity Sunday, and the day of his Majestics happy Birth and Restauration. By Henry Anderson, M. A. Vicar of Kingsumbern in Hamshire. quarto. price 6 d.

A Sermon preached in Bridgemeter, the next day after the Election of Burgesses, Febr. 27. 1680. by William Allen, B. D. and Vicar of Bridgemeter, Somersee, quarto, price 6 d. All three printed for J. Brome, at the Gun at the West end of St. Paul's.

A practical Discourse of Humility. By W.A.

in obtavo, price bound # 4. 6. d.

A Sermon, preached at the Affires held in Warwick; August 1. 1681. by John Inett, M.A. late of University Col. Oxon. Now Vicar of Nun-Eaton, Warwick-stire, quarto, price 6 d.

Freedom from Fear of Death, through the Death of Christ. A Sermon, preached at Guildhell Chappel, on Good-Friday, 1081. By William Sid. Rector of St. Aufins and St. Faiths united, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, quartoprice 6 d.

A Sermon preached before the Judges, &c. in the time of the Affizes, in the Cathedral Church at Gloncefter, on Sunday, Ang. 7. 1681. Published to put a stop to falle and injurious Representations. By Edward Fowler, D. D.

quarto, price 6 d.

Telimonium Jesu; or, the Demonstration of the Spirit, for the confirmation of Christian Paith, and Conviction of all Insidelity. A Semon, preached before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, at the Guild-ball Chappel. By Bryan Turner, B. D. Restor of Polderne, Oxon, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carible. quarto, price 6 d.

The true Notion of Personium stated, in a

The crite Notion of Perfecution stated, in a Sermon preached as the time of the late Contribution for the French Protestants. By George Hickes, D.D. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Lauderdale, and Vicar of Aballows Barkins, quarto, price 6 d. All fix printed for W. Kettlery.

Catalogue

Printed and Published in London in Micabelmas Term, 1681.

Divinity.

Eache's Key to open Scripture Metophers in 2 Vollumes, Foll. printed for Enech Proffer. Dentem's Treatife of Independency, Presbitery &c.

printed for John Kerfey and Hen, Fait born.

Marris's Vind. primitive Church in Answer to Bexter, printed for Mofes Patt.

Burnet's Sermon before the Mayor Sept. the

29, printed for R. Chifwel-Aller's Instructions about Heatwerck, printed for 7. Greenwood.

Baxter's Compaffionate Councel to Youngmen, printed for B. Simmeds and J. Greenwood.

Okes's Asizic, Sermon July the 21. Anderfon's Sermon at Winchester, 12 of Mar. Allen's Sermon at Bridgwater, all 3 printed for J. Brone.

Aller of Humility.

Junet's Affize, Sermon at Warwick. Sill's Sermon at Guild-Hell on Good-Frider. Fowler's Sermon at the Affize at Glocefter.

Turner's Sermon before the Mayor. Hick's Notion and Perfectation Stated, printed

TV. Katilby.

Nevil's Bermon of the necessity of humane Learning, printed for VV. Billing sly.

Desliteles Lords last Sufferings, printed for J.

Walker's Sermon before the Apothecarys. Quel's Sermon at the Funeral of Phillip Herris Esq; printed for N. Ramers.

Toversfers Grandfathers advice.

Jekyl's Sermon before the Mayor, printed for 7. Robinson

Exhortation to Youth to prepare for Judgment. An answer to Dr. Falkser's Vindication of the Linguis, printed for B. Alfop.

Vall's Sermon at the VV or of or Feath, printed

For R. Kittehvell,

Essay in Morallity, printed for J. VVright, Dr. Hooke's Answer to Banter's Petitions for Peace, printed for T Flateber.

Comber against Selden Quarto.

Belhop of St. Davids against Moline Loquires

m, both printed for R. Clevel.
Hosper's Sermon before the King, New 5. Printed for M. Pardor

Stilling flees's Unreasonableness of Seperation. printed for H. Mortlock

Midnight thoughts, printed for B. Clark. An Essay towards Settlement of Pence, Printed for R. Janeway.

Gould's Sermon at Bath.

Communicants Guide, printed for R Royfin-The Whole Duty of a Christian, printed for T.

Saubridge, and T. Dring.
A Golden Chain to link Penitent Sinnersu nto God by R. B.

Physick.

Gibson's Anotomy Offere, printed for T.

Franciscus de la boe Silviar, Of Childrens Difeafes, printed for G. Denni.

Practick part of a Justice of Peace, printed for

Touch-Rone of Presidents, by G. F. printed For A. Churchill.

Mathematicks.

Dr. Wisty's Survey of the Heavens, printed for R Clovel.

Martindales Country Survey Book, printed for R. Clovel.

Times mended by R. VV. printed for J. Re-Lephorn's Dielling, printed for A. Charchill.

History.

Dugdales View of the late Tsoublesiprinted for Pişt.

Sanford's Hillory of the Kings of England. Holy Inquisition.

Cofflebavene Mamoires, all 3 fold by J. Brome. Morevine a Novel. Princels *Monferra*s a Novel The Pilgrim 2d part Novel. Homais Queen of Tamis.

Extravagnat Port Novel.
Gallant Memories, all 6 printed for R. Br

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Latomus, and thereafter, by imperial license, by Latomus and his heirs and their successors until 1750, after which the Frankfort

book-fair catalogue fell into desuetude.

The Leipzig Mess-Katalog consists of two series, the older of which was begun by Henning Grosse, or Gross, senior, in 1595, when he printed the catalogue for the Michaelmas fair held in 1594. This was continued by him and his successors until 1759. Gross's series was continued by the Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung until 1850. The modern Mess-Katalog was published by Georg Wigand from Easter, 1851, until Michaelmas, 1852, when it was taken up by Avenarius & Mendelssohn and continued until 1860.

In July, 1798, Reinicke & Hinrichs, of Leipzig, now the J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, published its first "Verzeichnissneuer Bücher," which contained an exact list of the books actually published from Michaelmas, 1797, to July, 1798. This bibliographical undertaking was intended to supersede the various Leipzig official and unofficial book-fair catalogues, all of which had become more or less incomplete. Hinrich's efforts were successful, and since 1798 until the present time this firm has published a semi-annual catalogue. Since the origin of the Börsenblatt this firm has supplied an official list of the new books reported each day. Recently it has published a weekly and a monthly list, besides a five-yearly catalogue.

Thus the German book trade almost uninterruptedly has maintained a system of catalogues that forms the basis of a fairly reliable bibliographic account of German literary activity for over three centuries. These catalogues, in the earlier period, inasmuch as they included a record of the productions of the whole of the European press, form the real basis of international bibliography; so much so, in fact, that other countries, especially France, are obliged to trace the beginnings of their bibliographic annals in the Mess-Katalog of

the German book trade.

II.

The "Term" originally bore the same relation to commercial affairs in Great Britain that the German Messe, or fair, bore to continental, or rather international, commerce. The "Term" time was the leisure season of the year not occupied by great feasts or

fasts of the church or by agriculture. It was the time for the special sessions of the courts in banco, that is, for the decision of questions of law as distinguished from the decision of questions of facts; the season for the renewal of contracts, for the resumption of studies at the universities, and for the holding of great markets. markets the more important in England were held in London, in the North Hundred of Oxford, at Stourbridge, the famous markettown of Worcestershire, and at St. Giles. The fairs at Glasgow in Scotland and the Donnybrook Fair near Dublin in Ireland were also much frequented. Among these the fair of the North Hundred of Oxford, though it never approached the dimensions of Stourbridge, was the most famous for the sale of books. ing to Professor Rogers, in his "History of Agriculture and Prices" (1401 to 1582), new books were virtually published at these fairs, and it is in this way that he thinks we can account for the publication and distribution of the mass of printed matter that after 1582 became so remarkably copious. "By what means," to quote Professor Rogers, "could the exceedingly numerous works of Prynne have been distributed? In what manner did the publisher or printer reach his customers? Advertisements were unknown, patrons and subscription lists were equally matters of the future. But books were got at and probably through these fairs, which were exceedingly numerous in the autumn months, and where, even though the books were unlicensed and considered dangerous, the dealer and the purchaser found means to know each other. I have more than once found entries of purchase for college libraries with a statement that the book was bought at St. Giles's Fair."

To whatever the "term" may trace its origin, there can be no doubt that the German Mess-Katalog inspired the conception of the first English book-trade catalogue published by Andrew Maunsell in 1595, as it also, unquestionably, was the pattern after which the "Term Catalogues" published in England early in the seventeenth century at the Hilary Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas terms, was modelled, compiled and published.

In 1617, John Bill, who was a frequent visitor to the Frankfort and other continental fairs, began to issue twice a year, in April and October, a London edition of the Frankfort Mess-Katalog under the regular Mess-Katalog title, namely, "Catalogys Universalis pro Nvndinis Francosvrtensibus," etc. Though some of these London

editions bear the word Francofvrti on the title-page, they were printed in Bonham Norton's office in London. The first eleven numbers have no English supplements. These do not appear until four years later, when Bill published a "Catalogys Universalis pro Nvndinis Avtvmnalibvs, de anno 1622. Books printed in English since the last Vernal Mart, which was in April, 1622, till the present October. . . . " These lists were continued until October, 1628.

In November, 1668, John Starkey, a bookseller at The Mitre, in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, published the first of the so-called "Term Catalogues," which thereafter were issued four times a year, about the middle of the four law terms—in November for the Michaelmas Term, in February for the Hilary Term, in May for the Easter Term, and in June for the Trinity Term—until June, 1709. The catalogue was entitled "Mercurius Librarius, or, a Catalogue of Books Printed and Published in . . ." the date of the term following. The first two numbers were compiled by John Starkey alone. The next five numbers were compiled by Starkey and Robert Clavel.

The bibliographic endeavors of Starkey and Clavel evidently did not give satisfaction to their subscribers as appears from the following notice in the Easter Term Catalogue for 1670, entitled "A Catalogue of Books Printed and Published at London in . . .:" "The Publishers of Mercurius Librarius, by their unreasonable demands for the inserting the Titles of books; and also their imperfect collecting, omiting many, and refusing all under 1s. [in] price; hath occasioned the printing of this Catalogue: wherein these defects are rectified. Collected by, and printed for, the Booksellers of London." Whether the task of preparing the catalogue proved too burdensome for the booksellers of London, or whether Clavel gave guarantees for better work in the future, it would be difficult now to determine; however this may have been, in the colophon of the catalogue for the Michaelmas Term for 1670 we find the following notice: "Collected by Robert Clavel in Crosskeys Court in Little Britain." Clavel continued to publish the "Term Catalogues" until the Trinity Term, 1677, after which, and until the Trinity Term, 1709, when the last of these catalogues was published, the colophon reads: "Printed for the Booksellers of London."

The "Term Catalogues" are divided into five series, containing 159 numbers, published through 164 terms, from the Michaelmas Term, 1668, to the Trinity Term, 1709—covering the reigns of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, and Anne. The Catalogues were published at sixpence, and seem to have been in active demand; at least, it is reasonable to suppose that they occasionally ran out of print, and that new issues were prepared to supply the demand with reprints of the Catalogues with abridged titles. Whatever the cause may have been, it is a matter of fact that two issues of the same date are occasionally found in one of which the book-titles are given quite fully, filling a quarto of four pages, and in the other are so much shortened that in nearly every case the material is compressed into a single leaf of two pages. This occurs especially in the fourth series printed for Benjamin Tooke, at the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard, from Michaelmas, 1680, to Trinity Term, 1695. Though they contain a record of about 20,000 editions of books for the forty-one years during which they were published, the "Term Catalogues," as Professor Edward Arber, who proposes to reprint the whole series, points out, "are not an exhaustive list of all the new books and new editions of their period. For the years that Sir Roger L'Estrange licensed this bibliography, it was the official list of permitted books; and, later, when the censorship had died out, obnoxious books would naturally not be included in it. When Andrew Marvell and others, in that age, wanted to get their satires into print, they sent their manuscripts over to Amsterdam to be set up in type; and the books, when printed, were imported and distributed secretly in England. But after all drawbacks have been made, the 'Term Catalogues' are a most wonderful survey and conspectus of a most stirring period of English history and literature—a period crowded with great thinkers, great writers and great men of action."*

^{*}Of this proposed reprint, which will rank second in bibliographical importance only to his earlier "Transcript of the Stationers' Registers," Prof. Arber recently wrote that it was to be put to press on April 8th, and the first volume would probably be ready in September. It is now definitely settled that it will be issued in three volumes, in two sizes, demy 4to and royal 4to. If it meets with the same success as his earlier monumental contribution to English bibliography, it will be quickly out of print and command a high premium. It is needless to say that a set of the original series are practically impossible to obtain, Prof. Arber having with difficulty found in various places the numbers needed for his reprint, and even scattering issues now command a price in excess of the price of the proposed collection.—Editor.

A FORGOTTEN PRIMER AND ITS AUTHOR.

by CHARLES WELSH.

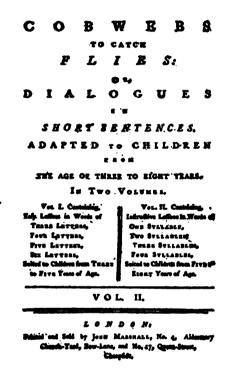
"OBWEBS to Catch Flies" is the title of one of those almost forgotten books for children which it is sometimes good to handle and examine if only for the sake of learning how small the distance we have travelled in the principles of the art of teaching children to read during the past hundred and fifty years. I say advisedly "the principles." We have worked out a few details of method which somewhat ease the way of the little learner, and save the teacher time and trouble, but we have not discovered a royal road to learning to read to-day any more than had our fore-fathers when later on they constructed "Reading Made Easy" or "Latin Without Tears."

"Cobwebs to Catch Flies" is further described in the title as "Dialogues and short sentences adapted for children from the age of three to eight years." Part I, easy lessons in words of three, four, five and six letters for children from three to five years of age, and Part II, stories for children from five to eight years of age. It is interesting and instructive to compare this, which is, I believe, the first book of its kind in which stories and not mere sentences were attempted in a progressive first reading-book for children, with the primers and reading-books of to-day. From the point of view of awakening and maintaining the interest of the child, our modern compilers may learn something from the little book which lies before Of course, sometimes the old-fashioned and now happily exploded idea which led to the hard and fast choice of words for their length rather than for their familiarity to the children at that early stage, leads to some awkwardness which we have got over to some extent by our present more elastic methods. But the story interest from the very beginning of this famous little book is very strong,

and more adapted to hold the child's attention than those in many

of the modern primers with which I am acquainted.

"Cobwebs to Catch Flies" was a very famous book. For more than fifty years it continued to be the most popular first readingbook for the very little ones in England and in America, and has certainly had a longer life than any other book of its kind. And



there is no reason, in my judgment, that its life should not still continue, for the existing book is lacking only in modern embellishment, and needs only slight revisions to admit of its taking rank with the more attractively produced books of the present day. The old-fashioned dialogue form is objected to by many moderns, but I am not sure whether at a certain stage when children are learning to read, it may not have some advantages. The choice of the various subjects introduced into the stories as the book progresses, indicates

a very intimate knowledge with young children's first interests, and the objects which earliest attract them, and the author could not have been more scientifically correct in the arrangement of her subject if she had been able to avail herself of all the results of child study which these latter days have brought forth. Beginning with

40 COBWEBS TO CATCH FLIES.

The HAPPY FAMILY.



THERE were eight boys and girls of the name of *Freelove*; their kind parents taught them to do as they were bid in all things. They

were the happiest children in the world; for, being used to control, they thought it no hardship to obey their friends. When one of them had a mind to do any thing, and was not sure whether it would be right, he went in to inquire, and was always content with the answer. If it was proper, he was certain to have leave; and if it was not proper, he had no longer a wish to do it; but was glad that he had asked.

Mr. and Mrs. Freelove took great pains with their children, and taught them as foon as they could learn, all that was proper for their age; and they took delight in learn-

D 3

familiar animals the author goes on to deal with toys, clothes, other children, and what we now call "nature study," but put into much more simple, attractive, and natural form than it is in some of those modern books in which the brook is depicted as saying good morning to the willow, or the crocus as waving its hands to the March wind, a species of imagery which is secretly laughed to scorn by many a child who is too reticent to give expression to his thought. "Cobwebs to Catch Flies" was almost as often reprinted in

America as it was in England, and as there are still living many people all over both countries who have an affection for this little book, it may be interesting to say a few words about the author and her method of work, for most of which I am indebted to some interesting letters written to me ten years ago by her great-niece, Mrs. John E. Frere, who married Captain Frere, R.N., the brother of Sir Bartle Frere.

Lady Fenn (née Ellenor Frere), born 1744, was the only sister of John Frere, Esq., M. P., of Royden Hall, Diss., who was well known in his generation as the competitor who ran Paley very hard in the struggle for the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge (1766), and also as the father of seven sons, the eldest of whom was John Hookham Frere, and all more or less distinguished for talent, refined manners, personal appearance, and especially for orthodox belief, and correct moral conduct, in an age when infidelity was rampant, and was bearing its evil fruits of corruption in society.

Lady Fenn was the wife of Sir John Fenn, the collector and editor of the "Paston Letters." They had no children, and she was devoted to her brother's large family at Royden, and all the heroes and heroines of her little histories bear their names. I have heard the old gardener at Royden say that he used to see her sitting on the sunny lawn in front of the Hall, at five o'clock on the summer mornings, writing her little books with her portfolio on her knee. At first she *printed* her stories that the little ones might read them for themselves, and she also bound them neatly in colored paper. But her publisher, Mr. Newbery, must soon have relieved her of that trouble.

"She was," says her brother, John Hookham Frere, "an authoress of some repute in her own day and her own line. There are many who can recollect receiving their first reading lessons in her books for children, which, under the names of Mrs. Lovechild and Mrs. Teachwell, she wrote for her brother's children and grand-children, and afterwards published. She shares with Mrs. Trimmer and Mrs. Barbauld the credit of founding that school of fiction for children in which Miss Edgeworth afterwards reigned supreme." (Works of John Hookham Frere, Vol. I, page 11.)

"She also," says Mrs. Frere, "produced an invention for combining instruction with a game, i. e., a Grammar box, which was to teach about the different parts of speech, by means of small squares

of card, the nouns having a cut at the back, instead of the names to 'adverb,' 'article,' etc., which were attached to the other words on the cards, which were dealt out and played with by rule." She also published a set of cards containing maxims intended, like the game Mr. Newbery mentions, "to instil into their young minds the Principles of Virtue, and the knowledge of mankind." This game was of the nature of a conjuring trick; there were twelve cards with six maxims on each, six printed in black, and six printed in red, and the sentences were so arranged that the initials of them on the black cards spelt A-T.R.I.C.K. A black and red card was dealt round to each child, except the President (who alone knew the key), and who had only the red card, and they were directed to choose a maxim privately from the red card, and tell him the number of the line on the black card, of the same maxim; if the No. was 1, the President would know the maxim chosen was that beginning with A, on his red card, if No. 2, that beginning with T, and so on, which he read aloud accordingly.

THE CRISIS, PART 11.

by Paul Leicester Ford.

The / Crisis. / No. II. [colophon] London: Printed, / Norwich: / Re-printed and sold by Judah P. Spooner.

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Nos. I-VI.
               16mo, pp. (1)-48.
     Collation in detail.
                       Not seen.
  No. I. pp.
        II. "
                (9)-16.
      III. «
              (17)-24.
       IV. "
               (25)-32.
       V. "
              (33)-40.
     VI. "
              (41)-48.
The / Crisis. / Number I. / [Philadelphia: B. Towne.]
  Nos. I–XV.
                8vo, pp. (1)-119.
     Collation in detail.
  No.
           I. pp.
          II. "
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                  (17)
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        XII. "
                  (89)–104.
       XIII. "
                 (105)-112.
       XIV. "
                 (113)–120.
        XV. "
                 (113)-119.
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According to Hildeburn (No. 3185) this edition was printed by Benjamin Towne in Philadelphia. In addition Towne issued: "A | Crisis | Extraordinary," pp. 16, and of this he advertised a second edition.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

HE news of the tragic and untimely death of Paul Leicester Ford came as the present issue was ready for the press.

While the magazine must go on without the aid of its illustrious editor, it halts in its regular course to pay a tribute to the man who worked so well and earnestly to make it a periodical worthily representing bibliography in America.

While the world of letters mourns him, and gives him words of praise, those who knew him best and had the pleasure of working with him, feel in his death a personal bereavement, and gladly testify to his noble character, his splendid cheer and wonderful capacity for

hard work.

Mr. Ford was an exact and critical scholar, and, long before his career as a novelist began, was well known as a bibliographer and historian. In his chosen field, the Revolutionary period of American history and bibliography, he was an authority, and in his short

and brilliant life accomplished much of permanent value.

He began his literary work at the early age of eleven years, his name appearing on the title-page of the first publication of the Historical Printing Club, viz.: "Webster Genealogy, Compiled and Printed for Presentation by Noah Webster. New Haven, 1836. With Notes and Corrections by his Great-Grandson, Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y. Privately Printed, 1876." His last published work was the editing of "The Journals of Hugh Gaine, Printer," recently issued in a limited edition of two volumes, to which Mr. Ford contributed a life of Gaine and a bibliography of the issues of his press.

This work was dedicated to Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Librarian of the Lenox Library, who offers the following tribute to his friend of many years.

W. G. P.

The death of Mr. Ford is a permanent loss to American bibliography. With the rare combination of ability, leisure and means, joined to the greatest love for the subject, Mr. Ford had made himself master of the literature of American history, especially of the time of Washington, with a thoroughness of research never before attempted. His printed contributions to the bibliography and history of the Revolutionary and Constitutional periods make a long list, yet they are but a small portion of the material which he had in preparation. He used to tell me that hardly a day passed without his making some new literary discovery, or laying the outlines of some future bibliographical monograph. His untiring industry in research was phenome-No pains would be spared, no journey avoided—even to the British Museum, if it promised any aid to his work. Probably no writer on American history was more widely known to librarians throughout the country. In 1889-90 he was Secretary of the New York Library Club, and in January, 1890, he read a paper before the club on "The differentiation and specialization of New York libraries." He was also for a while associate editor of the Library Journal.

My own acquaintance with him and his historical work goes back nearly twenty years. I first saw him in 1879-80, at the book sales in Bangs's Auction Rooms, on Broadway, where he was a frequent and enthusiastic buyer, usually attended by his father or brother. A few years later, while engaged in bibliographical work, I came to know him well, and our intercourse and correspondence thereafter was continuous. The afternoon before his death was spent by him at the Lenox Library Building, taking bibliographical notes.

The book he had nearest ready for the press, I believe, was an annotated edition of Weems's Life of Washington, with a bibliography of the editions, and life of the author. On looking over our correspondence, I find it often referred to. As far back as February, 1886, he had informed me that he had already "unearthed forty-two editions of Mr. Weems's 'Lies of Washington,' and there are yet long gaps in my list which remain unfilled." It is to be hoped that considerable of his unpublished material will yet see the light.

BOOK CLUB NEWS.

THE GROLIER CLUB.

The annual Ladies' Day was held on Friday, April eighteenth. Clubhouse was decorated with flowers and garlands; there was a programme of music rendered by Miss Josephine Sullivan, harpist, and Miss Lillian Littlehales, cellist; and tea was served in the reading-room from five until six o'clock. The exhibition of Sir Francis Seymour Haden's etchings and mezzotints which was then formally opened to the public, and the address by the speaker of the day, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, of the New York Tribune, combined to make this occasion notable in the annals of the Club.

Sir Seymour Haden, the surgeonetcher, after he had practically retired from active work in 1889, sold to an American the collection of the proofs of his etchings which he had saved for himself and which may, therefore, be said to have numbered amongst them his best impres-As might very naturally be supposed, this collection contained many rare and some unique prints; but its chief value lay in its size and completeness, and in the notes which the artist had written on the margins regarding the sequence of the proofs and states, and expressing his opinions of their merits. The collection contained examples from nearly all his plates; only seven known subjects being missing, and

their places were filled by an equally large number of theretofore unknown etchings and mezzotints.

This is the collection exhibited at the Grolier Club. But to it have been added proofs of all the missing subjects, known to exist, which have been supplied from private collections in New York and from the Avery collection of prints of the New York Public Library, thus making as complete an exposition of the art of this "Wordsworth among etchers," to use Mr. Cortissoz's expression, as it would be possible to bring together. It numbers two hundred and thirteen subjects, with an average of three proofs from each plate, and is so large that it has been found necessary to divide it in two to accommodate it properly in the exhibition room. The first half, containing the artist's early work, is shown now and the remainder will be exhibited in the Fall.

A catalogue, compiled for the exhibitions, gives technical descriptions of proofs and states, but requires of the visitor an acquaintance with Sir William Richard Drake's A Descriptive Catalogue of the Etched Work of Francis Seymour Haden, published in 1880, for descriptions of the subjects.

It is a matter for congratulation that so unique a collection should have had Mr. Cortissoz for its interpreter. Text and illustrations seldom complement one another so delightfully.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (February 15).

In "Notes sur l'Histoire de la Défense de la Déclaration de 1682" (14 pp.), the Abbé Ch. Urbain makes mention of the controversial literature produced as a result of these four articles formulated by the Assemblée du clergé in 1682. The study is completed in the issue of March 15 (16 pp.).

A second instalment is given of "Jean-Jacques Rousseau et Henriette jeune Parisienne inconnue. Manuscrit inédit du XVIIIe Siècle,"

by Eugène Griselle (23 pp.).

The "Société des Cent Bibliophiles," of which Eugène Rodrigues is president, has published its Annuaire for 1902. The Society has issued five fine works; the latest of which is Carmen, by P. Mérimée, illustrated with 170 lithographs in color by Lunois, and has a preface by Maurice Tourneux.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (March 15).

Henry Houssaye in "Napoléon le

Grand Par Victor Hugo" (9 pp.) describes a literary hoax invented by him, in true Comte de Fortsas fashion, which stirred up considerably collectors of Hugo's works, during the late centenary of that author. The pretended work was said to have been printed at Paris in 1900, in an edition of forty-five copies, "pour quelques admirateurs de Napoléon et de Victor Hugo."

A third instalment (10 1/2 pp.) of Griselle's study about "Jean - Jacques Rousseau et Henriette," accompanied

by illustrative documents.

The "Société des Bibliophiles francois," founded in 1820, expects to issue by the end of this year a publication about St. Augustine's City of God, as illuminated by artists of the middle and end of the fifteenth century. The numerous reproductions will be drawn from manuscripts in libraries at Paris, The Hague, Nantes, and other places. The work promises to be of great importance.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (March).

Dr. Konrad Haebler in an article of merit (6 pp.), propounds the question, "Warum tragen Gutenbergs

Drucke keine Unterschrift?" (Why do Gutenberg's productions not have a subscription or colophon?). bler offers the following reasons. Originally books were made by hand. The new art was to simulate these works. Before the production of the 42-line Bible these artificially written books, which certainly one copyist could not produce at the same time in any considerable number, were to be credited as manuscripts. It has not yet been proven whether Gutenberg. after all, continued himself, in a true sense, to print at a later period. But it would be conceivable that the productions of printing-offices, which in reality he only set up and directed, would not bear his name. Although he (Haebler) has argued somewhat hypothetically, he says he hopes he has succeeded in letting in a little light upon the hurly-burly of Gutenberg hypotheses.

A paper (9 pp.) by Dr. A. Freimann, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, entitled " Uber hebräische Incunabeln" (About Hebrew Incunabula), is a very worthy contribution. The Italian Orientalist J. B. de Rossi was the first to cover this field in his Annales Hebræo-Typographici sec. XV., published at Parma in 1795, in which he described more or less fully eighty-six pieces. Hain, Steinschneider, Cassel, Proctor, Zedner, Schwab, Chwolson, and Berliner are some of the chief later investigators in early Hebrew typog-About one hundred books are now known to have been printed in Hebrew prior to 1500, and were produced by sixteen different presses. The first Hebrew book was a commentary on the Pentateuch by Salomo Jizchaki (*Perusch ba-Tora*), printed in Italy, at Reggio di Calabria, 5 February, 1475, and consists of 126 folios. Freimann's article furnishes a complete check-list, in well-ordered sequence, of all known Hebrew incunabula printed in Italy, Spain and Portugal—the only countries in which Hebrew printing was done in the fifteenth century.

An extract (4 1/2 pp.) of a "Rapport fait au nom de la Commission du Budget," by Deputy M. Maurice-Faure, for fixing the Budget of 1902 (Ministère de l'Instruction publique et des beaux-arts of France), is particularly interesting as showing the recommendations for the Bibliothèque Nationale. The salaries, cost of the new printed catalogue and similar data are set forth in detail. The complete catalogue, of which only seven volumes are printed, will comprise over 233 volumes, octavo, and at the present slow rate of publication will require 120 years to bring it to completion. The recommendations are for more appropriations to hasten the work.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (April).

"Zur Geschichte der Bibliothek des Salzburger Domkapitels" (4 pp.), by Konrad Schiffmann, is an analytical description of a parchment Codex now in the Bibliothek des bischöflichen Priester-seminars in Linz. It is a composite, bound about the first half of the nineteenth century, and comprising three manuscripts, the first and second in a hand of the eleventh century, and the third—a

collection of Latin Homilies—written in the ninth century.

The earliest known book with printed musical notation is a Missal, printed at Rome by Ulrich Han in 1476. This work and other early examples of printed notation are treated in a review (2½ pp.) of Raphael Molitor's Die Nach-Tridentinische Cheralreform zu Rom. Band I. (Leipzig: Leuckart, 1901. 8°, pp. xvi, 305). A copy of the rare 1476 work is preserved in the Magliabecchian Library at Florence.

A desideratum in the bibliography of the Netherlands has been supplied by Wouter Nijhoff in Bibliographie de la typographie néerlandaise des années 1500 à 1540 (La Haye, 1901). Only two parts have thus far appeared, but they bespeak much of its value. From a review by Alfred Götze we extract a few particulars. The work supplements Campbell's Annales, which deals only with the fifteenth century. Nijhoff has chosen a period rich in Reformation literature. In these two parts 188 pieces are described, which represent 44 printers and 13 localities. Antwerp leads with 119 titles and 26 printers.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (March 22).

About 300 Ethiopic manuscripts have been recently added to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, among them many apocryphal religious texts, particularly of the lives of saints. They came from the collection of d'Abadie, who was for over twenty years a resident of Abyssinia. Old French collections in England have

also yielded the Paris library about 60 French, Latin and Greek manuscripts.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD (January-February).

Edward Edwards, " the Pioneer of the Public Library Movement" in England, and author of *Memoirs of Libraries* and other important works, is remembered at length in this number by several memorials, the longest and most interesting by Thomas Greenwood (18 pp.). Altogether twenty-seven pages are devoted to this worthy pioneer, who died in poverty at Niton. February 7, 1886. "The kindness of those around him," says Greenwood, "provided him with a decent burial, and he was laid to rest, where he at the moment lies [August 27, 1901], under an unmarked turf mound." Later, February 7, 1902, a monument of solid granite was placed over his remains at the cost of Mr. Greenwood, who has also collected a number of Edwards's books, manuscripts and mementos, which will in time "find some permanent resting-place."

John Minto, of Perth, outlines a plan for "The Bibliography of Local Literature" (8 pp.), which is worthy of perusal by all local bibliographers.

A sketch of "The late William Brenchley Rye, formerly Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum" (4 pp.), adds a chapter to the biography of British librarianship. He was born on January 26, 1818, and died on December 21, 1901. For the Hakluyt Society he edited Fernando de Soto's Discovery and Con-

quest of Florida; spent nearly fifty years in compiling a History of Rochester, his native place, which is preserved in the British Museum in three large quarto volumes—the most extensive and complete collection for the history of Rochester in existence; and handed over to William Blades a mass of valuable information which he had gathered for a life of Caxton, England's prototypographer.

Other articles in this number are: "Book-Reviews: Their Help and their Hindrances to Selection," by Ernest A. Baker (9 pp.); and "Shelf Classification: Ways and Means," by L. Acland Taylor (3 pp.).

Among the notable additions to the John Rylands Library of Manchester, during the past year, mention may be made of the following: (1) A manuscript, about 1400, of the Wiclifite translation of the Bible; (2) A complete set of the philological publications of Prince Lucien Bonaparte; (3) A remarkable set of the Kelmscott Press books, including many trial sheets and leaflets; (4) Marbeck's Book of Common of Prayer noted, 1550; (5) Luther's New Testament, 1522; (6) a large collection of Luther tracts; (7) Latin Bibles, Strasburg, 1480, in four volumes, and Ulm, 1480; (6) Dibdin's own copy of his Bibliomania, with many autograph additions, 1811, in five volumes.

The "Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library," an institution which dates back to 1828, consists now of 11,054 volumes. It is said 10,920 relate to Sanskrit manuscripts, 2,858 to Telugu, 1,203 Tamil, 1,702 Canarese, 80 Malayalam, 343 Marathi,

33 Uriya, 164 Arabic, 610 Persian, 58 Hindustani, and a miscellaneous collection of 198 consists of Japanese, Singhalese, etc. The institution is being resorted to by scholars, both Eastern and Western.

MONATSHEFTE FÜR MU-SIK-GESCHICHTE (Vol. XXXIV, No. 2).

A study of the typography of musical notation in early *Missale*, with special reference to copies at Frankfort-on-the-Main (8 pp.), by Caroline Valentin.

Henry Davey gives a first article (4 pp.), in which he describes the oldest musical manuscripts extant in English libraries.

REVUE BIBLIO-ICONO-GRAPHIQUE (March).

In "Sur Victor Hugo" (12 pp.), by Pierre Dauze, is given, among other things, a rather full account of the secret printing at Brussels of Hugo's Napoléon-le-Petit in 1852.

Certain secret correspondence, hitherto inedited, between Mirabeau and Mme. Sophie de Monnier, is the subject of an article (15 pp.) by Paul Cottin.

The second part of the library of G. Pochet was sold by auction at Hôtel Drouot, Paris, February 3-8, and realized about sixty thousand francs. An article (9 pp.) recounts the character of the collection and indicates some of the prices paid, from which we extract a few of the highest items: (1) Perrault, Cendrillon, Boussod, 1887. Barbe-Bleue, Boussod, 1888, 740 francs; (2) Quevedo.

Histoire de don Pablo de Ségovie, Bonhoure, 1882, sur Chine, suite compl. des fumés et fig. non publ., 750 francs; (3) Theuriet. La Vie rustique, Launette, 1888, sur Chine, 1350 francs. The publications of the "Société des Amis des Livre" brought good prices, among them, Quinze Histoires d'Edgard Poe, 430 francs; Eugénie Grandet, 760 francs; and Zadig, 1025 francs.

In "Les premiers Charpentier et leur Imitateurs" (7 pp.) thirty-two works are listed and collated.

By his last will Victor Hugo directed that the autograph manuscripts of his works should go to the Bibliothèque Nationale. In 1880 thirty-four of these volumes were deposited there; the remainder were provisionally left in the hands of Paul Meurice, for a definitive edition of the author's works. At the recent centenary of Hugo a number of the manuscripts were exhibited in the Galerie Mazarine of the Bibliothèque Nationale, including his Orientales; Contemplations; Châtiments; Année terrible; Lucrèce Borgia; Ruy Blas; Notre-Dame-de-Paris : les Misérables : and Travailleurs de la mer.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCH-ERFREUNDE (March).

"Musiker-Karikaturen," by Eduard Fuchs, is an article (15½ pp.) in which the art of the caricaturist, as applied to music and musicians, is pleasantly described and illustrated by 29 reproductions after Pigal, Traviès, Dantan, Jr., Amand, Luque, Signol, Nadar, Höcker and Blass. Among the individual subjects are Rossini,

Berlioz, Adam, Paganini, Offenbach, Verdi, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Rubinstein and Wagner.

"Die Wiener Zeitschrift von J. Schickh und F. Witthauer" (15 pp.), by Dr. Anton Schlossar, is a contribution to the history of journalism in Vienna during the nineteenth century. Fourteen plates accompany the text, and they are useful for the history of costume before 1850.

Gustav Gugitz gives two pages as a supplement to a contribution by Jellinek, which appeared in a former issue of the Zeitschrift, entitled "Zur Bibliographie der deutschen Restaurationszeit," consisting of over forty additional titles from 1772 to 1901.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Antoine Balland, in La Chimie alimentaire dans Poeuvre de Parmentier (Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils), gives a bio-bibliographical account of Antoine Augustin Parmentier's works (34 numbers), and an iconography of him (18 numbers).

Albert Cim, librarian to the Sous-Secrétariat d'État des Postes et Télégraphes of France, is the author of a new work on book-collecting, Une Bibliothèque. L'art d'acheter les livres, de les classer, de les conserver et de s'en servir. (Paris: Ernest Flammarion, 1902. 8°. pp, xii. 488).

John W. Bradley, well-known as the author of a Dictionary of Miniaturists and a Life of Giulio Clovio, has written a historical introduction to the Collection of illuminated letters and borders in the National Art Library Victoria and Albert Museum, for the Board of Education, South

Kensington.

The Journal of Theological Studies for January contains an article by F. Wallis "On some MSS. of the Writings of St. Athanasius;" and one by C. H. Turner on "The original order and contents of our oldest MS. of St. Cyprian."

In the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, W. Spiegelber gwrites of "The Fragments of the Astarte Papyrus of

the Amherst Collection."

Dr. Schubart has discovered, in the Egyptian department of the Königliche Museen of Berlin, a parchment of the sixth or seventh century, containing two poems of the fifth book of Sappho.

The Paris Société des Études historiques is issuing in parts of one to three sheets each, octavo, Bibliothèque des Bibliographies critiques, made up

of monographic studies.

Revista de Bibliografia Catalana is the name of a new periodical published in Barcelona at the Llibreria "L'Avenç," which treats of the bibliography and literary history of Catalonia, as well as of the current publications printed in Catalan.

The Bibliotheek der Universiteit van Amsterdam has issued a goodsized catalogue of books and brochures relating to the Roman Catholic Church in general, and the Jesuit Order in particular. (Amsterdam, 1901. Royal 8°, pp. 244.)

Henri Cordier is the author of L'imprimerie sino-européenne en Chine (Paris: Ernest Leroux), which belongs to the "Publications de l'École

des langues orientales vivantes," 5th series, Vol. III.

Two catalogues of Arabic manuscripts, etc., have been issued recently, as follows: (1) Derenbourg (Hartwig), Les manuscrits arabes de la collection Schefer à la Bibliothèque nationale. (Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 4°, pp. 78), and (2) ELLIS (A. G.), Catalogue of Arabic Books in the British Museum, Vol. II. (London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1901. 4°, pp. 864 in double columns).

Part II has appeared of Dr. Konrad Haebler's Typographie ibérique du quinzième siècle. Reproduction en facsimiles de tous les caractères typographiques employés en Espagne et en Portugal jusqu'à l'année 1500. (Leipzig: Karl W. Hiersemann. Folio, pp. 16, and 15 plates). The text is in Spanish and French; the subscription price, 16 marks per part.

Martino de Zilva Wickremasinghe has compiled a Catalogue of the Sin-balese Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum. (London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1901. 4°, pp. vii, 308 in double columns).

In the Jewish Quarterly Review, H. Hirschfeld gives a "Descriptive Catalogue of Hebrew Manuscripts of the Montefiore Library."

E. O. Stedt writes in the Classical Review, February, of "The British Museum Manuscripts of Juvenal."

In the Geographical Journal for February, B. H. Soulsby deals with "The first Map containing the Name of America"; namely, the so-called 1507 Waldseemüller map discovered by Prof. Fischer.

In Armenia: Travels and Studies, by H. F. B. Lynch (London: Longmans, 1901. 2 vols.), there is a bibliography of Armenia covering 26 pages.

A bibliography of Fluorine, about fifty pages, is given in Henri Moissau's Das Fluor und seine Verbindungen

(Berlin: Krayn, 1900).

F. E. Murray is the compiler of A Bibliography of Austin Dobson (Derby:

Murray, 1901).

Specially valuable articles in Neues Archiv für Geschichte der Stadt Heidelberg, Vol. IV (1901) are (1) "Geschichte und Bibliographie der Heidelberger Buchdruckereien 1485–1510; (2) the same, 1558–1618; (3) "Jacob Köbel zu Heidelberg, Buchdrucker, etc. 1489–1533. All three are by F. W. E. Roth.

In Revista Contemporánea for June, 1901, there is a study by B. Mitre, "Origines de la emprenta argentina."

Four instalments in Vol. V (1901) of Revista de Archivos relate to "Don Juan Fernández de Isla, sus empresas y sus fábricas," by F. Velasco. In the same volume, pp. 11-27, 516-607, appears A. Farinelli's "Mas apuntes y divagaciones bibliograficas sobre viajes y viajeros por España y Portugal."

Nos. 1-6 of Memorias de la Sociedad Antonio Alzate (Mexico), for 1901, relate to "La classificación de los conocimientos humanos y la bibliografia," by Galindo y Villa.

T. J. Massó contributed "Manuscrits de la biblioteca de l'Ateneo, Barcelona," as an article to the Revista de Bibliografia Catalana, 1901, No. 1. In the same volume Cata-

lonian bookplates are written up by I. Triadó.

"The Field of the Print Collector" is treated by F. Wedmore in *Nineteenth Century*, for 1901, pp. 936-

947.

H. Wieselgren writes of the library of Queen Christina of Sweden in the Kongl. Vetterbets Historie och Antiquitets Akademiens Handlingar, Vol. XXXIII (1901), No. 2.

A second and entirely new edition of Alfred Franklin's Histoire de la Bibliothèque Mazarine has been published (Paris, 1901). The work first appeared about forty years ago.

In Anecdota Oxoniensia, Classical Series, Part IX, William Peterson gives an account of a ninth-century manuscript of Cicero, now in the collection of Lord Leicester at Holkham.

E. J. W. Gibb, author of a *History* of *Ottoman Poetry*, has donated to the British Museum his collection of Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts, comprising 324 volumes.

A second edition has appeared of Henry Pirenne's Bibliographie de l'histoire de Belgique (Bruxelles: Gand, 1902), which brings the Belgian material down to 1830.

Prof. Maurice Courant of Lyons has issued a supplement to his three-volume bibliography of Corea, published in 1894 to 1897.

An account of the historical manuscripts in the University Library of Innsbruck is appearing in the Mittheilungen des oesterr. Vereines für Bibliothekswesen.

B. Harms has written a history of German bookbinding during the second half of the nineteenth century. (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, pp. viii,

184, and 6 plates.)

A bibliography of the writings of Karl von Linné (Bibliographia Linnae-ana), by W. Junk, is published by the author at two marks (Berlin, pp. 10).

A fourth volume has appeared of J. T. Medina's Biblioteca bispano-

americana, 1493–1810. (Santiago de Chile.)

Félix Perpéchon has prepared a Catalogue méthodique et alphabétique des imprimés et des manuscrits de la bibliothèque municipale de Chambéry. (Chambéry: Imprimerie nouvelle, pp. vii, 944, of two columns.)

AUCTION SALES.

At the Auction Rooms of JOHN ANDERSON, JR., on May 12th and 13th was sold Part VI of the Library of the late Thomas J. Mc-Kee, a review of which will be given in The Bibliographer for June.

The sale of Part VII of that Library will take place next autumn.

Mr. Anderson announces that, upon the completion of the sales of the McKee library, he intends issuing an analytical index to the entire collection, so that the series of catalogues will be available for reference.

MESSRS. BANGS & COMPANY announce that the autographs and manuscripts belonging to the library of John E. Burton will be sold on May 17th. It is a collection comprising many valuable letters and documents principally of American interest, especially an original survey of George Washington made when but a boy.

On May 19th and following days a library comprising many valuable works in English and French literature, and many first editions; works on art, etc.; and later in the month an interesting collection of rare books, autographs, drawings mostly from the library of Marshall C. Lefferts, including many valuable items.

MR. LEFFERTS'S EARLY ENG-LISH LITERATURE.

A large portion of the collection of early English prose and poetry formed by Marshall Clifford Lefferts of this city was sold April 21-24 in seven sections by Bangs & Co. The principal part of Mr. Lefferts's collection of Americana will be sold June 9-10 in London by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The entire library was sold last fall to a New York bookseller, who disposed of many of the best books at private sale and sent the remainder to the auction room. The English literature portion sold in the latter manner brought between \$36,000 and \$37,000 (the exact total was not given out by the auctioneers); the Americana should bring a

sum largely in excess of that total. Had the library been sold at auction intact, it would have undoubtedly realized one of the largest of all sale totals.

The sale of the English books of Mr. Lefferts was rendered uninteresting by the absence of many important rarities, and a number of items sold low in consequence. A brief list of the books previously disposed of is The First Folio Shakeas follows: speare, 1623; the Second Folio, 1632; the Third Folio, issue of 1664, with the title of the 1663 issue inserted; Shakespeare's *Poems*, 1640; Spenser's Three Proper and Wittie Familiar Letters, 1580; Spenser's Shepheard's Calender, 1581 (second edition, last leaf in facsimile, however); Spenser's Faerie Queene, 1590-96; Spenser's Complaints, 1591: Spenser's Amoretti and Epithalamion, 1595 (last three leaves in facsimile); Spenser's Colin Clouts, 1595; Spenser's Fowre Hymnes, 1596; Spenser's Prothalamion, 1596; Daniel's Delia, 1592; Daniel's Delia and Rosamund Augmented, 1594; Daniel's Poeticall Essayes, 1599; Daniel's Panegyrike Congratulatory delivered to the King's most excellent Majesty [1603], a presentation copy to the Countess of Pembroke, later in the Collier and Ellis collections; Milton's Comus, 1637 (the Gregory Way and Ives copy, rebound after the Way sale); Milton's Lycidas, 1638 (the Ives copy); Milton's Poems, 1645, original binding; Milton's Paradise Lost, the two issues of 1667, each in the original binding; Chaucer's Works, 1532; Langland's Vision of Pierce Plowman, 1550, first and sec-

ond editions; Heywood's Spider and the Flie, 1556; Baxter's Sir Philip Sidney's Ourania, 1606; Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649; and Bishop Still's Gammer Gurton's Needle, 1575 (the Jolley copy), one of the rarest of early English plays. In addition, Mr. Lefferts possessed at one time a number of notable early printed books, including the Vitus Patrum, 1495, printed by Wynken de Worde (the lovely Perkins and Ives copy, long considered the best example of this press owned in America); the Ship of Fooles, Pynson's edition of 1500 (the Ives copy), and Fyssher's Seven Penytencyall Psalmes, de Worde's press, 1509 (the fine Utterson, Corser and Ives copy). The latter, however, were privately sold by Mr. Lefferts in 1899 to another collector.

It was anticipated that the highest priced book in the Lefferts sale would be the Songes and Sonnettes of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1567, the fifth edition, but probably the earliest now procurable. was a fairly good copy of a highly important book, the title and some other leaves being mended and restored and a number of corners re-It was bound by Francis Bedford in brown morocco extra, gilt It sold for \$1,100. Its last appearance in the auction room was at Thomas Gaisford's sale in 1890, where it was No. 1963 in the catalogue, and was bought by Quaritch for £41. Quaritch priced it in May, 1890 (catalogue No. 104, page 54), at only £50, dismissing it with this brief description: "This extremely rare edition is the most correct.

The Songs and Sonnets is a work of great importance, nevetheless, despite this summary dismissal, for English literature owes much to Wyatt and Surrey, who stand in the same relation to it as Boscan and Garcilaso de Vega stand to the poetical literature of Castile. All the early editions of the book are rare, that of 1567 being superlatively so, for the only known copies (it is said) are the Gaisford-Lefferts and the Spencer-Rylands examples. The Gregory Way copy of the 1585 edition sold at the Adee sale in this city in 1895 for \$1,680.

In some respects the next most interesting item in the sale was the fine copy of John Bunyan's Holy War, 1682, in the original sheep, the only defect being the slightly stained condition of several leaves. It was complete, having the portrait by R. White and the folding plate representing the attack upon the town of Mansoul. The record price of \$700 was paid for it, and The Holy War therefore takes a notable position among the high-priced rarities of the latter part of the seventeenth century. only other good copy sold in recent years brought £43 at Sotheby's last July at the sale of the library of Dr. Edward Riggall. The latter was a perfect example, in old calf, one cover (Curiously enough, there is no mention of the Riggall sale in the last volume of the English Book Prices Current.) The extensive Bunyan collection in the Lenox Library includes Lea Wilson's splendid copy.

The Shakespeare items in the collection were not remarkable. The first three folios were absent, as has been noted; the fourth folio, 1685, was an excellent copy, in old calf, measuring, 13% by 9% inches, and was sound and unwashed through-It brought only \$380, how-(The Hibbert copy, which ever. sold for £118 at Sotheby's, April 12, 1902, was inferior to this, though a little wider, measuring 14 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, and had the portrait backed and mended, the fourth preliminary leaf re-margined, and the inner plain margin of the last leaf repaired.) The First Part of the History of Sir John Oldcastle, 1600, the edition of that year with Shakespeare's name, sold for \$350, which is probably a record price. This was a tall and unwashed copy, in red morocco extra, by Bedford, and was once in the possession of J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, who owned so many Shakespeare quarto plays at one time and another. (The McKeecopy, in brown morocco, sold for \$290.) The drama is classed among the pseudo-Shakesperian plays, and was probably written by Drayton, Hathway, Munday, and Wilson. Two Noble Kinsmen, 1634, usually assigned to Fletcher, but which is probably Shakespeare's in part, was represented by an excellent copy in calf extra, and brought \$280, which seems to be the highest auction price. Among the Shakespeariana were several interesting works. The Historie of Aurelia and of Isabell, 1556, on which Shakespeare is said to have founded The Tempest, fetched \$115. The Scourge of Folly, about 1610, by John Davies, of Hereford, was in green levant morocco, by Pratt, and sold for \$170. This work contains a criticism of Venus and Adonis and an epigram addressed "To our English Terence Mr. William Shakespeare." The Lefferts copy is perhaps the one that sold for £21 10s. at the Gaisford sale in 1890.

The Daniel items were sixteen in number, but only one was notable in any way. This was The Order and Solemnitie of the Creation af Prince Henrie, whereunto is annexed the Royall Maske [Tethy's Festival], 1610, crimson morocco, by Clarke and Bedford. For this great rarity the sum of \$305 was paid. (The Lefferts copy seems to have been Rev. John Fuller Russell's and was No. 323 in the latter's first sale, in June, 1885, where it sold low. Quaritch catalogued it at £31-10s. in September, 1885.) For the first published edition of Daniel's Panegyrike Congratulatorie, in octavo, 1603, in brown morocco, by Charles Lewis, the sum of \$80 was given. (At the Ives sale this copy was No. 236, and realized \$62.50, and at the Ellis sale, in November, 1885, where it was No. 1080, it brought £6.) Lefferts's copy of the first edition, in folio, without date, of this work, which had been disposed of at private sale, would have undoubtedly brought a large sum. It was a presentation copy in the original vellum to the Countess of Pembroke, to whom Sidney dedicated his Arcadia and on whom was written the famous epitaph credited to Ben Jonson. On the title page was inscribed her name, "Mary Pembroke." This remarkable volume was once in the possession of John Payne Collier, and later brought £23 at the Ellis sale.

The Chaucers began with a fine copy of Petit's undated issue of the Workes, in blue levant morocco, by Bedford. The Workes, 1561, with the Edward VI title and with twentysix woodcuts of the Pilgrims in the prologue, sold for \$160. Speght's second edition of the Workes, 1602, the issue of that year bearing the imprint of George Bishop, was a splendid copy in maroon levant morocco, by Bedford. It sold for \$145. Tragedies, about 1555, Lydgate's was the Griswold copy, in brown morocco extra, by Bedford. It realized \$195. The second edition of Gower's Confessio, 1532, was a tall copy in old calf, and fetched \$170. The edition of 1554, in morocco super extra, by Bedford, sold for \$87.50. Gawain Douglas's XIII Bukes of Eneados, 1553, in crimson levant morocco, brought \$235. It was a finer copy than McKee's, with top of title mended, which sold for \$250 last December. Douglas's excellent translation of the Eneid was finished in 1513. His chief original work is the Police of Honour, 1501. Churchyard's Challenge, 1593, blue levant morocco, by Ramage, with the leaf preceding the title, sold for \$200. This rare and curious work, which contains a remarkable mention of Spenser as "the spirit of learned speech," consists mainly of reprinted productions, chief among which is Shore's Wife Augmented. Churchyard's Generall Rebearsall of Warres, 1579, known as Churchyard's Choice, in maroon levant mor occo, by Rivière, brought \$130, and his True Discourse of the Succeeding

Governours in the Netherlands and the Civill Warres there begun in 1565, printed in 1602, two years before his death, fetched \$95. The latter gives many particulars of his early life.

John Heywood's Spider and the Flie, 1556, formerly in the collection, had been sold. The first complete edition of the Workes, 1562, was present in a fine copy bound in crimson levant morocco, by Stikeman. It sold for \$210. (The Adee copy, bound by Cuzin, brought \$225 in 1895.) Chapman's version of the first twelve books of Homer's Iliads, about 1610, in crimson levant morocco, by Lloyd and Wallis, realized \$120. Mr. Lefferts possessed the first complete edition of the *Iliads*, circa 1612, and the *Batrach*omyomachia, but they had previously been sold. Drayton's Poly-Olbion, 1612, was represented by a splendid copy of the first issue of the first edition of the first part, bearing the signature of the editor, John Seldon, and having a brilliant proof impression of Hole's portrait of Prince Henry. It brought \$135. Lefferts collection originally con-Drayton's Mortimeriados tained [1596]; The Muses Elizium, 1630; Poems, 1605, etc. Florio's translation of Montaigne's Essayes, 1603, was the fine copy in old calf that brought \$95 at the Frederickson sale in 1897 (No. 1,088). It now realized \$355. (The Hibbert copy, which recently brought £67 in London, was rebound by Bedford, and had the inner margin of the title mended.) Thomas Nash's Lenten Stuffe, 1599, the first edition of this

rare tract, went for \$75. Rowlands's Greene's Ghost Haunting Conie-Catchers, 1602, olive morocco, by Pratt, brought \$115. (This copy was No. 859 in the Ives sale, where it fetched \$58. The corners of the last two leaves were mended.)

The record price of \$440 was given by Coryat's Crudities, 1611, in the original vellum, the frontispiece inlaid, but the pointers untouched. (The Lawrence copy, which sold for £39 10s. in May, 1892, was also in the original binding, but the engraved title was inlaid and the pointers were cut off.) Herrick's Hesperides, 1648, in the original sheep, sold for \$420, also a record price. (The only other recent sale of a copy in the original binding was at Sotheby's, in Febru-Mr. French's 1901—£56. copy, rebound by Zaehnsdorf, which realized \$320 last spring, had the frontispiece and top of title remargined.) The second edition of Λ Booke of Christian Prayers, 1578, was represented by an extraordinary copy in a contemporary Lyonaise binding. It sold for \$392.50. note in the book by its late owner said: "The Huth and Hoe copies call for only six leaves, including title, before signature B. This has two leaves more." Hannay's Nightingale, 1622, with the engraved titlepage (probably a reprint) and the two leaves of music, which are lacking in most of the known copies, brought This is the copy, in green levant morocco, by Pratt, that was catalogued by Quaritch in December, 1899, catalogue No. 194, at £45. (The Daniel copy, in old vellum, which also had the music, fetched £96 in 1864. It was from Archbishop's Wrangham's collection, which contained so many poetical rarities.) Whitney's Choice of Emblems, 1586, crimson morocco, by Rivière, the earliest variation, fetched \$210, which was less than was expected. (In 1899 Quaritch priced at £48 the author's "manuscript dedication copy" to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.) Ascham's Toxophilus, 1545, the rare first edition, green levant morocco, by the Club Bindery, sold for \$160. (This was not included in the Grolier Club's exhibition in 1893.) Ascham's Scholemaster, 1570, the first edition, in brown levant morocco, by the Club Bindery, brought \$145. John Taylor's Travels from London to Prague, 1620, in polished calf, by Rivière, had the side and bottom edges uncut — an unusual state. It went for \$115. Taylor's Motto. 1621, with the frontispiece, brought only \$50. Mr. Lefferts had originally Jonson's Workes, 1616-40, Catiline, 1611, Horace, 1640, Seianas, 1605, Volpone, 1607, etc. The sale, however, included only the Volpone, in maroon morocco, by Rivière (title beautifully restored), which sold for \$110, and Jonsonus verbius, or, the Memorie of Ben Jonson, 1638, with a number of rough leaves, which went for \$70.

The collection included two of the rare Elizabethan miscellanies—Puttenham's Arte of Englishe Poesie, 1589, a tall copy, which brought \$175, and Allot's England's Parnassus, 1600, with the title mended, which fetched

\$150. The first of these is of extraordinary rarity. Adam Bell, Clim of the Clough, and William of Cloudesle, London, no date, printed by A. M. for W. Thackeray, sold for \$250. This was a splendid uncut copy of this little-known edition of a rare The title-page bears a rough woodcut of the three archers. Fortesque's Foreste, or, Collection of Histories, 1571, the first edition, blue morocco, by Rivière, brought \$110. This is one of the rarest of the early English books of this character. The Nosce Teipsum of Sir John Davies, 1599, the first edition, green levant morocco, by Bedford, realized \$85. It was an unusually tall copy. Drant's Medicinable Morall, 1566, sold for \$75, and Horace, His Arte of Poetrie, 1567 (the second edition of Drant's translation), for \$72.50. Fenton's Certaine Tragicall Discourses, 1567, the rare first edition, brought \$110. Sir John Harrington was represented by a number of his productions. The first edition of the Orlando Furioso, 1591, in calf, by Rivière (the lower right-hand corners of some leaves stained), brought \$120. A fine copy of Thomas Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612, olive morocco, by Rivière, brought \$85, while his Philocothonista, 1635, sold for \$75—the same price this copy had fetched in the Ives sale (No. 429). Green's Refutation of the Apology for Actors, 1615, in splendid condition, realized \$145. This is an extremely rare answer to Heywood's book. The Poeticall Exercises at Vacant Hours of James I of England, 1591, brown levant moroco, by Rivière, sold for \$95. A

few headlines were cut into the History of Reynard the Fox; the three parts complete, 1701—1681—1684, and uncut, fetched \$100. An uncut copy is of infrequent occurrence in the auction-room. Cervantes' Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda, 1619, the first edition in English and a seldom seen production, was a fine copy in crimson levant morocco, by Lortic. It sold for \$75. The finest of the Cowley items was Love's Riddle, 1638, in the original sheep, containing a beautiful impression of the rare portrait of the author at the age of thir-It brought \$125. Phineas Fletcher's Locusts, 1627, with the two title-pages, bound in blue calf, sold for \$120. (The Hibbert copy, in blue morocco, by Bedford, sold for £69.) Francis Beaumont's Poems, 1640, a fine copy with uncut leaves, fetched \$150. The second and augmented edition, 1653, sold for \$100. Killegrew's Comedies and Tragedies, 1664, crimson levant morocco, by Bedford, was a superb copy containing a brilliant impression of Faithorne's portrait. It brought \$150. The excessively rare first edition of Rochester's Poems on Several Occasions, 1680, in green morocco extra, realized \$155. Drummond's Poems, 1656, a fine copy of a great rarity, sold for \$200.

The finest of the Milton items were gone, and those that remained were of minor importance. The rarest was the first edition of Areopagitica, 1644, in levant morocco, by the Club Bindery. This was purchased for \$145. There were several other special collections. But-

ler's Hudibras, represented by fourteen of the genuine and spurious editions, 1663-78, bound in thirteen volumes, sold for \$390. (The Hibbert copy of the first genuine editions of the three parts sold for £40.) An extraordinary assemblage of Wallers was offered. The highest-priced item was the Poem on St. James's Park, 1661, on large paper, brown morocco, gilt top, other edges uncut, by Rivière. This sold for \$105. Weller's very rare poem, To the King upon His Majesties Happy Return [1660], morocco, by Rivière, brought only \$40. Many rare Withers were sold. The most valuable item was the Works of 1620, in the original vellum, which fetched \$72.50. Under Dryden's name sixty-nine items were catalogued, the largest number ever offered. The Lachryma Musarum, 1650, containing his first poem, brought \$140. The two parts of Absalom and Achitophel, 1681-84, bound together, brought \$112. The first issue of The Hind and the Panther, 1687, sold for \$133. One early printed book remained in the collection—the Tacitus of 1469, printed by Vindelin de Spira. This brought It was the fine copy, in red morocco, by Lortic, that was once in the Didot library and later in Mr. Ives's collection. The early English plays sold low. The rarest was Middleton's Game of Chesse, 1625, brown morocco, by Rivière (a few leaves mended). It realized only \$100. There was much bibliography, including a long series of Dibdin's Some of the finest of the manuscripts had been sold.

highest priced of those that remained fetched \$192. This was of fifteenth century French execution, and contained thirteen large and twelve small miniatures. An almost complete set of the Grolier Club publications was sold. The Decree, 1884, brought only \$130, the Rubaiyat, 1885, realized the same sum, and the Philobiblen brought \$90.

The sale catalogue contained 1,-460 titles. The arrangement was alphabetical, by names of authors, and the works of each writer were also arranged in an alphabet, by titles. The latter was a highly unsatisfactory method, and in a number of instances was financially disastrous.

On Monday evening, April 28, JOHN ANDERSON, JR., sold a number of rare books. Chief among these was a copy of the first issue of *Queen Mab*, 1813, in polished calf extra, gilt top, other edges uncut, by Bedford, which sold for \$276. (The

Hibbert copy, also rebound, but with edges cut down and gilded, brought £60.)

The first edition of Sheridan's Rivals, 1775, polished calf, gilt edges, brought \$150. The Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer's Works, 1896, fetched \$457.50. Another copy sold for \$500 at Bangs' on January 22 of this year.

BANGS & CO. held an interesting sale April 28-30. The Grolier Club's edition of the *Rubaiyat* sold for only \$120 and Bradford's *Laws* for \$28. Several of the Kelmscott Press books were offered. Morris's *News from Nowbere*, 1892, realized \$34.50.

A number of books from the Aldine and Elzevir presses were sold. The highest priced of them was the *Theodorus* of 1495, the first dated book of Aldus. This brought \$77.-50. W. L. Andrews's *Paul Revere*, 1901, sold for \$55. This was the first copy to be offered at auction.

MILTON'S "COMUS."

On the following five leaves are facsimile reproductions of pages seventeen to twenty-six of Milton's Comus, the first sixteen of which were reproduced in the April issue of The Bibliographer. The remaining pages are to follow in the next issue.

Count the night watches to his featherie Dames, T'would be some solace yet, some little chearing In this close dungeon of innumerous bowes. But ô that haplesse virgin our lost sister Where may she wander now, whether betake her From the child dew, amongst rude burs and thistles? Perhaps some cold banke is her boulster now Or gainst the rugged barke of some broad Elme Leans her unpillow'd head fraught with sad fears. What if in wild amazement, and affright Or while we speake within the direfull graspe Of Savage hunger, or of Savage heat?

Eld: bro. Peace brother, be not over exquisite To cast the sashion of uncertaine evils; For grant they be so, while they rest unknowne

For grant they be so, while they rest unknowne What need a man forestall his date of griefe And run to meet what he would most avoid : Os if they be but falle alarms of Feare How bitter is fuch felfe-delution: I doe not thinke my fifter to to leeke Or so unprincipl'd in vertues book And the fweet peace that goodnesse bosoms ever As that the fingle want of light, and noise (Not being in danger, as I trust she is rot) Could fir the constant mood of her calme thoughts And put them into mil-becomming plight. Vertue could see to doe what vertue would By her owneradiant light, though Sun and Moon Were in the flat Sea funck, and Wisdoms selse Oft feeks to tweet retired Solitude Where with her best nurse Contemplation She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings

That in the various buftle of refort
Were all to ruffl'd, and sometimes impair'd.
He that has light within his owne cleere brest
May sit i'th center, and enjoy bright day,
But he that hides a darke soule, and soule thoughts
Benighted walks under the mid-day Sun,
Himselfe is his owne dungeon.

2. Bro. 'Tis most true That muling meditation most affects The Penfive fecrecie of defert cell Farre from the cheercfull haunt of men, and heards, And fits as fafe as in a Sepathouse For who would rob an Hermit of his weeds His few books, or his beades, or maple dish, Or doe his gray hairs any violence: But beautie like the faire Helperian tree Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard Of dragon watch with uninchanted eye To fave her blossoms, and defend her fruit From the rash hand of bold Incontinence. You may as well foread out the unfun'd heaps Of milers treasure by an outlaws den And tell me it is fafe, as bid me hope Danger will winke on opportunitie And let a single helplesse mayden passe Vninjur'd in this wild furrounding wast. Of night, or lonely nesse it recks me not I feare the dred events that dog them both, Lest some ill greeting touch attempt the person Of our unowned fifter.

Eld. Bro. I doe not brother Inferre, as if I thought my fifters flate

Secure

Secure without all doubt, or controversie:
Yet where an equal poise of hope, and seare
Does arbitrate th'event, my nature is
That I encline to hope, rather then seare
And gladly banish squint suspicion.
My fister is not so defencelesse lest
As you imagine, she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not.

2. Bro. What hidden strength Vnlesse the strength of heavin, if meane that: Eld. Bro. I meane that too, but yet a hidden strength Which if heav'n gave it, may be term'd her owne: 'Tis chastitie, my brother, chastitie: She that has that, is clad in compleat steele, And like a quiver'd nymph with arrowes keene May trace huge forrests, and unharbour'd heaths Infamous hills, and fandie perillous wilds Where through the facred rays of chastitie No favage fierce, bandite, or mountancete Will dare to foyle her virgin puritie Yea there, where very defolation dwells By grots, and cayerns shag'd with horrid shades. She may passe on with unblench't majestie Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. Some fay no evill thing that walks by night In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen Blew meager hag, or stubborne unlay d ghost That breaks his magicke chaines at curfeu time No goblin, or swart Faërie of the mine Has hurtfull power ore true virginity. Doe yee beleeve me yet, or shall I call Antiquity from the old schools of Greece

To tellifie the armes of Challing Hence had the huntresse Dian her dred bow Faire silver-shafted Queene for ever chast Wherewith we tam'd the brinded lionesse And sported mountaine pard, but let at nought The frivolous bolt of Cupid, gods and men Fear'd her sterne frowne, & she was queen oth' woods; What was that Inakie headed Gorgon sheild That wife Minerva wore _ unconquer'd virgin Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone: But rigid looks of Chast austeritie And noble grace that dash't brute violence. With sudden adoration, and blancke aw. So deare to heav'n is faintly challitie That when a foule is found fincerely fo, A thousand liveried angels lackie her Driving farre off each thing of finne, and guilt, And in cleere dreame, and solemne vision Tell her of things that no groffe care can heare, Till oft converse with heav'nly habitants. Begin to cast a beame on th' outward shape The unpolluted temple of the mind And turnes it by degrees to the souls essence Till all bee made immortall; but when lust By unchast looks, loose gestures, and foule talker But most by leud, and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. The foule growes clotted by contagion, Imbodie; and imbrutes, till the quite loofe The divine propertie of her first being. Such are those thick, and gloomic shadows damp Oft scene in Charnell vaults, and Sepulchers' Hovering. Hovering, and fitting by a new made grave As loath to leave the body that it lov'd, And link't it selfe by carnall sensualitie To a degenerate and degraded state.

2 Bro. How charming is divine Philosophie!
Not harsh, and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musicall as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets
Where no crude surfet raigns. Elibro. List, list I heare
Some farre off hallow breake the silent aire.

2 Bro. Me thought so too, what should it be: Eld: bro. For certaine

Either some one like us night founder'd here, Or else some neighbour wood man, or at worst Some roaving robber calling to his fellows.

2 Bro. Heav'n keepe my fister, agen agen and neere, Best draw, and stand upon our guard. Eld: bro. Ile hallow, If he be friendly he comes well, if not Defence is a good cause, and Heav'n be for us.

The attendant Spirit habited like a shepheard.

That hallow I should know, what are you, speake,
Come not too neere, you fall on iron stakes else.

Spir. What voice is that, my yong Lord: speak agen.

2 Bro. O brother 'tis my father Shepheard sure.

Eld: bro. Thyrsis? whose artfull strains have oft deThe huddling brook to heare his madrigale, (layd
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale,
How cam's thou her good Swaine, hath any ram
Slip't from the fold, or yong kid lost his dam,
Or straggling weather the pen't flock forsook,

How

How couldst thou find this darke sequester'd nook?

Spir. O my lov'd masters heire, and his next joy
I came not here on such a triviall toy
As a strayd Ewe, or to pursue the stealth
Of pilfering wolfe, not all the steecie weakh
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought.
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
But ô my virgin Ladie where is she,
How chance she is not in your companie?

Eld: bro. To tell thee sadly shepheard, without blame

Or our neglect, wee, lost her as wee came.

Spir. Aye me unhappie then my fears are true.

Eld: bro. What fears good Thyrsis? prethee briefly

Spir. Ile tell you, 'tis not vaine, or fabulous (shew.

(Though so esteem'd by shallow ignorance)

What the sage Poëts taught by th'heav'nly Muse

Storied of old in high immortals verse

Of dire Chimera's and inchanted Iles

And risted rocks whose entrance leads to hell,

For such there be, but unbeliefe is blind.

Within the navill of this hideous wood Immur'd in cypresse shades a Sorcerer dwells Of Bacchus, and of Circe borne, great Comus, Deepe skill'd in all his mothers witcheries, And here to every thirstie wanderer By slie enticement gives his banefull cup With many murmurs mixt, whose pleasing poison The visage quite transforms of him that drinks, And the inglorious likenesse of a beast Fixes instead, unmoulding reasons mintage Character'd in the face; this have Llearn't Tending my slocks hard by i'th hilly crosts

Tha

That brow this bottome glade, whence night by night He and his monstrous rout are heard to howle Like stabl'd wolves, or tigers at their prey Doing abhorred rites to Hecate In their obscured haunts of inmost bowres. Yet have they many baits, and guilefull spells T'inveigle, and invite th'unwarie sense Of them that passe unweeting by the way. This evening late by then the chewing flocks Had ta'ne their supper on the savourie herbe Of Knot-grass dew-besprent, and were in fold I fate me downe to watch upon a bank With ivic canopied, and interwove With flaunting hony-suckle, and began Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy To meditate my rural minstrellie Till fancie had ber fill, but ere a close The wonted roase was up amidst the woods, And filld the aire with barbarous dissonance At which I ceas't, and listen'd them a while Till an unusuall stop of sudden silence Gave respit to the drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleepe. At last a soft, and solemne breathing sound Role like a steame of rich distill'd Persumes And stole upon the aire, that even Silence Wastooke e're the was ware, and with't the might Deny her nature, and be never more Still to be so displac't. I was all eare, And took in strains that might create a soule Vnder the ribs of Death, but ô ere long Too well I did perceive it was the voice

Of

(201)

Of my most honour d Lady your deare sister. Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with griefe and feare, And ô poore haplesse nightingale thought I How sweet thou sing it, how neere the deadly snare! Then downe the lawns I ran with headlong haft-Through paths, and turnings often trod by day Till guided by mine cate I found the place Where that dam'd wisard hid in slie disguise (For so by certain signs I knew) had met. Alreadie, ere my best speed could prevent The aidlesse innocent Ladie his wish't prey, Who gently ask't if he had seene such two Supposing him some neighbour villager; Longer I durst not stay, but soone I guess't Yee were the two she mean't, with that I sprung Into fy ift flight till I had found you here. But farther know I not. 2. Bro. O night and shades How are yee joyn'd with hell in triple knor Against th'unarmed weaknesse of one virgin Alone, and helplesse! is this the considence. You gave me brother?. Eld: bro. Yes, and keep it still, Leare on it safely, not a period Shall be unfaid for me; against the threats. Of malice or of forcerie, or that power Which erring men call Chance, this I hold firme, Vertue may be affail d, but never hurt, Surprized by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. Yea even that which mischiese meant most harme, Shall in the happietrial prove most glorie. But evill on it selfe shall backe recoxle. And mixe no more with goodnesse, when at last Gather'd like foum; and fett's to it felfe

It shall been eternal restlesse change
Selfe sed, and selfe consum d, if this saile
The pillar'd sirmament is rottennesse,
And earths base built on stubble. But come let's on.
Against th' opposing will and arme of heav'n
May never this just sword be lifted up,
But for that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the greisly legions that troope
Vinder the sootie stag of Acheron,
Harpies and Hydra's, or all the monstrous bugs
'Twixt Africa, and Inde, He find him out
And force him to restore his purchase backe
Or drag him by the curles, and cleave his scalpe.
Downe to the hipps.

Spir. Alas good ventrous youth,
Ilove thy courage yet, and bold Emprile,
But here thy fword can doe thee little stead,
Farrè other arms, and other weapons must
Be those that quell the might of hellish charms,
He with his bare-wand can unthred thy joynts
And crumble all thy sinewes.

Eld. Bro. Why prethee shepheard How durst thouthen thy self-approach so neere As to make this relation?

Spir. Care and utmost shifts
How to secure the Ladie from surprisall
Brought to my mind a certaine shepheard lad
Of small regard to see to, yet well skill'd
In every ventions plant, and healing herbe
That spreds her verdant lease to th' morning ray,
He lov'd me well, and oft would begine sing,
Which when I did, he on the tender grasse

D a

Would

Would fit, and hearken even to extalie_ And in requitall ope his leather'n scrip, And they me timples of a thouland names Telling their strange, and vigorous faculties. Amongst the resta small unsightly root. But of divine effect, he sull'd me out; The leafe was darkish, and had prickles on it, But in another Countrie, as he faid, Bore a bright golden flowre, but not in this foyle: Vnknowne, and like esteem'd, and the dull swayne Treads on it dayly with his clouted shoone. And yet more med cival is in timen that spely That Hermes once to wife Vly fee gave, He call'd it Hamony, and gave it me And bad me keepe it as of foveraine use Gainst all inchantments, mildew blast, or samp Or gastly furies apparition; I purit it up, but little reckining made Till now that this extremity compell'd. But now I find it true, for by this means. I knew the foule inchanter though disguild, Enter'd the very limetwigs of his spells, And yet came off if you have this about you (As I will give you when wee goe) you may Boldly affault the necromancers hall, Where if he be, with dauntlesse hardinged And brandish't blade rush on him, breake his glasse, And thed the lushious liquor on the ground But sease his wand, though he and his curst crew Feirce figne of battaile make, and metace high, Or like the fons of Valtan vomit smoake, Yet will they soone retire, if he but shrinke

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- 8. "Martling's" in 1778. The Tammany Wigwam until 1812.
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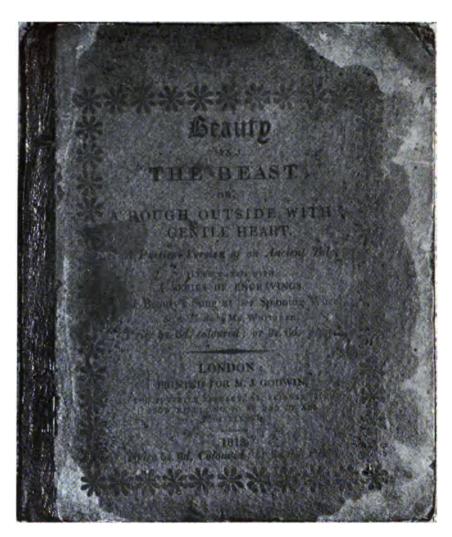
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Front cover of one copy of Lamb's Beauty and the Beast.

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SOME NOTES ON THREE OF LAMB'S JUVENILES.

by LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON.

ILLIAM GODWIN, erratic man of letters and father of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, who became Shelley's second wife, conducted for a considerable time a publishing business, the principal output being books for children. At first the business was conducted under the name of Thomas Hodgkins, who, if he ever existed, was only an agent, and afterwards under that of M. J. Godwin and M. J. Godwin & Co. M. J. Godwin was Godwin's second wife, Mary J. Godwin.

Charles Lamb and his sister Mary earned a few honest guineas writing juvenile books for the Godwins. These are now much sought after, and, being rare, as all children's books of a past generation are certain to be, bring high prices. It is known that Lamb, assisted by his sister in some cases, was author of the following. It is possible that others may later be identified.

- 1. The King and Queen of Hearts. 1805 or 1806.
- 2. Tales from Shakespeare. 2 vols. 1807.
- 3. The Adventures of Ulysses. 1808
- 4. Mrs. Leicester's School. 1809.
- 5. Poetry for Children. 2 vols. 1809.
- 6. Prince Dorus. 1811.
- 7. Beauty and the Beast. Probably 1811. Doubtfully ascribed to Lamb.

The fact that the first of these, The King and Queen of Hearts, was written by Lamb was only recently discovered. Mr. E. V. Lu-

cas, who is editing a new edition of Lamb's works, is comparing the printed correspondence with the original manuscripts wherever he can do so. He found that a portion of one of Lamb's letters to Wordsworth, dated February 1, 1806, had been omitted in all printed editions. In this omitted portion Lamb gives a list of books he is sending Wordsworth from London. Among them was a copy of The King and Queen of Hearts:

"A Paraphrase on the King and Queen of Hearts, of which I, being the author, beg Mr. Johnny Wordsworth's acceptance and opinion."

With these few words for a guide, Mr. Lucas started out to find a copy of the book. From an advertisement in Mrs. Leicester's School (No. 4 of the above list), he found that The King and Queen of Hearts had been published by Godwin as the first of a series of six juveniles called "The Copperplate Series." A copy was finally traced, and from it a facsimile reproduction was published by Methuen & Co.

From this first copy it was discovered that the book consisted (besides cover) of sixteen leaves, printed on one side only from plates engraved on copper. The title-page, reproduced herewith, gives the publisher's name as Thomas Hodgkins, and the date as November 18, 1805. The cover of that first copy, however, has the imprint "London: / Printed for M. J. GODWIN, at the JUVENILE LIBRARY, / No. 41, Skinner Street, Snow Hill; and to be / had of all Book-sellers./1809./"

As Lamb was sending a copy to Wordsworth in February, 1806, it was evident that this could not be the first edition. Notwithstanding this fact the little book, when put up for sale at Sothe-

by's in March last, brought £225.

A second copy, since discovered, was put up for sale in the same rooms on June 5th and brought £240. This has the date 1806 on cover and seems to be the first edition, although it is still

possible that copies were issued with printed date 1805.

Both of these copies (the only ones known) came to America, and my notes and facsimiles have been made from the books themselves. The title, text and illustrations in both are, apparently, from the same copper-plates, and are exactly alike. The covers of the two copies, being set from type, differ. The first page of that

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THE KING

QUEEN of HEARTS



Showing how notably
the Queen made her Tarts,
and how scurvily
the Itnave stole them away
with other particulars lidonging throwing

Printed for The Hodgkins Hanway Street, Nov : 18.1805.

Engraved Title-Page



of the 1806 copy is reproduced. As the cover is printed on brown paper and badly worn and soiled, it was impossible to reproduce it directly. The accompanying reproduction is from a careful drawing. The cover of the 1809 copy (the facsimile reprint of which is easily accessible) differs from it in the imprint, as noted above, as well as in several other particulars. The border of rosettes in the 1806 copy, which appears also on the last cover-page, is replaced

PRINCE DORUS:

OB,

FLATTERY PUT OUT OF COUNTENANCE.

A POBTICAL YERSION OF AN ANCIENT TALE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A SERIES OF ELEGANT ENGRAVINGE

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR M. J. GODWIN,
AT THE JUVENILE LIBRARY, NO. 41, SKINNER STREET;
AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND TOYMES IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

1811.

Title-page of First Edition

in the 1809 copy by a simple double rule. The second line of the 1809 copy reads "King and Queen" and the sixth line reads "Who Stole the Queen's Pies." The fourth page of cover differs also in wording and arrangement, though the substance of the advertisement is the same in both.

The paper of the cover of the 1806 copy is a light brown with a tinge of red rather than of yellow. The cover of the 1809 copy is a yellow-brown. The two are also differently built up. In the 1806 copy a blank sheet was folded around the sixteen leaves of text, and the whole was "stabbed" through from side to side and

sewed. The cover of brown paper was then put around the back and pasted down on the fly-leaves, covering the stitching. No fly-leaves were used in the 1809 edition, the cover-page being pasted down directly upon the first and last leaves. This brings the title upon the inside of the front cover and the last page of text on the inside of back cover.

I was able recently to bring together for comparison side by side several copies of numbers 6 and 7 of this list and present herewith a series of facsimiles, all size of originals, and some notes.

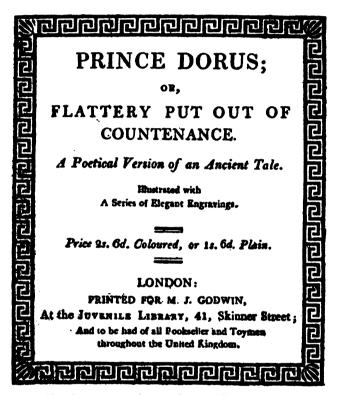
The authorship of *Prince Dorus* is fixed by an entry, dated May 15, 1811, in the Diary of Lamb's friend, Henry Crabb Robinson:



1811 edition of Prince Derus. First page of cover of blue paper cover variety, and last page of cover of yellow paper cover variety.

"A very pleasant call on Charles and Mary Lamb. Read his version of the story of Prince Dorus, the Long-Nosed King."

There are two varieties of the first edition, of 1811, differing, so far as can be detected, only in the binding. The book consists of sixteen leaves, besides nine plates, printed separately. In some copies these plates are colored. One variety is bound in blue paper covers, blank except for the illustration of Prince Dorus and the old fairy on the first page. This cover was made by pasting a thin, soft, blue-gray paper down upon a thicker white paper. The cover was then folded around the text and plates and the whole stitched through from side to side in the manner of a "stabbed"



1811 edition of Prince Derus. First page of cover of yellow paper cover variety.

pamphlet. This seems, at least, to be the manner in which the book was constructed. It is, however, possible that it was made up in the same way as the 1818 edition described below. The other variety has a pale yellow cover, with first page printed from types, enclosed in a key border and with the cut, which appears on the first page of the blue-covered book, on the back page. The

PRINCE DORUS:

OR,

FLATTERY PUT OUT OF COUNTENANCE.

A POETICAL VERSION OF AN ANCIENT TALE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A SERIES OF ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR M. J. GODWIN,
At the Javentle Library, No. 41, Skinner-Street;
AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND TOYMEN IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

1818.

Title page of 1818 edition.

book is differently built up also from the blue-covered variety. Before the cover was applied two sheets of a grayish-white paper, size of a double leaf of the book, were put on the back, around the book, which was stitched through the middle (between pages 16-17) to the back. The pamphlet was then without a cover, but had two blank fly leaves at the front and two at back. The printed yellow paper cover was then put around the back, covering the stitching, and pasted down upon the outer of the two fly leaves at front and back.

Mr. A. W. Tuer in 1891, issued a reprint in facsimile of his copy, one of the blue-paper covered ones. He considered it a "unique trial proof" as it differed (as I have indicated) from "the first edition issued to the public," meaning the yellow-covered variety with key border. The Tuer copy is now in this country and my notes have been made from it. I know, however, of two other copies with blue-paper covers, and that copy is, therefore, not unique.

There was a second edition of *Prince Dorus* issued in 1818. From the two facsimiles herewith it will be observed that the title-pages of the two editions are, except for the date, word for word and line for line, although some lines differ in size of type. The text of the 1818 book, though apparently printed from the same font of type, was evidently reset. The points by which the two

can be most readily distinguished are the following:

Page 2. The heading "Prince Dorus" is in the 1811 edition set in a taller and thinner type, the letters being almost three sixteenths of an inch in height, while in the edition of 1818 they are only a hair's breadth more than one-eighth of an inch in height. Minute differences in measurements of this sort in printed books cannot be depended upon, but when the two books are laid side by side the difference is obvious.

Page 9. Second line from the bottom ends, in the 1811 edition,

"gone," in the 1818 edition "gone" (no comma).

Page 13. Second line from the bottom begins, in the 1811 edition, "To keep th' unwelcome" in the 1818 edition "To keep the unwelcome."

Page 26. Second line in the 1811 edition ends "breeding;"

while the 1818 edition has "breeding,"

Page 28. Second line ends, in the 1811 edition, "nose;" in the 1818 edition "Nose;"

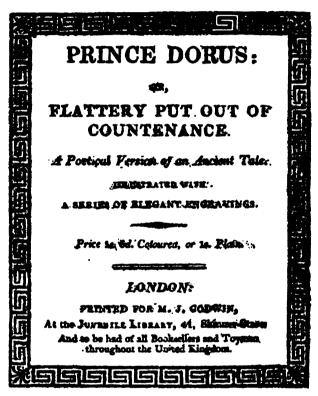
The cover of this 1818 edition is of a light yellow-brown paper; the first page is printed from type and enclosed in a key border, similar in arrangement and line for line with that of the second

variety of the 1811 edition described above. The price, however, was reduced. Instead of

"Price 2s. 6d, Coloured, or 1s. 6d. Plain"

as in the 1811 edition, it was altered to

" Price 1s. 6d. Coloured, or 1s. Plain.



First page of cover of 1818 edition.

The cut of Prince Dorus and the old fairy does not appear in this edition. The last page is filled by an advertisement of nine other juveniles published by Godwin, with heading:

"Picture Books for the Amusement of Children."

Of these, The King and Queen of Hearts was by Lamb and Beauty and the Beast is generally ascribed to him.

BEAUTY

A N D

THE BEAST

OR

A ROUGH OUTSIDE WITH GENTLE HEART

A Poetical Version of an Ancient Tale

ILLUSTRATED WITH A
SERIES OF ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS

And Beauty's Song at Her Spinning Wheel, Set to Music by Mr Whitaker

LONDON

PRINTED FOR M. J. GODWIN.

AT THE JUVENILE LIBRARY, 41; EXIMINE STEET

And to be had of all Booksellers and Toymen
throughout the United Kingdom.

Price 51. hd coloured: nr 31. 6d. Fleis

Title of copy with cover printed within a key border

The make-upof this 1818 edition seems to be different from either of the others described. After the sheet was folded and the plates properly arranged a piece of grayish-white paper was folded around the back like a cover and the book was then "stabbed" from side to side and sewed. The printed paper cover was then put around the back and pasted down upon the leaves at front and back.

The sequence of the three books seems to be First, the 1811

edition, with blue paper cover; Second, the 1811 edition with

printed yellow paper cover; Third, the 1818 edition.

I have seen one copy having the text of the 1818 edition with a title-page dated 1811. This seems to be a made-up copy. It was bound and with the correct cover for the 1818 book bound in.

Seauty

AND

THE BEAST:

OR,

A ROUGH OUTSIDE WITH A GENTLE HEART.

A Poetical Version of an Ancient Tale.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,

And Beauty's Song at her Spinning Wheel,

Set to Music by Mr. WEITARER.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR M. J. GODWIN,
AT THE JUVEFILE LIBRARY, 41, SKINNER STREET;
And to be had of all Booksellers and Toymon
throughout the United Kingdom.

Price 5s. 6d. coloured; or 8s. 6d. ploin.

Title of copy with cut on first page of cover and of copy with cover dated 1812

Although the authorship of Beauty and the Beast is generally attributed to Lamb by booksellers and collectors, as well as by some students of Lamb's writings, there seems to be no direct proof that he actually wrote it. It is possible that there may be in existence somewhere a letter relating to this book which will prove its authorship as the hitherto unpublished paragraph of a letter to

Wordsworth does that of the King and Queen of Hearts. Meanwhile the book will continue to be sought after by collectors of first editions of Lamb's works.

A study and comparison of the copies of *Beauty and the Beast* which I have been able to bring together, leaves things in a more muddled condition even than we have left *Prince Dorus*. It is evident that there were several editions of the book. I have found



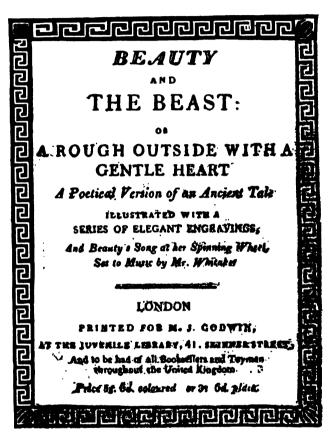
Co, BE A BEAST!

HOMER:

First page of cover of one copy and back page of cover of other two copies.

two distinct settings of type and two distinct title-pages, but three varieties of bindings, all apparently original. And, if the reproduction of the cover of Mr. Tuer's copy, as found in Lang's reprint, is correct, there is evidently a fourth variety of cover.

Although no copy of the book with a date on the title-page seems to exist, the date of publication is usually fixed at 1811. Shepherd in his reprint quotes a title, with date 1811, "from a list of M. J. Godwin's publications at the end of the little volume (in Mr. Pearson's copy)." There is no such leaf of advertisement, however, in the copies I have examined.



Pirst page of cover of one copy.

Several plates in one copy or another have part of a water-mark, date 1805, and one leaf in two copies examined has the date 1810 watermarked in the paper of the text. This shows that the book was not printed earlier than 1810 at least. One copy has the date 1813 on the cover, as reproduced herewith. This cover is so badly stained with oil that it was not possible to make a better reproduction.

Beauty and The Beast consists of title-leaf and sixteen leaves of text besides eight plates and the folding sheet (in one copy two

sheets) of music.

As stated above the type was most certainly twice set. The differences, however, are too slight to prove that either one preceded the other. The points of differences are—

surprize, surprise, pull'dpull'd,lord, Lord, journey'd iournied lay.lay,-Father's father's Heaven! heaven! Sire. sire. pass'd past marked mark'd agree agree,

One also has a signature mark B6 not in the other.

The three copies in original bindings which I have seen are all in stiff boards, two with roan backs, both with a little tooling, one lettered, the other unlettered, the third rebacked with paper.

It is curious that, as is the case with *Prince Dorus*, one copy has an illustration with motto "Go, Be a Beast! Homer." reproduced herewith, on the front cover, while the last cover page is blank. The two others, both of which have printed covers enclosed in borders, one of a key design like that of *Prince Dorus*, the other of rosettes, contain the same illustration and motto on the back of cover. The copy with cut on front cover has the same title and text as the copy dated 1813 on cover, while the copy with the key border cover has title similar to the cover of the Tuer copy, which lacked title-page.

The folding sheet of music "Beauty's Song" is in two copies printed on a single sheet, the first stanza on one side and the

second on the reverse. In the copy dated 1813 on cover, however, it is printed on one side of the paper only, each stanza being on a separate sheet. In an advertisement of the book, bound in at the back of a copy of Mylius's *Poetical Class-Book* published by Godwin in 1810 (though these leaves of advertisement were certainly not printed earlier than 1812) it is stated that *Beauty and the Beast* is bound in a way to lay conveniently open on a music desk! This of course is true only of copies having the music printed on one side only of the sheet.

These very unsatisfactory notes are published in the hope that other copies of the books may be brought forward for further comparison and study. The truth should be got at even though some copies prized by their owners as "first editions" are proven to be otherwise.

EXPLANATION OF THE CURIOUS EARLY FORM OF "THE TRAVELLER."

an early version of Goldsmith's The Traveller, the real character of the unique set of sheets which he discovered and which is now in the British Museum, has been pointed out by Mr. Quiller-Couch. Mr. Dobell has issued a little leaflet as an appendix to his edition of "A Prospect of Society." As this explains a most curious circumstance we reprint the major part of the appendix here, with Mr. Dobell's permission.

The reader will be glad to learn that, since the publication of the volume, the mystery of the printing of the Prospect has been solved. Nothing, indeed, could be simpler than the explanation, nor more conclusive. Yet it was a problem which needed the skill of a literary detective for its solution. When I conjectured (see Preface, p. xiv.) that the many anomalies of the text might be accounted for by supposing that Goldsmith's manuscript had fallen in order, and had then been printed without rearrangement, I had, indeed, hit upon the right solution of the mystery; but, unluckily, I did not follow up the clue. What I failed to do, however, has been done by Mr. Quiller-Couch, in the course of his review in the Daily News of March 31 of A Prospect of Society. By the process of counting the lines in the Prospect, and comparing them? with the corresponding lines in "The Traveller," it became evident to him that the former was an early draft of the latter poem, only the text of the Prospect begins at the end and ends at the beginning! But I had better quote Mr. Quiller-Couch's own words:—

"The first 42 lines of the *Prospect* correspond with lines 353-400 of The Traveller'; the next 42 with lines 311-352; the next 34 with lines 277-319; the next 36 with lines 241-276; the next 36 with lines 205-240; the next 36 with lines 169-204; the next 38 lines 131-168; the next 28 with lines 103-130; and the remaining fragment of 18 lines 73-92. In other words, the *Prospect* is merely a draft of *The Traveller* printed backward in fairly regular sections. And the explanation seems to me ridiculously simple. As Goldsmith finished writing out each page of his poem for press he laid it aside, on top of the page preceding—as I am doing

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with the pages of this causerie; and, when all was done, he forgot—as I hope I shall not forget—to sort back the pages in reverse order. That is all; given a good stolid compositor with no desire but to do his duty with the manuscript as it reached him, you have—what Mr. Dobell has recovered—an immortal poem printed wrong-end-foremost page by page. And I call the result delightful, and, when you come to think of it, just the blunder so natural to Goldsmith as to be almost postulable.

"If this, then, be the true as well as simple explanation, we may abandon without regret the hypothesis that Goldsmith patiently built an articulated poem out of a congeries of fine passages previously invented and, as it were, pitchforked together—a splendid rubbish heap. The Traveller is, after all, a fine poem, and fine poems are not built in that way. And Mr. Dobell possesses an imperfect set of duplicate proofs—fellow most likely to that set which Goldsmith, mildly objurgating his own carelessness or the printer's, sliced up with the scissors and rearranged before submitting it to Johnson's friendly revision."

Any one who compares the Prospect with The Traveller in the order which Mr. Quiller-Couch has indicated, will see at once that his explanation accounts for all the peculiarities of the first version. I need hardly add that it thus becomes clear that Goldsmith was working all along upon a logical plan, and not merely spinning out a number of verses which were afterwards to be reduced to order and coherence. Of course the value of A Prospect of Society from the point of view of textual criticism is in no way diminished by Mr. Quiller-Couch's discovery. Its value, indeed, as a curiosity of literature is rather enhanced, for it is surely the only instance upon record of a poem which begins where it should end and ends where it should begin. The whole story is so delightfully characteristic of Goldsmith that no one can regret that it should, by so singular a chance, have at length come to light.

A RARE LOWELL ITEM.

HE pamphlet by James Russell Lowell, the first page of the cover of which is reproduced in facsimile, size of the original, on page 234, seems to be one of the scarcest of Lowell first editions. The article "The President's Policy" appeared in the North American Review for January, 1864. James Russell Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton had taken up the editor-

ship of that periodical with this number.

The pamphlet has no title-page. It consists of pages 1 to 22 of text followed by a blank leaf, enclosed in a salmon-colored paper cover. The second and third pages of the cover contain an extract, "The Northern Message," from the London Spectator of December 26th, printed in double column. The fourth page of the cover is an advertisement of the North American Review, Crosby & Nichols, publishers, 117 Washington St., Boston, giving terms and contents of the January number and extracts from press At the top of page 1 of text is the heading "The President's Policy" in large black-face type; there are no other headlines, the page number being in the center. It will be noticed that "No. 16" appears on the cover. Whether there were other pamphlets, together forming a series of reprints of articles from the North American Review, which seems probable, we do not know. A comparison of the pamphlet with the number of the North American Review for December, 1864, shows that it was not printed from the standing types of the magazine as was the case with the even rarer pamphlet Mason and Sidell which was printed separately from the types of the Atlantic Monthly, in 1862.

A copy sold in the Foote sale in 1894 for \$6.50. It seems to have been in the original paper cover and to be this Boston edition. According to Foley there was a reprint made in Philadelphia the same year. Another copy was sold at Anderson's auction rooms on June 5th, bringing \$85.00. It was a fine clean copy in the original paper cover.

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No. 16.

The President's Policy

BT

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

From the North American Review, January, 1864.





The copy from which this reproduction has been made is in the collection of first editions of American authors which has been brought together by Mr. S. H. Wakeman of New York City. The publishers of The Bibliographer would be glad to learn of the existence of other copies.

In a letter written to Mr. R. W. Gilder, dated February 7, 1887, printed in Mr. Scudder's Life, Lowell referring to the article "The President's Policy," says, in part: "I spent the night with my friend Norton last Wednesday. There I found a pile of the N.A.R.... By the way the January '64, number was 'second edition.' I fancy the old lady making her best courtesy at being thus called out before the footlights. The article was printed as a political tract and largely circulated."

THE SIXTH McKEE SALE.

by ROBERT F. RODEN.

HE sixth portion of the collection of Thomas J. McKee was sold in four sections, May 12 and 13, by John Anderson, Jr., a total of about \$33,500 being realized by 1,175 lots. This part of the library was very varied in character, ranging from early printed books to volumes notable for their associations, and including a sprinkling of Americana and a number of important first editions of eighteenth and nineteenth-century English authors. For the latter items record prices were paid in most cases.

The largest price of the sale was the \$2,125 given for a copy of the first edition of Shelley's Adonais, Pisa, 1821, a presentation copy from the author to Leigh Hunt (bearing this inscription: "To my dear friend Leigh Hunt-P. B. S.", and later from Hunt to Thomas Love Peacock. The volume had been rebound by Rivière in dark red morocco extra, and the original blue paper wrapper had been preserved. Adonais has always been considered one of Shelley's rarest works, but has seldom seemed to possess the value of the first issue of Queen Mab. The former, however, is now justly thought to be a greater poem, and ranks with Milton's Lycidas, which was unmatched in the whole range of English elegiac poetry until the death of John Keats. The great special collection of Shelley's works sold in recent years—Johnson's, Crampon's, Frederickson's, French's and Hibbert's-have all contained copies of this lovely elegy. The Johnson copy, in the original paper covers, uncut, sold for \$215 in 1890. Crampon's copy, in green morocco, uncut, by Bedford, which sold for £42 in 1896, was described as a "very fine copy," but there was no mention of the presence of the original covers. The Frederickson copy, also rebound and inadequately described, sold in 1897 for \$335. Arnold copy, in the original covers, uncut, which cost its late

owner \$150 in 1896, sold for \$510 last season. French's copy, cut down to octave size, sold for \$130 in the spring of 1901, but it does not compare with any of the copies mentioned. The copy once owned by the late Lt.-Col. Edward George Hibbert (a relative of one of the great collectors of Dibdin's days), which sold for £270, in London, April 12, 1902, was rebound in red morocco, gilt edges, by Rivière, but was a presentation copy to "Sir Chas. Hyde, Bart." There was no mention of the original covers. The McKee copy was infinitely superior to the Hibbert example. Presented to Leigh Hunt, to whom Keats offered his first printed verses (the *Poems* of 1817), and later given by Hunt to Peacock, who was a close friend of Shelley, this copy of *Adonais* is in many respects one of the most interesting of all volumes remarkable for their associations.

Mr. McKee, who was an extensive gatherer of many books, rather than a collector, formed his library in days when prizes were easily to be had. This accounts for the richness of his Shelley collection. The list was headed by a book once in Shelley's library—The History of Romances, London, 1715, which bears on the title-page the signature: "Percy B. Shelley, 1816," and was probably acquired by the poet in the summer when he first met Byron. The volume was dismissed in the catalogue with only two lines of description, and sold for \$180.

Shelley's Zastrozzi, 1810, though an uncut copy in crimson morocco extra, by Bedford, lacked the half title. It realized \$230. The Hibbert copy, with the half title, bound in calf extra, by Bedford, gilt top, other edges uncut, sold for £150, which is a sum largely in excess of its real value, as the Adee, Frederickson and Crampon copies sold for only \$110, \$46 and £10 10s. respectively.

St. Irvyne, or, The Rosicrucian, 1811, another of Shelley's boyish romances, in boards, uncut, sold for \$340. French's copy, also in the same condition, brought \$190. There was no copy in the Hibbert collection. An Address to the Irish People, 1812, stitched and uncut, sold for \$710, which is, of course, a record price. The leaf of postscript was present. The Crampon copy, rebound by Bedford, sold for £42 in 1896.

Queen Mab, 1813, the first issue, in dark red morocco, extra, uncut, by Rivière, realized \$500. This was not in any way superior to the copy in polished calf extra, lower edges uncut, by Bed-

ford, which sold for \$276 at Anderson's, April 28, 1902. The Hibbert example, also bound by Bedford, with all edges cut down and gilded, sold for £60, April 12, 1902. The first Frederickson copy, in boards, uncut, brought only \$200; the second, perhaps the most remarkable copy of this book in existence, fetched \$615. The latter price, which would be largely exceeded now, was occasioned by the fact that this copy was given by Shelley to the woman who became his wife, Mary. The volume had previously been sold at Sotheby's in August, 1879, for £58, at the Ives sale in 1891 for \$190, and was afterward secured by Frederickson for \$300.

Alastor, 1815, the first and most pathetic of Shelley's portraits of himself, was not represented in the McKee collection by an attractive copy. The example there, in half calf, with cut edges, brought \$125. The Hibbert sale included a copy in calf extra, lower edges uncut, by Bedford, which fetched £38. Two copies in boards, uncut, sold for large sums last season, and the book, in this condition, will always be highly valued.

One of the rarest of the McKee Shelleys was A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote Throughout the Kingdom, 1817. The record price of \$625 was paid for the McKee copy, which was unbound. The only other good copy sold in a number of years was Frederickson's, which, bound with several other works, and described in a most inadequate manner, sold for \$330 in 1897.

Leon and Cythna, 1818, in polished calf, gilt top, uncut, by Bedford, brought \$160. The Cenci, 1810, half green morocco, uncut, by Pratt, realized \$90 (the Hibbert copy, presented to Horatio Smith, fetched £39). Prometheus Unbound, 1820, levant morocco, lower edges uncut, fetched \$60 (the Hibbert copy also presented to Horatio Smith, of Horace in London fame, sold for £20 58.).

Epipsychidion, 1821, the poem addressed by Shelley to Emilia Viviani, in full olive levant morocco, by Bradstreet, brought \$200. Hellas, 1822, published in the year of the poet's untimely death, lacked the half title, and the other Shelleys were likewise of minor importance.

A page of catalogue description was given to the book that fetched the second largest price of the sale—\$2,025. This was the book referred to by Isaiah Thomas in his *History of Printing in America*, 1810, as the first *Bible* ever printed here in the English

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language. According to Thomas's statement, Kneeland and Green, the Boston printers, issued from their press for Daniel Henchman and other booksellers, an edition of the Bible in quarto, the facts relative to this being given him by those who had assisted in the This Bible, which was issued, he states, in an edition of 700 or 800 copies, "bore the London imprint, so as to prevent a prosecution from those in England and Scotland who published the Bible by a patent from the Crown, as did the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." He went on to say that Kneeland and Green printed a little later an edition of the New Testament in duodecimo, with a London imprint, and still later, he states, Rogers and Fowle printed about 2,000 copies of the New Testament for the same booksellers who handled the other editions.

The printing of these editions, especially of the Bible, was disputed by George Bancroft, who asserted in his History that the Bible "was not printed here in English until the land became free," adding in a note that "800 Bibles in quarto could hardly have been printed, bound, and sold in Boston undiscovered, nor would they all have disappeared. Till a copy," he continues, "of the pretended American edition is produced, no credit can be given to the second-hand story." George Livermore, the late collector, defended Thomas's statement in an address on the subject, entitled "Mr. Bancroft's Inaccuracies," which he delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society. He asserted that Thomas was undoubtedly correct in the fact that "a surreptitious edition was printed somewhere about the middle of the last century, though, writing from memory he may not have given the details with entire accuracy."

Livermore could never learn the fate of the Hancock copy of the "pretended" Bible of 1752, which Thomas described as being in existence at one time. Another copy of the "surreptitious edition" was unearthed, however, by George P. Philes, who sold it many years ago at a high figure to Mr. McKee, the latter keeping secret his possession of the much discussed volume. The discovery of this copy, which lacks the New Testament title, proved that Thomas was in error in stating that the Boston edition of 1752 had "the London imprint of the copy from which it was reprinted," the authorized imprint being: "Oxford, printed by Thomas Baskett," the McKee copy being "printed by Mark Baskett, and by the assigns of Robert Baskett."

The sale of the McKee copy does not satisfactorily settle the question, in the opinion of some critics. Mr. Anderson, who described this copy at much length, possesses a volume which is apparently a part of a second issue of the 1752 Bible, but issued by Samuel Kneeland in 1761. This second issue is not mentioned by Thomas. Probably the matter will be definitely decided some day. It is interesting at this time to recall William Bradford's endeavor in 1688 to issue a Bible under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and the vain attempts of Cotton Mather to find a publisher for his Biblia Americana, upon the preparation of which he spent fifteen years and which no one would print in 1710, 1713, and 1728.

The list of Americana in the sale, though not extensive, included a number of very uncommon items. One of the most interesting of these has just been mentioned. Lot 4,482 was Colden's History of the Five Indian Nations, New York, printed by William Bradford, 1727, one of the rarest of the Bradford imprints. The record price of \$860 was paid for the McKee copy, which was in the original binding of sheepskin covered on wooden boards. Bound in at the back was a fragment—the title and three leaves of the first American Almanack, by Felix Leeds, printed by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia in 1727. The same volume formed a part of the second Stevens sale, London July 1-2, 1886, where it was No. 76, and brought only £13, though the Brinley copy had previously sold for \$320. Mr. McKee secured it from catalogue No. 14 of Dodd, Mead & Co., where it was catalogued at \$225. There are few auction sales of the book. The Brinley copy was resold at the Ives sale for \$425. The Lefferts collection, sold this month in London, has only the second edition, 1747.

Some surprise was shown at the Ashburton sale, in November, 1900, when a copy of Thomas's New Jersey, 1698, with the folding map and in the original half-binding, realized £62. The Mc-Kee copy, also with the map, and finely bound by Bedford in crimson crushed levant morocco, rough gilt edges, fetched, however, the sum of \$805, exceeding all former records. Some remarkably fine books occasionally strayed into the McKee collection, and this item was emphatically one of its chief treasures. In 1892 this copy was catalogued by a New York bookseller, but no price was mentioned. Little is known of its former history. It is possibly identical with the copy that sold for \$300 at the Gilbert sale at

Bangs's, in February, 1873, having previously sold for \$50 at the Poulson sale in Philadelphia. The latter was rebound by Bedford

after the Gilbert sale for E. G. Asay, of Chicago.

Wood's New England's Prospect, 1634, with the map in its early state, bound by Bedford in his early days in light brown calf, gilt edges, brought \$620, another record price. The title was written upon in two places, several blank margins were repaired, and in a few leaves a number of words were supplied. The book is so rare that only a few copies have come into the auction room in many years. (The Deane copy, which brought \$300 in 1898, is the only other recent example sold, we believe.) The present copy was priced at \$375 in 1892 by the New York bookseller (now retired) who seems to have sold both this and Thomas's New Jersey to Mr. McKee.

Roger Williams's Key into the Language of America, 1643, in brown calf, title-page ruled with red lines and mounted, corner of one leaf torn off, sold for \$185. This was Southey's copy (acquired by him in 1816), and later Murphy's, selling for \$77 at the latter's sale in 1884 (No. 2736). A Catalogue of Choice and Valuable Books to be Sold by Benj. Franklin, printed by Franklin in Philadelphia in 1744, sold for \$355. This is undoubtedly the most valuable catalogue in existence. It is assuredly one of the rarest of the Franklin imprints. This is the copy acquired by Brinley for a small sum and bound for him by Bedford in polished calf, which

brought \$60 at his second sale, 1880 (No. 3201).

His Majesties Gracious Letter to the Earle of Southampton, Commanding the present setting up of Silke Worms and planting of Pines in Virginia, 1622, brought \$260. This was the splendid copy in crimson levant morocco, by Pratt, with the four full-page woodcuts, which fetched only £5 at the second Stevens sale (No. 34). Three of the woodcuts were later used in the second edition of Williams's Virginia, 1650. Horsmanden's Journal, New York, Parker, 1744, in the original half sheep, lacking the half title as usual, and some leaves badly foxed, fetched \$190. (The Brinley-Ives copy, which was recently resold for only \$200 at the Weeks sale, was superior to the McKee example.) The second edition of the Latin account of Hudson's voyage in 1609, Amsterdam, 1613, with the maps and woodcuts, and elaborately bound by Petit, realized \$110. Four of the five tracts relating to the Indian wars in

New England, the first three uncut, brought \$330. Franklin's Cato Major, 1744, in sprinkled calf, yellow edges, by Zaehnsdorf,

sold for \$102.50.

Morton's New England's Memorial, 1669, in crimson levant morocco, by Pratt, brought \$320. (Mr. McKee seems to have secured this fine copy in New York in October, 1887, for \$275.) Robert Aitken's Bible, Philadelphia, 1781-82, a fair copy only, title apparently in facsimile, fetched \$166. Smith's New York, 1757, in the original half binding, and an excellent copy, realized \$110. Keith's Truth and Innocency Defended against Calumny and Defamation, no place, printer's name or date, but printed in Philadelphia by Bradford in 1692, sold for \$130. This copy, in crimson morocco, totally uncut, by Pratt, is the same that brought £2 15s. at the Ellis sale in November, 1885 (No. 175). The title of this tract figures in a list of "Books lately printed and to be sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia in 1692," which is given at the end of Keith's Some of the Fundamental Truths of Christianity.

The Burns items were numerous and important, including a number of seldom seen editions. The Kilmarnock edition of the Poems, 1786, in dark red morocco extra, by Bradstreet, several leaves mended, brought \$825. (The Hibbert copy, lacking the half title, recently sold for £189 in London. There are three other American auction sales of the book—Allan's, \$106; Menzies', \$155 resold for \$310 at the Fiske Harris sale in 1883—and Ives's, \$430.) The first American edition of the Poems, Philadelphia, 1788, in green morocco, paneled sides, brought \$200, which is apparently the record price. (This seems to have been the Menzies copy, No. 286, which brought \$21 in 1876. The Ives copy, olive morocco, by Lortic, sold for \$110). The second American edition, New York, 1788, half-brown morocco, by Stikeman, had the portrait, but the first few leaves were re-margined. It brought \$137.50, also a record price. (The Menzies copy, which brought \$45, was re-sold for \$120 at the Ives sale). Aloway Kirk; or, Tam o' Shanter, no place or date, but about 1791, in blue levant morocco, by Bradstreet, sold for \$121. Blackie's edition of the Works of Burns, Glasgow, 1852, in two volumes, extra-illustrated with 120 plates, and containing two pages of Burns's manuscript and some autograph verses of Clarinda, sold for \$340. (This was the Menzies copy, No. 289, which brought \$130.)

The Gray and Goldsmith items were equally numerous. The Elegy, 1751, described as a remarkably fine copy of the first edition, bound in full claret crushed levant morocco, gilt edges, by Rivière, brought the record price of \$740. Gray's Odes, Strawberry Hill, 1757, olive morocco, by Bradstreet, fetched \$53. Goldsmith's Traveller, 1765, in polished calf, by Pratt, sold for \$111, and The Deserted Village, 1770, in a similar binding, for \$95. Each, however, lacked the half title. Steele's Tatler, Nos. 1-271, 1709-11, a complete set of the original single sheet issues, with an additional issue, No. 272, brought \$105. Sheridan's School for Scandal, Dublin, 1781, with the printed date, in olive levant morocco, by Bradstreet, realized \$150. (The McKee copy of Ewling's Dublin undated edition of this play sold for \$230 in April, 1901.)

One of the best of the Lamb items—Prince Dorus, in the original wrappers—was missing from the sale, though the collection originally included a fine copy. Coleridge's Poems on Various Subjects, 1796, containing four poems by Lamb, fetched \$76. It was in the original boards, uncut. A Tale of Rosamund Gray, 1798, in polished calf, by Bedford (back mis-lettered 1768), sold for \$230. Tales from Shakespeare, 1807, original calf, brought \$240. The Essays, Philadelphia, 1828, the two series, the second preceding by

five years the first English edition, sold for \$100.

Keats's three poetical volumes were represented by re-bound copies. The Poems, in blue levant morocco, had cut edges and brought only \$202. Endymion, in dark red morocco extra, was uncut. It sold for \$145. Lamia, in olive morocco extra, which fetched \$205, was also uncut. The Tennyson items were not in any way remarkable. Poems by Two Brothers, on large paper, sold for \$275. It was in boards, uncut, but the binding was not the original one. Hallam's Poems, 1830, a presentation copy from the author, brought \$200. Inserted was an autograph letter of Locker, testifying to the rarity of the book. Ruskin's Poems, 1850, in brown cloth, top edge rough, fetched \$340, which is the record price. (Two copies sold last season brought \$330 and \$325 respectively.) The Germ, 1850, was a rebound copy, but the original wrappers were preserved at the end. It brought \$340. Only one of the Swinburne items was important. This was the first edition of The Queen Mother and Rosamond, 1860, rebound in half orange morocco,

uncut, but a presentation copy from Swinburne to Pauline Tre-

velyan. It sold for \$170.

The collection contained many books possessing personal interest, some of the most precious character. Chief among these was Dickens's copy of the first edition of David Copperfield, which was accompanied by an autograph letter of the novelist, addressed to J. L. Rickards, asking him to accept "my own copy of a book for which I have a particular affection." The Poetical Works of Sackville, 1820, was from Keats's library, and bore this inscription on the title-page: "John Keats, 1820." The price of \$460 which it brought is eloquent of the interest taken in the poet whose works are now ranked among the most valuable in the English language. The volume was probably purchased by Keats just before he left England, never to return.

The Spectator, 1711, which brought \$360, was from Thackeray's library. Pope's Essay on Man, 1734, which sold for \$256, was a presentation copy from the author, but the name of the recipient had been cut off by some knave of a binder. The Works of Henry Ward, Comedian, 1746, contained the signature of Peg Woffington in six places. It brought \$170. Gray's copy of Linneaus' Species Plantarum, 1762, two volumes, with many annotations by him, sold for \$72. (It had formerly belonged to Frederickson, who also possessed Gray's copy of the Flora et Fauna Suevica of Linnaeus, 1755-61. The latter sold for \$25 at the Frederickson sale and was resold a year later at Sotheby's for £9-5s.)

Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, 1808, which realized \$142, contained an autograph note from Lamb to the Rev. John Mitford. Lamb's copy of Rymer's Short View of Tragedy, 1693, which he presented to Barron Field, brought \$125. Parts I and III of Franklin's Experiments and Observations on Electricity, 1754-60, contained two signatures of Benedict Arnold, and sold for \$135 in consequence. Grolier's copy of Livy, 1518-33, was unfortunately not in the original binding, though it had been handsomely clothed in crimson levant morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet. His autograph, however, was present in the first, third and fourth volumes. The large sum of \$950 was given for this interesting item.

Several early printed books were sold. Chief of them in value was the editio princeps of the *Imitation of Christ*, printed by Zainer in Augsburg in 1471, which fetched the sum of \$1,600,

which is largely in excess of any former price. This was the beautiful copy in black morocco, super extra, covered with blind tooling in the antique style, by Bedford, which Quaritch priced at £21 in December, 1876.

There was a sprinkling of early English literature. The only item of importance was the Countess of Pembroke's Tragedies of Antonie, 1595, the first edition, in crimson morocco extra, by Bradstreet. This brought \$150. Mr. Andrews's finely printed books sold well. Among My Books, 1894, one of two copies on vellum, choicely bound by Stikeman, brought \$251. His Jean Grolier, 1892, fetched \$80, while one of his early private issues, Duer's Reminiscences of an Old Yorker, 1867, sold for \$90.

On Monday evening, May 19, 1902, John Anderson, Jr., sold a further portion of General Badeau's collection of autograph letters. The large sum of \$1,050 was given for the original autograph letter written by Lincoln to General Grant, April 30, 1864, expressing his satisfaction with what Grant had accomplished.

The original draft, in Grant's autograph, of his inaugural speech (wrongly described in catalogue), was sold for \$401. For an autograph letter of Bismarck, written to Grant, from Berlin, 1868, on two quarto pages, the sum of \$117.50 was given. The letter was written and signed in English.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

BIBLIOFILIA, LA (February-March).

"Le principali figurazioni della Sibilla di Cuma nell' arte Cristiana" (The chief figures of the Sibyl of Cumæ in the field of Christian art), by Fedele Romani, 25 pp. and 18 illustrations, relates to this most noted of the Sibyls of the Greeks, who is credited with having sold the Sibylline books to Tarquin the Proud. The illustrations are reproduced from representations of her by Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, Giacomo di Giovanni, Ghirlandaio, Pinturicchio, Perugino, Michelangelo, Raffaello, Domenichino, and others.

"Notes from London," by W. Roberts, gives a list of some very important Italian books sold during the last month at public sale in London. They were sent over from Italy—one collection which had been sold at Sotheby's as belonging to "an Italian collector, deceased," was really the library of the late Signor Pirovano. The lots numbered 1,054, and realized £8628-15-0.

BIBLIOGRAPHE MOD - ERNE, LE (November-December, 1901).

Napoleon in exile at St. Helena requested that the library in his palace at Trianon, of 2,200 volumes, be sent to him. Ch. Schmidt writes of this subject in "La Bibliothèque de Trianon a-t-elle été transportée à Sainte Héléne?" Eight illustrative documents accompany his article—the whole filling seven pages.

On June 19, 1792, six hundred volumes, archives of the Cabinet des Ordres, were solemnly burned in the public place Vendôme, Paris, in fulfillment of an edict of the Legislative Assembly, issued on May 12. Some which were previously rescued are now preserved in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale. An article (7 pp.), by Henri Stein, gives the data under the caption, "Destruction des Archives de l'Ordre du Saint-Esprit en 1792."

In the volume of this periodical for 1900, p. 375, E. Blochet began an abridged inventory of Persian manuscripts belonging to the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale. This is now continued, but not completed, and occupies twenty-two pages of this issue. The size of each manuscript is given in centimeters, and the number of leaves are mentioned. They range from the sixth to the eighteenth Christian century—the earliest one we have noticed is a manuscript of Kalilā u Dīmna, attributed to the "vie ou viie siècle."

Anything of an authentic character which elucidates the history of paper-making in the fifteenth century has great interest to students of the early history of the book-arts. Therefore, the publication in this journal of two inedited documents relating to the "Fondation de Papeteries (paper-mills) près de Troyes au XV Siècle" (6 pp.) is very welcome. The first is an agreement, of February, 1453, between the commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the paper-maker Jean Le Bé, on the subject of the reconstruction of an old demolished wheatmill; the second is a proces-verbal of an examination, in July, 1477, of a site quite adjacent to the town of Troyes, which Jean Le Bé had obtained by lease concluded the preceding October with the same Commandery, also for the establishment of a paper-mill.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (April 15).

The following very rare tract, which is believed to be unrecorded by

all bibliographers, is carefully described in this issue (about 7 pp.), with a facsimile of the title-page. It consists of eighteen unnumbered leaves, small quarto, and is a violent diatribe in verse against the States General of the Low Countries and the Protestants, etc. It reads: Corne-Fumee | du Falot | Hollandois. | Seruant d'emouchette au lumignon de la Lettre | branscatoire gueres ya (en plaine Lune) arc- | balestée de la Haye en Hollande. | Translatée du Bas-allemand en vulgaire François. | [Quotation, two lines | [Cut of drummer, dragon, and trumpeter | A Forchamp, | Chez Colophon de Bacharach, enseigne de la Cométe, l'An 1602.

A continuation of the section "Flaneries bibliographiques" (8½ pp.) by Paul Lacombe, describes Father Jacques Lelong's Bibliothèque bistorique de la France (first edition Paris: Gabriel Martin, 1719. Folio), in its various editions, as well as indicating its place in bibliography.

The final instalment (8 pp.) is given of "Jean Jacques Rousseau et Henriette jeune Parisenne inconnue."

The sale of the library of Eugène Paillet, president of the Amis des Livres, on March 17-20, was a great event in the annals of French book-About 230,000 francs auctions. The three highest were realized. items were (1) Horæ beatæ Mariæ Virginis, a superb manuscript of the Flemish school, executed about the end of the fifteenth century—35,000 francs; (2) Pastorialium de Daphnide et Cloe, in Greek, Paris: Didot, 1802, folio, printed on vellum, bound in violet morocco by Lewis, and containing the original designs of Prudhon et Gérard—38,000 francs; (3) Zadig, published for the "Société des Amis des Livres," in 4°, very richly bound by Marius Michel, containing the original designs of Rops, Garnier and Robaudi—25,000 francs. A long account (12 pp.) describes the principal items of this sale.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (April 19).

An addition to the history of medizval libraries is found in Prof. Hermann Bloch's Ein Karolingischer Bibliothekskatalog aus Kloster Murbach (Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner, 1901. 8°, pp. 257-285 of "Strassburger Festschrift"). The original manuscript catalogue of the ninth century is lost, but a transcript with an index, made in 1464, is extant, and forms the basis of this study. The value of such early catalogues cannot be considered slight, because they record very early manuscripts of the Greek and Roman classics, as well as those of authors of their own era.

LIBRARY, THE (April).

The British Museum acquired after the death of Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks about three hundred of his books, of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having armorial book-stamps on their bindings. Of these over one hundred have English stamps, and over one hundred and fifty bear the arms of French collectors. The English stamps include those of Archbishop Parker, Queen Elizabeth, Lord Burleigh, Christopher Towneley the antiquary, Augustine Vincent the Windsor Herald (on the binding of a First Folio Shakespeare), and Sir Kenelm Digby. Alfred W. Pollard has written (20 pp.) most interestingly of these books and the side-lights which they suggest. Ten illustrations accompany his text.

An article (6 pp.), which need merely be mentioned, on "Public Lending Libraries for the City of London," is by Archibald L. Clarke.

"An Early Essay, by Panizzi" (6 pp.), by William E. A. Axon, is supplementary information to the bibliography of Sir Antonio Panizzi, not mentioned by Louis Fagin, his biographer. The essay, entirely in Italian, is found in The Winter's Wreath (London, 1828).

"Les Matinées du Roi de Prusse"
(16 pp.) is the subject of an examination by Lionel Giles into the authorship of this work, which has been by some attributed to Frederick the Great, and by others considered a base French forgery. The earliest known edition is dated 1766. It has been often printed since then in one form or another. Carlyle with scorn rejected it, while Lord Acton and others pronounced decisively in its favor. The present writer is also convinced of its authenticity.

Slater's Book Prices Current has been often criticised for not properly indexing the sale of incunabula included in his annual volumes. The Library has been at some pains to

show him how he should have done this work in his volume for 1900—1901, and devotes twelve pages to the summary of books by countries, issued from the different presses. "Our main object," the writer says, "in giving this list is to tempt Mr. Slater to include one on similar lines in his subsequent volumes. If he will not listen to our exhortation we must take it up ourselves."

R. E. D. Sketchley continues his excellent series on "English Book-Illustration of To-day"; in this issue dealing with "Some Open-Air Illustrators." Abour 22 pp. are devoted to text, and over 11 pp. to a bibliography in which Pennell and George Whymper occupy the greatest space. Eight illustrations are given, being reproductions after Sir George Reid, Alfred Parsons, William Hyde, Joseph Pennell, C. G. Harper, F. Inigo Jones, E. H. New, and J. G. Millais.

A New Palæographical Society is in course of formation. The older society was dissolved in 1895, and the new will take its place and its former prestige. It is expected to limit the membership to three hundred subscribers of a guinea each year. The publications will not be sold to outsiders. Mr. G. F. Warner, British Museum, is the person to be addressed in the premises.

It should by this time be well-known that royal arms on a binding are by no means an indication of royal ownership. Some purchasers at the recent Orford sale, March 14, will have reason to regret having paid unwarranted prices for such books.

PETERMANNS MITTEIL-UNGEN AUS JUSTUS PER-THES' GEOGRAPHISCHER ANSTALT (Vol. 48, No. II).

A short review of a bibliography of Baden shows that the work is a worthy and exhaustive production. The compilers are O. Kienitz and K. Wagner; their work is entitled Litteratur der Landes- und Volkskunde das Grossherzogtums Baden (Karlsruhe: A. Bielefeld, 1901. Large 8vo, pp. x, 715).

PETERMANNS MITTEIL-UNGEN AUS JUSTUS PER-THES' GEOGRAPHISCHER ANSTALT (Vol. 48, No. III).

Two articles in this issue have particular value to Americanists. The first by Hauptmann Fr. Immanuel (9½ pp.) relates to Northwest America and Northeast Asia, with a map of the Klondike and both sides of Bering Strait. The second, by Prof. Dr. W. Sievers (8 pp.), treats of the Boundary Dispute between Brazil and France concerning Guiana, also accompanied by a special map. Errata to the last article appear on p. 95 of the fourth number of this periodical.

POLYBIBLION. REVUE BIB-LIOGRAPHIQUE UNIVER-SELLE (April).

On pp. 313-322 of this issue, will be found the titles and reviews of thirteen recent publications (1900-

1902) relating to Joan of Arc. All the works are in French.

REVUE BIBLIO - ICONO-GRAPHIQUE (May).

"Les Premiers Charpentier et leur Imitateurs," by Nauroy, is continued in this number (5 pp.), in which twenty-six titles of books are given.

An account of some principal Paris auction sales at the Hôtel Drouot. etc. (11 pp.), gives information of some value, from which we may extract a few items only. The library of Victor Souchon, 416 numbers, sold April 11 and 12, realized about 21,265 francs; it included Musset's Mademoiselle Mimi Pinson, issued by "Les Cent Bibliophiles," 1899 (230 francs); Baudelaire's " Les Fleurs du Mal, issued by the same, 1899 (440 francs); La Collection des XX (1,500 francs); Alex. Dumas's Les Trois Mousquetaires, published by Calmann-Levy, 1894, sur Chine (410 francs), and Leloir's Une Femme de Qualité, published by Boussod, 1900 (1,205 francs). A collection of vignettes formed by Alfred Piet was sold on April 14 to 16, and the 409 numbers fetched 22,000 francs. The sale of the collection of Count L. Mniszech, on April 18, brought 14,000 francs for 110 numbers; among them Granet's Histoire de l'Hôtel Royal des Invalides, published by Guillaume Deprez, 1736, special binding (800 francs); a collection of 37 designs executed by Prince Adam Czartoryski in 1809 (2,150 francs, and a fifteenth-century Hora beata Maria Virginis (1,130 francs). The library of Philippe Gille, 1,300 numbers, sold for about 43,000 francs on April 21 to 26, and among its highest priced books we find Dumas' Les Trois Mousquetaires, published by Levy and Conquet, 1894, sur Chine (605 francs), and Masson's Les Cavaliers de Napoléon, published by Boussod, Japan, two states (1,100 francs).

REVUE DES BIBLIO-THÈQUES (October-December, 1901).

"Additions et Corrections au Dictionnaire des Anonymes de Barbier" (29 pp.), by Henry Celani, is alike of value to the bibliographer, librarian and historian. The new information presented has been drawn from books Biblioteca Angelica the Rome, which were bought on December 29, 1762, with the library of Cardinal Passionei (born December 2, 1682; died July 4, 1761). authorship of about 132 anonymous works is ascertained from memoranda made by the Cardinal. Some of them were not at all recorded by Barbier, while others give a different author's name than Barbier suggested. Cardinal had special means for securing exact information, and Celani's contribution is, therefore, fraught with particular merit.

The Collège de Navarre was founded in 1304. Its library was rich in the possession of a galaxy of manuscripts dating from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. Like other ecclesiastical libraries it suffered dispersion during the French revolution. The Bibliothèque Nationale,

the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal and the Bibliothèque Mazarine have rescued some of its great treasures. An inventory compiled in 1741, which lists its manuscript possessions at that date, has been preserved, and is the basis of an article (49 1/2 pp.) by Emile Chatelain of eye-bulging inter-Some of the treasures may be extracted briefly-Several Aristotles of the thirteenth to fifteenth century; a Josephus of the twelfth; a Roger Bacon of the fifteenth; a Ruffinus of the twelfth; a Bede of the twelfth; several of Orosius of the thirteenth and fourteenth: several of Boccaccio of the fifteenth; several of Petrarch of the fifteenth; several of St. Augustine of the twelfth to fourteenth: and several Latin Bibles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. An appendix to the article gives biographical sketches of benefactors of the Bibliothèque de Navarre.

"Le Congrès des Bibliothècaires de 1900" (about 8 pp.), by Félix Chambon, gives in outline the proceedings of the Congress in the various departments of library science or economy.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCH-ERFREUNDE (April).

This number begins the sixth year of this fine periodical, which hereafter will be issued at an advanced price (36 marks). The editor—Fedor von Zobeltitz—devotes about four pages to describing what has been accomplished during the five years of its existence, which is truly remarkable.

The greater part of this special number consists of a monograph by H. A. L. Degener, entitled "Die Bibliothek des British Museum" (38 pp.), with seven illustrations of the Museum and its interior, one of the Reading-Room, with its great circular desk, being very fine; and thirteen reproductions of pages from rare books in its collection. author gives the history of the Museum, describes its classification, and enumerates in an interesting manner the vast richness of this unique storehouse of ancient and modern learning. An English translation of Degener's article would be welcome; meanwhile in its German dress it is commended to the consideration of students who will be repaid by reading

A new work on miniatures of the Middle Ages, by Dr. R. Forrer, has been published by Schlesier and Schweikhardt of Strasburg, entitled Unedierte Federzeichnungen, Miniaturen und Initialen des Mittelalters, in large quarto, with fifty full-page plates, and a dozen reproductions in the text. The work is reviewed in the Zeitschrift.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCH-ERFREUNDE (May).

Dr. Franz Boll recently made a discovery in the Munich Hof- und Staatsbibliothek of the prayer-book of Jacques Coeur, founder of the trade between France and the Levant, who was born in the fourteenth century, and died at Chios on November 25, 1456. The article, or

rather monograph, which Dr. Boll has written about this precious and unusual manuscript, is of the greatest value to the student of fifteenth century miniatures, with which the volume is elaborately decorated. It has the coat-of-arms and a portrait of Jacques Coeur, as well as a picture of his palace in Bourges; measures 16.2 by 10.5 cm., and was newly bound in the eighteenth century by an abominable binder who badly cropped the book. Dr. Boll gives some interesting details of the life of its original owner, and shows from its character what place it may claim as a work of art. There are seventeen reproductions to accompany the nineteen pages of Dr. Boll's text.

SAMMELBÄNDE DER IN-TERNATIONALEN MUSIK-GESELLSCHAFT (April-June).

Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie has written at length (24 pp.) on "The Life-Work of Arthur Sullivan," the composer, and enumerates his works with critical remarks.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In the Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, G. Kentenich contributed an article on the manuscripts of the *Imitatio Christi* and the authorship of Thomas à Kempis.

Ch. V. Langlois has an article in the February issue of the Revue Pédagogique on "Instruments de bibliographie pédagogique."

Collectors of Napoleoniana will be

interested to hear that a work by F. Kircheisen will soon be published (Berlin: Mittler), entitled, Bibliographie Napoleons. Eine systematische Zusammenstellung in Kritischer Sichtung.

Oskar Hecker, who for some years has been making researches into the subject of Boccaccio's lost library, has been so far successful as to warrant the issuance of a large volume, Boccaccio-Funde. Stücke aus der bislang verschollen Bibliothek der Dichters (Braunschweig: George Westermann; Lexicon, 320 pp., and 22 plates; price, 20 marks).

Dr. Franz Falk, of Klein-Winternheim, archivist of the bishopric of Mentz, has produced a work entitled Bibelstudien, Bibelbandschriften und Bibeldrucke in Mainz vom achten Jabrhundert bis zur Gegenwart (Mainz: F. Kirchheim, 8°, pp. 336). It contains much of value about the 42-line and 36-line Bibles, the Catbolicon, and the Vocabularius ex quo.

The Gaelic Journal of Dublin, for April, has an account (about 5 pp.), by John Mac Neill, of Lord Rossmore's Irish manuscripts, in his library at Rossmore Castle, near the town of Monaghan, Ireland.

The Swedish Literature Society of Upsala has been issuing in parts to its subscribers a dictionary of Swedish anonymous and pseudonymous books, Svenskt Anonym-och-Pseudonym-Lexikon, compiled by Leonard Bygdén, of which double part IV and V (Ao Frian) appeared in 1901. Part I was issued in 1898.

A comprehensive work in one volume is Adolf Rosenberg's Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte (Bielefeld and Leipsic: Velhagen & Klasing). There are 885 illustrations.

A history of printing in the Orient, by P. L. Cheikho, has been running in *Al-Macbriq*, during 1901 and this year.

An article (about 6 pp.) on the oldest incunabula can be found in *Der Stein des Weisen*, Vol. XIV (1902).

E. Marston, in *The Publisher's Circular*, Nos. 1855-6 of this year, writes about the booksellers, Bernard Lintot (1674-1735) and Henry Lintot (1709-1758).

Great Thoughts (London), in the January issue has an "Interview with Hugh Thomson" on Book-Illustrating, by R. Blathwayt.

"William Morris" is the subject of an article by O. Grautoff, in the Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchbandel, 1902, No. 22.

A "Bibliography of the Forget-Me-Not," by C. J. Tallent-Bateman, appeared in the *Manchester Quarterly* for January.

W. Y. Fletcher discourses on "The Library of Grolier" in The Connoisseur, 1902, pp. 14-21; while F. Rinder reviews "The Book Sales of 1901," ditto, pp. 99-105.

A historical account of the Real Biblioteca Escurialense is given by B. Fernández in La Ciudad de Dies, October 20, 1901.

Leo S. Olschki, of Florence, has issued a priced catalogue of Danteana, 754 numbers (56 pp.), with facsimiles.

A. L. Jellinek contributed "Goethe-Bibliographie 1902" to the

Chronik des Wiener Goethe-Vereinst March 15.

A bibliography of all the mathematical books printed in Portugal during the nineteenth century is given in Les mathématiques en Portugal au 19e Siècle (Coimbra, 1900. 8°, pp. 167). Rodolphe Guimarães is the author of the work.

A manuscript in uncials belonging to the sixth century, containing St. Jerome's commentary on Ecclesiastes, belongs to the library of the University of Würtzburg. Alois Brandl has written about it in Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen, cvii (1901), pp. 103 ff.

A manuscript of the Apocalypse of St. John, in the library of the convent of the Escurial, is celebrated for its miniatures. An interesting article in Arte (Milan), for 1901, pp. 35-42, presents evidences that the miniatures are the work in part of J. Bapteur, of Freiburg, Switzerland, and Peronet Lamy, of Sainte Claude, 1428-1435, and finished by Jean Colombe about 1485.

Danesi, of Rome, has published a phototype facsimile, 100 copies, of Picturæ, ornamenta, complura scripturæ specimina Codicis Vaticani 3867 (the Codex Vergilii Romanus), at 100 lire.

A magnificent bibliography of the works of Erasmus, by Ferdinand Vander Haeghen and others, is entitled, Bibliotheca Erasmiana (Gand: C. Vyt, 1897–1901. 3 vols, 12°. pp. vi+580; iv+227; iv+180), issued under the auspices of the Université de Gand.

Watermarks, as found in the paper among the public archives of Strasburg, has been made the subject of a study by Paul Heitz (Strasburg: J. H. E. Heitz, 1902. 4°, pp. 8 and 40 plates). This is only the first fascicule of a series; several others are to follow shortly.

Antonio Elias de Molins is the author of a little volume, Ensayo de una Bibliografia literaria de España y America (Madrid, [1901]. 8°, pp.

166+1 of errata).

A catalogue of dissertations and academic writings received by the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale during 1900 (8°, pp. 200), has been compiled by E. Laloy, and is published at Paris by Klincksieck.

Manuscript treasures of Augsburg in the fifteenth century (Der Handscriftenschmuck Augsburgs im 15 Jahrh.), is the title of a pamphlet of 94 pp. by E. W. Bredt.

In The Nineteenth Century and After, for April, P. F. Rowland has an article on "The Literature of the Australian Commonwealth."

J. Burnett writes in The Classical Review, for March, on "A Neglected MS. of Plato."

A pamphlet in Dutch by Ch. Enschedé deals with a "Technical examination towards the history of

the invention of printing" (Haarlem: F. Bohn, 1901. 88, pp. iv, 86).

An alphabetical series on "The Literature of the Violoncello," by E. van der Straeten, is running in

The Strad (London).

Henry Harrisse has written an able monograph, "Les premiers Incunables bâlois et leurs dérivés: Toulouse: Vienne-en-Dauphiné, Lyon, Spire, Eltvil, etc. 1471-1484," for the Nachrichten von der Kgl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1901, No. 4, of which we have seen proof-sheets for a separate.

The new mathematical books produced in all countries are recorded in L'Enseignement mathématique, Revue internationale, which completed its third year with 1901 (Paris: C. Naud. Large 8vo, pp. 480).

A bibliography of the works of the late Célestine Port, archivist of Maine-et-Loire, containing 117 numbers, has been compiled for the Revue

de l'Anjou by E. Lelong.

Vol. XIV of the Catalogue général de la librarie française (Lorenz) has been completed, and Vol. XV is in press.

BOOK CLUB NEWS.

THE CAXTON CLUB.

The Caxton Club has recently issued, in usual attractive form, its Year Book for 1902.

The volume contains a list of its Officers, Council, and Committees from the foundations of the Club; its Constitution and By-Laws, Annual Reports of its Officers and Committees, a list of the publications of the Club, and a list of the members.

An examination of the reports of Officers and Committees shows that the Club has entered upon its eighth year under prosperous conditions. Its membership has increased, its financial condition is satisfactory; its reputation among bibliophiles is established. A number of successful exhibitions have been held, and during the year two publications have been issued. The Librarian reports the acquisition of 138 volumes by gift and purchase.

The following is a list of the publications of the Club:

I

JOUTEL'S JOURNAL OF LA | SALLE'S
LAST VOYAGE | A REPRINT (PAGE
FOR PAGE AND LINE | FOR LINE)
OF THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANS- |
LATION, LONDON, 1714; WITH

THE | MAP OF THE ORIGINAL FRENCH EDITION | PARIS, 1713, IN FACSIMILE; AND | NOTES BY MELVILLE B. ANDERSON | CHICAGO | THE CAXTON CLUB | MDCCCXCVI

Octavo, 8+xxi. 9+229+1 p., Map. Printed on American handmade paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half vellum, with bluish gray paper sides.

The edition consisted of 203 copies on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in the month of November, 1896.

** The subscription price was \$6.00. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 6, 1897, for \$50.00 and \$45.00; the third is in the Club library.

II

CATALOGUE | OF | AN EXHIBIT OF BOOKS | INTERESTING THROUGH THEIR | ASSOCIATIONS | FEBRUARY, 1896 | CHICAGO | THE CAXTON CLUB | MDCCCXCVI

Wide crown octavo, 54 pp., and 20 fac-similes. Printed on Ameriman hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half vellum, with gray paper sides. The edition consisted of 124 copies on hand-made paper and 3 copies on

Japanese vellum.

** The subscription price was \$2.50. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 6, 1897, for \$9.00 and \$12.00; the third is in the Club library.

III

Phœnixiana | By | Capt. George Horatio Derby | ("John Phœnix") | edited by | John Vance Cheney | Vol. i | Chicago | The Caxton Club | mdcccxcvii

Phœnixiana | By | Capt. George Horatio Derby | ("John Phœnix") | edited by | John Vance Cheney | Vol. 11 | Chicago | The Caxton Club | mdcccxcvii

Two volumes, narrow 12mo, xxxiii.+123 pp., and viii.+1+119+4 pp.; with etched portrait, 5 colored plates, 8 uncolored plates, and facsimile. Printed on American handmade paper. Bound in green satinfinished linen, with the Club device in gold on the sides, gilt tops, other edges untrimmed.

The edition consisted of 165 sets on hand-made paper and 3 sets on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in the month of April,

1897.

** The subscription price was \$6.00. Two Japanese vellum sets were sold at auction at the annual meeting Feb. 5, 1898, for \$50.00 and \$53.50; the third is in the Club library.

IV

Some Letters of Edgar Allan |
Poe to E. H. N. Patterson | of
Oquawka, Illinois | with Comments | by Eugene | Field |
Chicago | The Caxton Club |
1898.

Quarto, 32 pp., with six fac-similes of original manuscripts. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in terra-cotta buckram, with paper labels.

The edition consisted of 186 copies on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. Printed from type in the month of January, 1898.

** The subscription price was \$3.00. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 4, 1800, for \$60.00 and \$50.00; the third is in the Club library.

V

CATALOGUE OF AN | EXHIBITION OF NINETEENTH | CENTURY BOOKBINDINGS | BY THE CAXTON CLUB (IN | THE ART INSTITUTE) DECEMBER XVI TO XXX, MDCCCXCVIII

Wide crown octavo, 84 pp. and 24 illustrations. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half linen, with gray-brown paper sides.

The edition consisted of 127 copies on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. Printed from type in the month of January, 1898.

** The subscription price was \$2.50. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, February 4, 1899, for \$15.00 and \$10.00; the third is in the Club library.

VI

RELATION OF HENRI DE TONTY |
CONCERNING THE EXPLORA- |
TIONS OF LA SALLE FROM | 1678
to 1683 | TRANSLATED BY | MELVILLE B. ANDERSON | CHICAGO |
THE CAXTON CLUB | 1898.

Octavo, 8+121+1 pp. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half vellum, with bluish gray paper sides.

The edition consisted of 194 copies on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. Printed from type in the month of May, 1898.

** The subscription price was \$5.00. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 4, 1899, for \$45.00 each; the third is in the Club library.

VII

RELATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF |
THE MISSISSIPI RIVER | WRITTEN FROM THE NARRATIVE OF NICOLAS | DE LA SALLE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS | THE LITTLE M. DE LA SALLE | THE TRANSLATION DONE BY | MELVILLE B. ANDERSON | CHICAGO | THE CAXTON CLUB | 1898.

Octavo, 8+69+1 pp. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half vellum, with bluish gray paper sides. The original French and the English translation are printed on opposite pages. The edition consisted of 266 copies on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in the month of November, 1898.

** The subscription price was \$2.50. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 3, 1900, for \$50.00 and \$55.00; the third is in the Club library.

VIII

IL PESCEBALLO | OPERA IN ONE ACT | ITALIAN WORDS BY FRANCIS JAMES CHILD | ENGLISH VERSION BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL | CHICAGO | THE CAXTON CLUB | 1899.

Introduction by Charles Eliot Norton.

Crown octavo, 6+53+1 pp., and 2 pp. music. Printed on American hand-made paper. Bound in red satin-finished linen, with Club device in gold on sides, gilt tops, other edges untrimmed.

The edition consisted of 207 copies—200 of which were for sale—on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in December, 1899.

** The subscription price was \$5.00. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 3, 1900, for \$105.00 and \$70.00; the third is in the Club library.

IX

RELATION OF THE DISCOVERIES AND VOYAGES OF CAVELIER DE

LA SALLE FROM 1679 to 1681 |
THE | OFFICIAL NARRATIVE |
THE TRANSLATION DONE BY |
MELVILLE B. ANDERSON | CHICAGO | THE CAXTON CLUB |
1901.

Octavo, 8+299+1 pp. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half vellum, with bluish gray paper sides. The original French and the English translation are printed on opposite pages.

The edition consisted of 224 copies—195 of which were for sale—on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in the month of Jan-

uary, 1901.

** The subscription price was \$6.00. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 2, 1901, for \$40.00 and \$35.00; the third is in the Club library.

X

Thomas Berthelet | Royal Printer and Bookbinder to Henry VIII. | King of England | with Special Reference to His Bookbindings | By | Cyril Davenport, F. S. A. | of the British Museum | Author of the English Regalia, Royal English Bookbindings, English Embroidered | Bookbindings, Cantor Lectures on Bookbinding, Cameos, etc. | Chicago | Published by the Caxton Club | mdcccci

Quarto, 102 pp. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in half red linen with greenish gray paper sides. Eighteen illustrations by different processes. The edition consisted of 252 copies—228 of which were for sale—on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in the month of October, 1901.

** The subscription price was \$0.00. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 1, 1902, for \$45.00 and \$35.00; the third is in the Club library.

ΧI

WAU-BUN | THE "EARLY DAY"

OF THE | NORTH-WEST | BY |

MRS. JOHN H. KINZIE | OF CHICAGO | NEW EDITION, WITH AN

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES | BY

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, EDITOR

OF "THE JESUIT RELATIONS, |

AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS," "WISCONSIN HISTORICAL | COLLECTIONS," "CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE," ETC.—WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS | CHICAGO | THE CAXTON CLUB |

MDCCCCI

Octavo, xxvii.+451 pp. Printed on American hand-made paper, edges untrimmed. Bound in blue muslin.

The edition consisted of 256 copies—248 of which were for sale—on hand-made paper and 3 copies on Japanese vellum. The presswork was completed in the month of November, 1901.

** The subscription price was \$10. Two Japanese vellum copies were sold at auction at the annual meeting, Feb. 1, 1902, for \$60.00 and \$55.00; the third is in the Club library.

THE ROWFANT CLUB.

The Dial, which is being reprinted in facsimile of the original 16 numbers at the Kingate Press for the Rowfant Club, has now reached number seven. The small edition of 125 sets was fully subscribed for within the membership of the Club, and sets already command a premium. The Historical and Biographical Introduction by George Willis Cooke

is now being printed at The University Press of John Wilson's Sons. The introductory matter is remarkably full and fills two volumes of over 200 pages each. It will be delivered to subscribers early in the fall.

The Club has recently increased the limit of non-resident membership from 25 to 50 as a recognition of the demand for the publications of the Club, particularly in the East.

The Club candlestick, designed by Ernest Thompson Seton, will be ready for delivery at Christmas. The design contains the well-known emblem of the Club, the ground-hog seated on an open book. It will be cast in silver bronze.

REVIEWS.

THE ODES AND EPODES OF HORACE, WITH LIFE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. LIMITED EDITION, 9 VOLS. ROYAL 8VO, PRINTED FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY.

There are at hand two bound parts, separate instalments of the Odes and Epodes of Horace, announced as to be in nine volumes; but these two are entitled Vol. II, Part 1, and Vol. II, Part 2. pity that in English we do not use the two words "volume" and "tome" with a distinction made between them. The French publishers of elaborate books in many separate parts make great use of that possibility. As to the two books in question (for "book" also may be used in different senses, and in fact this whole nomenclature is one mass of confusion); to consider them from the outside inward, and to begin with that which first strikes the eye and appeals to the touch, they are admirably bound in orange - brown crushed Levant, with a blackberry vine in gold and inlay of green leather, the tooling and inlay not indeed of the highest character, but good and sufficient, and the mechanical excellence of the sewing and covering of the book quite beyond adverse criticism. The paper is all specially made with the water-mark of the Bibliophile Society showing on every The printing is done, and very beautifully, so far as the letterpress goes, by the Riverside Press. A very interesting announcementpage, of the kind often called by erroneous extension an ex libris, bearing the name of the Society, an announcement of the number of copies, etc., has been engraved by W. F. Hopson, and is signed by him personally below the print. An etching by James Fagan is given in remarque proof, signed, and also in what may be called proof before letter of an ideal portrait of Horace. Facing this comes again a species of false title with more emblems of the Club very neatly imagined and prettily engraved. The title-page is designed by Howard Pyle, and, as being the first piece of purely ornamental work by him that has come up for notice, is attractive: which indeed it would be were such work of his common. A line of thanks to Mr. Pyle, for advice given in the preparation of the work, faces this title; but it does not appear that he has contributed many drawings to the work.

There are a host of head pieces to pages, all made in imitation of or in allusion to the fifteenth-century and sixteenth-century wood engravings, in simple line with but little elaboration of shade. These are of many degrees of merit; some are signed and some not; but the signatures are mere initials not easy to recognize. There is not much to be said of these pictures: few are of any special character, and some are extremely feeble; a certain straightforwardness of design is rendered natural by the simple art-process used, and this opportunity is not neglected in the more elaborate and more pictorial compositions; but the design is apt to be marred by feeble drawing or to be in itself without significance, and the wholly decorative headings are of little value. All this refers to Part 1, for Part 2 is without illustration except for a heading to the titlepage and one to the first page of the notes; and in this Part I there is still another inserted plate given, like the portrait of Horace, in remarque proof and in plain proof—" Fair Antium's Goddess," by W. H. W. Bicknell after J. W. Kennedy. This divinity is she who appears in Ode Thirty-five, namely Fortune; the words of the invocation being those of T. Bourne's translation.

Coming now to the subject matter, Part 1 is filled with the Odes of the first book as commonly arranged; the Latin text with, on the opposite page, a metrical version which has been selected by Clement Lawrence Smith, professor of Latin in Harvard University. Part 2 is occupied by notes which seem to have been selected by the same authority; though it appears that the notes by Professor Smith himself have been taken from a college text-book prepared by him and published by Messrs. Ginn and Co. Many of them are of a simplicity, of an obvious nature, which suggests their first use to have been with beginners in literature. Some additional renderings in metre are given in the course of these notes, and a few illustrative poems on kindred subjects are arranged in the commentary. Thus, in the note on Ode Thirty-eight, the brief one beginning:

"Persicos odi, puer, apparatus;"

the translation in the text-volume is by Ex-Secretary Long, and the notes contain Thackeray's good rattling imitation, another travesty taken from the "Hawarden Horace," a third one, very clever and vigorous, by "the celebrated Mr. Quin" (quotatation marks in the text), probably the actor and dramatist, an excellent French imitation, dated 1653, and finally, a rhymed translation from an ode of Anacreon which is thought, rightly, to be very like the Horatian ode.

It has seemed best to give a minute description of the book, because it is evident that a different standard should be set up, in the case of such an enterprise in the way of private printing, from that applicable to a publication. Club books of all sorts are, nearly always, of but limited essential value. It is rare that the issues of any Club, ancient or modern, have much reason for being, beyond the beauty of the book itself, its typography, paper and binding. In the case of a publication it might well be

urged that the time has now come when readers should eschew rhymed English versions of poems in foreign tongues. Imitations there may be, as indeed there are, many and clever; but they should be entitled as what they are and should never pass for translation. English men of reading were brought up on Horace, formerly; and sad would it have been had any authority forbid their versifying and rhyming the ideas they borrowed thence; but they did not think they were "translating" their favorite poet. It is probable that there is but one English version among all the many which are offered here which gives any faithful notion of the poem itself. That one is the unrhymed set of stanzas in quantity, in close imitation of the originalthat translation of the fifth Ode, that charming poem beginning:

"What slender youth, bedewed with liquid odours;"

which is known to every reader of Milton. It is fortunate, by the way, that this particular translation has for its head-piece one of the best of the designs offered, and which, however defective in drawing, shows a strong decorative sense.

A circular issued by the Bibliophile Society states that the edition of Horace will consist of nine volumes, the ninth of which will be wholly occupied by a bibliography of comprehensive character.

The Introduction contributed by Archbishop Ireland to the as yet unpublished first volume, is at hand, apparently in its final and decisive

It is of great interest and marked by a singularly accurate critical judgment. The early paragraphs of this notice speak of Horace as the poet of human nature, the best of companions, "always genial gentle, manly and candid," and these passages end with an altogether accurate statement in these words-"Matter and form combine, in Horace, to make him the most readable and the most quotable of poets." The assertions and the refraining from further assertions are here equally admirable. It is in this way, and not in the dithyrambic tone adopted by some of his admirers in modern times, that Horace and his poems should be discussed.

The argument is conducted further in a semi-historical way with allusions to the relations of the poet to Virgil, to Mæcenas—to the intellectual and to the mighty; great numbers of quotations in the original Latin are scattered through the pages of this inquiry, and nothing can exceed the justness of the critical tone except where, warmed up for a moment to perhaps undue enthusiasm, the assertion is made that Horace "has never been surpassed in the art of wedding perfect music to noble That indeed is in excess. That can only be applied with justness to one of two or three men, to Dante, to Milton, to Sophocles if we understand his Greek aright, to Shakespeare when his theme and his genius worked together for good-but of Horace it is not to be said in print. But all thought of disagreement with the writer disappears as we work

down to the consideration of the poet's thoughts about religion and of his relation to Roman society and Roman thought. "It is when Horace treats of religion and of fatherland that he seems to find themes most fitting for the mens divinior and the os magna sonaturum of the true poet."

RUSSELL STURGIS.

THE JOURNALS OF HUGH GAINE, PRINTER. EDITED BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD. 8VO. Vol. I, BIOGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, PP. XII, 240. Vol. II, JOURNALS AND LETTERS, PP. XII, 235.

These two handsomely - printed volumes, illustrated with a portrait and numerous facsimiles on tinted paper, form a notable contribution to the history of the American Revolution, in which Hugh Gaine played no inconspicuous part, and the Journals, written from day to day during troublous times, and with the candor of privacy, by a man on the inside of most public affairs, are extremely refreshing and interesting reading. They have been enriched, moreover, in the copious notes, mostly contemporaneous extracts from Gaine's Mercury, and it is amusing to see the shrewdness with which the cold facts set down by the diarist in his private Journals are served up by the printer in the most palatable guise for the readers of his paper.

The so-called biography is hardly that. A life of Hugh Gaine would have given us the writer's view of the man, his aims, his work, and his character as affected by his environment, and as shown in his newspaper and his Journals. But as the principal object of this work was to present the Journals, a biography on the lines indicated was not called for. So, with the exception of a few meagre details supplied from Thomas in his "History of Printing," and from Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the editor has allowed the printer to tell his own story, in a series of extracts from the Mercury, skillfully woven together into a narrative. This is followed by a very full bibliography (87 pages, 1752-1801), an admirable piece of work. With this outline sketch and the Journals the reader is left to infer the delicate flattery that he is abundantly able to form his own conclusions as to the life and character of the poor but sturdy Irish lad who in a strenuous career of more than half a century achieved fame and fortune in New York. Did Hugh Gaine have any political principles? Was he a mere sordid seeker Or, was he simply a after pelf? journalist in a certain modern sense -a purveyor of news and opinions adapted to the views of his patrons? His curious attempt to publish a Royal edition of the *Mercury* in New York and a patriot edition in Newark at the same time, is the most extraordinary straddle of a time when such attempts were not rare. He was adjudged a traitor in New Jersey, and his property declared confiscated, while his paper was bitterly denounced during the War by the patriot Americans. It is a significant evidence of the esteem in which he was held as a man that nevertheless he was welcomed back to New York after the peace, although his paper was not allowed to survive.

In turning over the leaves of these two beautiful volumes we are continually reminded of the amazing industry, the skill and the learning of the editor, and it is with infinite sadness that we reflect that this, the most ambitious of his bibliographical works, is the last from the pen of its gifted writer, whose untimely taking-off was such a blow to the world of letters.

We understand that the present volumes are the first of a contemplated series of biographies of the earliest New York printers.

WILLIAM NELSON.

DE MORGAN (Augustus). On THE DIFFICULTY OF CORRECT DESCRIPTION OF BOOKS. CHI-CAGO MCMII. 8°, pp. 33. [300 copies reprinted for The Biblio-GRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO, from the Companion to the Almanac; or, Year-book of general information for 1853 (London), pp. 5-19.]

Augustus De Morgan, an eminent logician and mathematician, was born in Madura, India, in 1806, and died in London in 1871. During the few years preceding 1850, he engaged in the controversy then raging about the catalogue question for the British Museum, arraying himself with the party which contended for an exact cataloguing of the books. At this period he also formed a strong friend-

ship with Guglielmo Libri, whom he defended in every way possible, by correspondence or in print, against the charges of book-theft, brought against him by the French government. In the study now reprinted these two subjects are alluded to, both in his text and explanatory notes. In fact, the prevailing motive of his monograph is in line with the British Museum Catalogue controversy. By taking at random a handful of astronomical and mathematical books from the shelves of his own library. he undertook to examine their bibliographical constituents, which he compared with the descriptions of several leading bibliographers. The numerous errors which he discovered in the latter served as his illustrations in elucidating his paper. The prevalence of bibliographical vagaries, as cited by him, is as evident to-day as ever-when the maker of a bibliography is unskilled for the work he has undertaken to produce. exact bibliographers of to-day (such are very limited in number) will not find much of practical value in De Morgan's paper. One may even question the advisability of the present reprint (not "reissue" as stated), save for its historical data, which are quite apart from the main subject.

The editor of the reprint, A. G. S. Josephson, has added a list of De Morgan's principal contributions to bibliography, but omitted a reference to one on "Mathematical Bibliography" (Dublin Review, Sept., 1846), although mentioned by De Morgan himself on p. 17 of his original article. The reprint was made at the "Blue

Sky Press," but is not printed with heavenly perfection. The division of words at the end of lines is often erratic; p. 7, l. 14 "accurate" is not printed correctly; p. 8, l. 25 "last moment" is linked as one word; p. 10 "Schöner" appears twice as "Schoner"; p. 19, l. 22 "discrepancy" is elongated to "discreprepancy"; p. 21, l. 7 "but what" appears amputated as "butw hat"; and on p. 21 (last paragraph) the text is jumbled—the fifth line there is really the third line. [Since this review was written the Club has cancelled this leaf, by sending out a revised Mr. Josephson says twice one. (p. 31) that De Morgan's widow published a Memoir of her husband in 1872, but 1882 is the correct date. And all these errors appear in a small pamphlet, published under the auspices of The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, on a subject which suggests the need of accuracy.

LIBRARIES OF GREATER NEW YORK. New York, 1902.

The New York Library Club has just issued a handbook of the Libraries of Greater New York, including a manual and historical sketch of the Club.

The alphabetical list of libraries numbers 288, but including branch libraries the whole number represented is 350. The name, location, history, regulations and resources (with number of volumes) of each library are given, as well as special collections where such exist.

The historical sketch covers an account of the seventy-five meetings of the Club held during the first fifteen years of its organization, or to the end of 1900, and is preceded by a list of topics discussed and of papers read at these meetings, which may prove of interest to members of other clubs and associations.

AUCTION SALES.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, JR., New York, announces that during the coming season the sales of the remainder of the McKee Library will take place; also two or more sales of the Peter Gilsey collection, consisting of much Lincolniana and Civil War material, original drawings, autographs, letters and manuscripts, dramatic portraits, medals, etc.

NOTES.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation an extraordinary limited edition of Montaigne's Essays, which will perhaps prove the crowning achievement of The Riverside Press. The Florio translation is the one selected, and the work will comprise three folio volumes of uncommon typographical beauty.

Each volume will contain a frontispiece portrait of Montaigne, the first one being after a rare contemporary engraving by DeLeu. The frontispieces, decorative title-pages, and initial letters will all be engraved on wood, and in the bibliography to appear at the end of Volume III there will be facsimile reproductions of title-pages and other interesting material from famous old editions. The type, to be known as the Montaigne, has not yet appeared in any publication; it is large and bold, modeled upon a type cut by a fifteenth-century French engraver. The design of this book in whole and in detail is conceived in the spirit of the golden age of French printing, which but little antedated Montaigne's own period. The volumes will appear at reasonably brief intervals, and it is understood that the edition will be limited to a comparatively few copies.

MILTON'S "COMUS."

On the following seven leaves are the concluding pages of the facsimile reproduction of Milton's "Comus," the preceding pages having appeared in the April and May issues of The Bibliographer. Eld. Bro. Thyrfis lead on apace lie follow thee, And some good angell beare a sheild before us.

The Scene Changes to a ftately palace fet out with all manner of delicionsnesse, soft musicke, tables spred with all dainties. Comus appeares with his rabble, and the Ladie set in an inchanted chaire to whom he offers his glasse, which she puts by, and goes about to rise.

Comus. Nay Ladie sit; if I but wave this wand, Your nervs are all chain'd up in alablaster, And you a statue; or as Daphne was Root bound that sied Apollo.

La. Foole doe not boast,
Thou canst not touch the freedome of my mind
Withall thy charms, although this corporall rind
Thou hast immanacl'd, while heav'n sees good.

Co. Why are you vext Ladie, why doe you frowner, Here dwell no frowns, nor anger, from the seates Sorrow sites farre: see here bealt the pleasurs. That fancie can be get on youthfull thoughts. When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns. Brisk as the April buds in primrose leason. And first behold this cordial sulep here. That slames, and dances in his crystall bounds. With spirits of balme, and fragrant syrops mixt. Not that Nepember which the wife of Thone. In Agypt gave to seve borne Helena. Is of such power to stiere up joy as this, To life so friendly, or so coole to thirst. Why should you be so cruell to your selfe.

And

And to those daintie limms which nature lent
For gentle ulage, and soft delicacie:
But you invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deale like an ill borrower
With that which you receiv'd on other termes,
Scorning the unexempt condition,
By which all mortall frailty must substiff,
Refreshment after toile, ease after paine,
That have been tir'd all day without repast,
And timely rest have wanted, but faire virgin
This will restore all soone,

La. T'will not false traitor, T'will not restore the truth and honessie That thou hast banish't from thy tongue with lies, Was this the cottage, and the fafe abode Thou told'st me of : what grim aspects are these, These ougly-headed monsters: Mercie guard me! Hence with thy brewd inchantments foule deceiver. Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence With visor'd falshood, and base forgerie, And wouldst thou seek againe to trap me here With lickerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? Were it a draft for Iune when the banquets I would not tast thy treasonous offer; none But such as are good men can give good things, And that which is not good, is not delicious To a wel-govern'd and wife appetite.

Co. O foolishnesse of men! that lend their eares To those budge doctors of the Stoick furre, And setch their præcepts from the Cynick tub, Praising the leane, and sallow Abstinence.
Wherefore did Nature powre her bounties forth

With

With such a full and unwithdrawing hand, Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks Thronging the seas with spawne innumerable But all to please, and sate the curious tast? And let to work millions of spinning worms, That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk To deck her Sons, and that no corner might Be vacant of her plentie, in her owne loyns She hutch't th'all worshipt ore, and precious gems To store her children with; if all the world Should in a pet of temperance feed on Pulse, Drink the clear streame, and nothing weare but Freize, Th'all-giver would be unthank't, would be unprais'd, Not halfe his riches known, and yet despis'd, And we should serve him as a grudging master, As a penurious niggard of his wealth, And live like Natures bastards, not her sons, Who would be quite furcharg'd with her own weight, And strangl'd with her wast fertilitie; (plumes. Th'earth cumber'd, and the wing'd aire dark't with The heards would over inultitude their Lords, The sea ore-fraught would swell, and th'unsought dia-Would so emblaze the forehead of the Deep, (monds And so bestudde with stars that they below Would grow inur'd to light, and come at last To gaze upon the Sun with shameless brows. List Ladie be not coy, and be not cosen'd With that same vaunted name Virginitie, Beautie is natures coine, must not be hoorded, But mult be current, and the good thereof Confists in mutuall and partaken bliffe, Vnsavourie in th'injoyment of it selse Ħ If you let slip time, like a neglected rose
It withers on the stalke with languish't head.
Beautie is natures brag, and must be showne
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities
Where most may wonder at the workmanship;
It is for homely features to keepe home,
They had their name thence; course complexions
And cheeks of sorrie graine will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teize the huswises wooll.
What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the Morne
There was another meaning in these gifts?
Thinke what, and be adviz'd, you are but yong yet.

La. I had not thought to have unlockt my lips In this unhallow'd aire, but that this Jugler Would thinke to charme my judgement, as mine eyes Obtruding false rules pranckt in reasons garbe. I hate when vice can bolt her arguments And vertue has no tongue to check her pride: Impostor doe not charge most innocent nature As if the would her children thould be riotous With her abundance, the good cateresse Means her provision only to the good That live according to her fober laws And holy dictate of spare Temperance. If every just man that now pines with want Had but a moderate, and befreming share Of that which lewdy-pamper'd Luxurie Now heaps upon some few with vast excesse, Natures full blaffings would be well dispent't. In unsuperfluous even proportion. And the no whitencomber'd with her store,

And

And then the giver would be better thank't." His praise due paid, for swinish gluttony Ne're looks to heav'n amidit his gorgeous feast, But with belorted base ingratitude Cramms, and blasphemes his feeder. Shall I goe on : Or have I said enough: to him that dares Arme his profane tongue with reproachfull words Against the Sun-clad power of Chastitie Faine would I something say, yet to what end? Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soule to apprehend The sublime notion, and high mysterie That must be utter'd to unfold the sage And ferious doctrine of Virginitie, And thou art worthy that thou shoulds not know More hapinesse then this thy præsent lot. Enjoy your deere Wit, and gay Rhetorick That hath so well beene taught her dazling sence, Thou art not fit to heare thy felfe convinc't; Yet should I trie, the uncontrouled worth Of this pure cause would kindle my rap't spirits To fuch a flame of facred vehemence, That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize, And the brute Earth would lend her nerves, and shake, Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high Were shatter'd into heaps ore thy false head. Co. She fables not, I feele that I doe feare Her words let off by some superior power; And though not mortall, yet a cold shuddring dew Dips me all o' e, as when the wrath of Iove Speaks thunder, and the chaines of Erebu To some of S. turns crew. I must distemble, And try her yet more strongly. Come; no more, This This is meere morall babble, and direct'
Against the canon laws of our foundation,
I must not suffer this, yet 'tis but the lees
And setlings of a melancholy blood;
But this will cure all streight, one sip of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
Beyond the blisse of dreams. Be wise, and tast.—

The brothers rush in with swords drawne, wrest his glasse out of his hand, and breake it against the ground; his rout make signe of resistance, but are all driven in; the attendant Spirit comes in.

Spir. What, have you let the false enchanter scape: O yee mistooke, yee should have snatcht his wand And bound him fast; without his rod revers't, And backward mutters of differening power Wee cannot free the Ladie that fits here In stonic fetters fixt, and motionlesse; Yet stay, be not disturb'd, now I bethinke me. Some other meanes I have which may be us'd. Which once of Melibaus old I learnt The foothest shepheard that ere pipe't on plains. There is a gentle nymph not farre from hence That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream. Sabrina is her name, a virgin pure Whilome shee was the daughter of Lecrine. That had the scepter from his father Brute. She guiltlesse damsell slying the mad pursuit, Of her enraged stepdam Guendolen, Commended her faire innocence to the flood That stay'd her slight with his crosse-slowing course, The The water Nymphs that in the bottome playd Held up their pearled wrifts and tooke her in. Bearing her straite to aged Nereus hall Who piteous of her woes reatd her lanke head, And gave her to his daughters to imbathe In nectar'd lavers strewd with asphodil. And through the porch, and inlet of each sense Dropt in ambrofial oylestill she reviv'd, And underwenta quicke, immortall change Made goddesse of the river; still she retaines Her maiden gentlenesse, and oft at eve Visits the heards along the twilight meadows, Helping all urchin blafts, and ill lucke fignes That the shrewd medling elfe delights to make, Which she with precious viold liquors heales. Por which the shepheards at their festivalls Carroll her goodnesse lowd in rusticke layes. And throw fweet garland wreaths into her streame Of pancies, pinks, and gaudie daffadills. And, as the old Swaine faid, she can unlocke The clasping charme, and thaw the numming spell, If the be right invok't in warbled Song, For maidenhood she loves, and will be swift To aid a virgin fuch as was her felfe In hard beletting need, this will I trie And adde the power of some adjuring verse.

Sing.

Sabrina faire

Liften where thou art fitting

Vador the glassie, coole, translucent wave,

In twisted braids of lillies knitting

F. 2

The

The loofe traine of thy amber-dropping haire, Listen for deare honours sake Goddesse of the silver lake Listen and save.

Listen and appeare to us In name of great Oceanus, By th earth shaung Neptun's mace And Tethys grave majesticke pace. By noarie-Nereus wrincled looke. And the Carpathian wisards hooke. By scane Trisons winding shell. And old footh faying Clauses spell, By Leucotbea's ovely hands, And her fon that rules the strands. By Thetis unfel-flipper d feet; And the longs of Sirens lweet, By dead Parthenope's deare tomb, And faire Ligea's golden comb, Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks Sleeking her soft alluring locks, By all the Nymphs that nightly dance Vponthy streams with whic glance, Rife, rife and heave thy rose head From thy coral-paven bed, And bridle in thy headlong wave Till thou our fummons answerd have. Listen and save.

Sabrina rises attended by water Nimphes and sings.

By the rushie fringed banke,

Where growes the willow and the osier dancke

My sliding chariot stayes,

Thick

Thicke fet with agat, and the acurne sheene
Of turkkis blew, and Emrould greene
That in the channell strayes,
Whilst from off the waters sleet
Thus I set my printlesse feet
Ore the complips velves head,
That bends not as I tread,
Gentle swaine at thy request
I am here.

spir. Goddesse deare Wee implore thy powerfull hand To undoe the charmed band Of true virgin here distrest, Through the force, and through the wile Of unblest inchanter vile. sab. Shepheard tismy office best To helpe infnared chastitie; Brightest Ladie looke on me, Thus I sprinckle on thy brest Drops that from my fountaine pure Lhave kept of precious cure, Thrice upon thy fingers tip, Thrice upon thy rubied lip, Next this marble venom'd seate Smear'd with gummes of glutenous heate I touch with chast palmes moist and cold, Now the spell hath lost his hold. And I must hast ere morning houre

To waite in Amphitrite's bowre.

Sabrina

Sabrina descends and the Ladie rises one of her sease.

Spir. Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchifes line May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never misse From a thousand pettie rills, That tumble downe the snowie hills: Summer drouth, or finged aire Never scorch thy tresses saire, Nor wet Octobers torrent flood Thy molten crystall fill with mudde, May thy billowes rowle a shoare The beryll, and the golden ore, May thy loftie head be crown'd With many a tower, and terraffe round, And here and there thy banks upon With groves of myrrhe, and cinnamon.

Come Ladie while heaven lends us grace,
Let us fly this curfed place,
Left the forcerer us intice
With fome other new device.
Not a wast, or needlesse sound
Till we come to holyer ground,
I shall be your faithfull guide
Through this gloomie covert wide,
And not many surlongs thence.
Is your Fathers residence,
Where this night are met in state
Many a freind to gratulate

His

His wish't presence, and beside All the Swains that there abide, With liggs, and rurall dance resort, Wee shall catch them at their sport, And our suddaine comming there Will double all their mirth, and chere, Come let us hast the starrs are high But night sits monarch yet in the mid skie.

The Scene changes presenting Ludlow towns and the Presidents Castle, then come in Countrie dancers, after them the attendant Spirit with the two Brothers and the Ladie.

Song.

Spir. Back shepheards, back enough your play,
Till next Sun-shine holiday,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod
Of lighter toes, and such Court guise
As Mercury did first devise
With the mineing Dryades
On the lawns, and on the leas.

This fecond Song præsents them to their father and mother.

Noble Lord, and Lady bright,
I have brought see new delight,
Here behold so goodly growne.
Three faire branches of sour owne,
Heav'n hath timely tri'd their south,
I heir faith, their patience, and their truth,

And

And sent them here through hard assays
With a crowne of deathlesse Praise,
To triumph in victorious dance
Ore sensual Folly, and intemperance.

The dances Ended, the Spirit Epilogizes.

Spir. To the Ocean now I flie, And those happie climes that lie Where day never shuts his eye, Vp in the broad fields of the skie: There I fuck the liquid ayre All amidst the gardens faire Of Hesperus, and his daughters three That fing about the golden tree, Along the crifped shades, and bowres Revells the fpruce and jocond Spring, The Graces, and the rosie-bosom'd Howres. Thither all their bounties bring, That there externall Summer dwells And west winds, with muskie wing About the cedar'n alleys fling Nard, and Casia's balmic smells. Tris there with humid bow Waters the odorous banks that blow Flowers of more mingled hew Then her pursi'd scarfe can shew, And drenches with Elystun dew (List mortalls, if your cares be true) Beds of Hyacinth, and rofes) Where young Adon's off reposes, Waxing well of his deepe wound In flumber fost, and on the ground

Sadly

Sadly fits th' Affyrian Queene; But farre above in fpangled sheene Celestiall Cupid her fam'd Son advant't, Holds his deare Psyche sweet intranc't After her wandring labours long, Till free consent the gods among Make her his æternali Bride, And from her faire unspotted side Two blissfull twins are to be borne. Youth, and Ioy; so love hath sworne. But now my taske is smoothly done, I can fly, or I can run Quickly to the greene earths end, Where the bow'd welkin flow doth bead. And from thence can foare as foone To the corners of the Moone. Mortalis that would follow me, Love vertue, the alone is free, She can teach yee how to clime Higher then the Sphærie chime; Or if vertue feeble were Heav'n it selfe would stoope to her.

The principall persons in this Maske; were

The Lord Bracky, The Lady Alice M'. Thomas Egerton, Egerton.

The End.

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Annual Subscription, \$5.00

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers

372 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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FIVE RARE BOOKS ON VIRGINIA

DELAWARE (LORD). THE RELATION OF THE RIGHT Honourable the Lord De-La-Warre, Lord Gouernour and Captaine Generall of the Colonie, planted in Virginea. London, William Hall for William Welbie, 1611. Small 4to, brown morocco. \$200.00.

Thomas West, third Lord Delaware, was one of the leaders in the movement for the establishing of Protestant Colonies in Virginia, and was governor from 1610 till his death, probably at some point on the New England coast in 1618. In this tract he tells of what he has accomplished during his short stay in the colony and something of the beauty and goodness of the country.

Lower blank corner extended throughout.

SMITH (JOHN). THE GENERALL HISTORIE OF VIRGINIA, New-England and the Summer Isles, with the names of Adventurers, Planters, and Governours, from their first beginning Ano: 1584 to this present 1626. London, I. D. and I. H. for Edward Blackmore, 1632. Folio, original calf. \$175.00.

This copy is fine, sound, and perfect, with all the maps genuine and in good condition, as issued.

The book was from two different printers, as the imprint shows. The first printed pages 1 to

96. The second began at page 105 and printed to the end. There is, therefore, always this gap

between pp. 96 and 105. Pp. 95-96 are commendatory verses concerning which Smith says at the
top of p. 95:

"Now seeing there is thus much Paper here to Spare, that you should not be altogether cloyed with Prose; such Verses as my worthy Friends bestowed upon New England, I here present you, be-

cause with honestie I can neither reject, nor omit their courtesies."

BULLOCK (WILLIAM). VIRGINIA IMPARTIALLY Examined, and left to publick view, to be considered by all Judicious and honest men. London, John Hammond, 1649. Small 4to, red levant morocco extra, gilt edges. \$100.00.

This is a guide for prospective settlers, and is a well-written prospectus, notwithstanding that it

was written in a week's time, as the author declares:

"Had you given me more time, I should have been larger in your satisfaction, but this is what six nights could produce, which time you know is all I had; and of this, the recollecting and reading my ancient studies took up much: but what is done (upon examination) you will find is clear and true."

BEVERLEY (ROBERT). THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA. IN Four Parts. The Second Edition revis'd and enlarg'd by the Author. London, for I. Fayram and J. Clarke, 1722. 8vo, original calf. \$35.00.

Fine, sound copy, with all the plates of the second, and best, edition.

STITH (WILLIAM). THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST DIScovery and Settlement of Virginia; Being an Essay towards a General History of this Colony. Williamsburg, William Parks, 1747. 8vo, half olive levant morocco, gilt top, by Bradstreet. \$45.00.

Fine sound copy of the genuine first edition. Two editions were printed in Williamsburg and dated 1747. Brinley's copy, to which Mr. Trumbull gives a lengthy note in the catalogue, was evidently a mixed copy. The edition with the London title dated 1753 was probably printed in Williamsburg, and we surmise that the second Williamsburg edition was printed about that date and not 1747.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

372 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Eñot por que se que aureis plaser dela grand victoria que não señot me ba dado en mi vipa se vos escrivo esta por la al sabreps se mo de servijo dias pase alas indias cola armada que los illa strissimos se y repna nãos señoxes me dieron

donde po falle muy muchas Iflas pobladas con gete fyn numero p dellas rodas be romado pofessió por sus alresas con pregon p vadera real efficuoa p no me fue corradicho. Ala primera q po falle pule nobre fant saluador a comemo ración de su alca magestad el qual maraullosa mere todo cito andado los índios la llama guanabam. Ella legiida pus se nobre la plia de stá maria de cocepcion ala tercera fertadi na ela quarra la pfabella. Ella quinta la ifla Juana. Tasp a cada vna nobremieno Puado po llegue ala juana fegui po la costa vella al poniète y la faile tan grade à pense à seria tierra firma.la puincia decatapo p como no falle asi villas y lugares enla costa dela mar faluo pequenas poblaciones con la gêre oclas ques non podia bauer fabla por q inego fupă todos, andaua po adclăte por el dicho camino penian do de no errar grádes Cindades o villas y al cabo d mus cbas leanas visto à no banta inonacion y à la costa me le nana al letettion de adôdemi volūtad era contraria pozā el puierno era pa encarnado po tensa ppolito de bazer di al austro p tanbié el viéto me dio adelante determine de no a quardar otro ticpo y bolui atras fasta va señalado puerro d avove entre vos botres por la tierra pa faber fi ama rep o grades ciudades andoniero tres iomadas p ballaro infi micis poblacioes pequeñas y gêre sin numero mas no co sa de regimiero por lo qual se boluiero po curedia barra de Ocros froios q pa renia comados como corinua mére effa tterra era usa z asi segui la costa della al oncre ciero p siece legnas falta döde fazia fin; del qual cabo vi otra illa al oné

FIRST PAGE OF THE SPANISH QUARTO IMPRINT OF THE COLUMBUS LETTER IN THE AMBROSIAN LIBRARY AT MILAN, NOW FIRST REPRODUCED FROM THE UNIQUE ORIGINAL FOR JOHN BOYD THACHER

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ROMANCE

by JOHN BOYD THACMER

BOOKS have their romances as well as men. A most interesting narrative is connected with the little volume which is the subject of this article. Its counterfeit resemblance has been the occasion of perhaps the most famous cause célèbre ex-

perienced by any book.

The example of the Quarto Spanish Letter of Columbus preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan and here reproduced in facsimile, is unique. In the year 1852 there died in Milan the Baron Pietro Custodi, the author of the Storia di Milano or rather, the learned writer who augmented and continued the book begun by Pietro Verri. He left his collection of books to the Ambrosian Library of Milan and some ten years later, when the librarians were preparing a general catalogue of the library, they found among the books bequeathed by the Baron Custodi a pamphlet up to that time unknown among bibliographers. It proved to be a Spanish imprint of the Columbus Letter, issued in quarto form. It created much excitement among students and bibliographers. In 1863 a publication was made of its text, together with a very poor zincograph reproduction of the first eight lines of its first page and the last eighteen lines of its last page. Three years later, in 1866, the Marquis Gerolamo d'Adda employed Enrico Giordani, a skilled Italian, to make with the pen upon paper a facsimile of the entire eight pages, line by line, word for word, character for character. This was then cut on stone and 150 examples taken from it. In those days there were no heliotype or adequate photographic processes such as are employed to-day.

With all his skill and care, Giordani made quite a number of errors. The original Ambrosian text had the following glaring and there-

fore palpable errors:

Page	e I, li	ne 32	1332	for	isla
u	3	13	estouo		esto no
"	3	19	pidiendo gela		pidiendosela
u	3	3 í	auer que		aunque
"	3	32	arrona		arroba
u	6	15	mostrudos		monstruos
"	6	20	grandes		grados
"	7	13	ouieren		quieren
u	7	29	fallado		fablado
"	7	2 9	conlectura		conjectura
"	8	8	calauera		carauella

If an attempt were made to reproduce with exactness the Ambrosian original, we should expect to find these palpable errors also reproduced—and this faithful reproduction is really found in a certain forged example to which allusion will directly be made. But the skillful Italian penman Giordani made other errors in his copying. He did not and probably could not copy with absolute fidelity the Ambrosian original, and perpetrated the following additional mistakes:

			d'Adda lithograph		Ambrosian original
Page	ı,	line 6	gère	for	gete
u	I	18	q̃les		Ğles
"	I	26	hohres		hobres
"	2	19	distorinidad		disformidad
"	3	26	roro		roto
"	4	13	tedas		todas
"	7	14	ajnda		aiuda
"	7	19	aner		auer
"	7	23	nanid ad		nauidad
"	8	Ī	sua		sus
"	8	2	romar		tomar
"	8	21	tāras		tāta s

In some instances, like roro and tedas and taras, the mistakes were perfectly natural, the printed letters being much alike. But when these twelve errors made by Giordani and reproduced in the d'Adda examples are found in the certain forgery, there is no escaping the conviction that the latter was made directly from the litho-

graph of Giordani. Giordani had never seen or heard of any other copy of the Quarto Spanish edition, nor was it asserted that any one knew of the existence of such a book at that time. When Henry Harrisse published his Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima in 1866, he suggested that if proper search were made in the old libraries of Europe, perhaps other copies of this rarity might be found. About the year 1881, there came to Paris a rumor that another example of the Ambrosian Quarto had actually been found in a private library in Italy. In the autumn of 1882 Harrisse was visited by a book purveyor, who enquired his expert estimate of the value of a duplicate of the Ambrosian example, and stated that such a duplicate existed in the city of Bologne, but because of its rarity, it could not at that time be brought to Paris and exhibited to Harrisse for his opinion. Finally, in a letter dated Bologne, January 7, 1883, the following definite information was sent Harrisse:

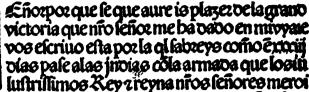
"L'esemplare della lettera di Cristoforo Colombo che io possiedo è stampata su carta della fine del XV° secolo. È una copia quasi identica a quella delle *Biblioteca Ambrosiana*. Porta la data XV. febbraio 1493 Non ha luogo de stampare, ne di stampatore. Mi si dice che sia una bellissima imitazione. Dubitassi che sià antica, ma è certament e indubitamente stampata con caretteri egua!i a quelli della lettera dell' Ambrosiana suddetta. Ne è percio una littografia o foto-litografia come quella del Marchese d'Adda."

"The example of the letter of Christopher Columbus which I possess was printed upon the paper of the end of the fifteenth century. It is a copy almost identical with that in the Ambrosian Library. It bears the date of February 15, 1493. It has no place of printing nor name of printer. I am told that it may be a very beautiful imitation. Its antiquity may be doubted, but it was certainly and undoubtedly printed with the same characters used in the aforesaid Ambrosian letter. It is, however, neither a lithograph nor a photo-lithograph like that of the Marquis d'Adda,"

On the ninth of April, 1888, Harrisse finally was able to see this alleged duplicate (or one of its family, as we shall soon find), and to conclude from the character of the paper, from its lacking the water-mark and from the many typographical impossibilities presented, that it was not a genuine product of a Spanish fifteenth century press, or indeed of any press whatsoever of any age or of any country. In the spring of 1889, a London bookseller had this

donde po falle muy muchas Islas pobladas con gere fon numero p dellas todas be tomado poletio por fus alteras conpregon y vådera real elledida y no me fue corradicho. Ala primera q pofalle pule nobre fant saluadora comemo racion de su alta magestad-el qual maraullosa mete todo efto andado los ínbios la llama guanabam. Ala leguda pu se nobre la pisa de stá maria de cocepcion ala tercera ferradi na ala quarta la plabella. Ela quinta la illa Augua, z asp a cada vna nobre mieno Duado po llegue ala juana legui po la costa della ai ponsete y la faite tan grade q peme q seria tierra firmala princia decatapo p como no falle afi villas P lugares enla colta dela marfaluo pequeñas poblaciones con la gêre delas dles non podía baner fabla por q luego fupă todos, andaua po adelăte pot el dicho camino penfart do de no errar grades Lindades o villas y al cabo d mus chas leguas visto q no bauja inouacion y q la costa me les uana al letetrion de adôdemi polūtad era contraria pot ā el puierno era paencarnado po tema ppolito de bazer di al aniltro v tanbié el vieto me dio adelante determine deno a guarda rotto tiepo p bolui atras fasta un señalado puerto d adode enhie dos bobies por la tierra pa faber si ania rep o grades ciudades andoniero tres iomadas y ballaro infi mitas poblacióes pequeñas y géte sin numero mas no cos sa de regimuêto por lo qual se boluiero po entêdia barta de otros indios q pa tenia tomados como cotinua méte esta tierra era illa 7 ali segui la costa della al orière cièro p siete leguas fasta dode fazia finidel qual cabo vi otratifa al oxic

FIRST PAGE OF THE MARQUIS D'ADDA'S LITHOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION OF THE AMBROSIAN EXAMPLE



oondeyfalle muy muchas Illas poblades con gere fyn numero, pelas topas be tomado pofesso por sus alteza con pregony vádera real effectoa y no me file contracico. Ala primera quo falle puse nobre sant saluadora coemo ración de fu alta magellad el qual marauillo faméte todo ello anoado los indios la llama guanabam. Ella fectidape fa nobec la ylla pe frá maria perocepcio ala tercera ferrabi na ala quarta ylabella. Ala quinta la illa Inana 2. alya a capa una nóbie nueno Quado yo legue ala juana legiyo la costa pella al poniete y la falle tan grape q pense q seria tierra firma la puncia decatavo y como no falle ali villas y lugares enla costa pela mar faluo pequenas poblanes con la gete delas eles nos podia bauer fabla por el luego fuyā todos andaua yo adelāte pozel dicho camino pelan to de no errar grades Liudades o villas yal cabo d mu chas leguas vilto à nouauia inouacion y à la costame e uaua al lettetrion de addoemi voluta era contraria pord el yuierno era yaencarnado yo tema polito de bazerollal austro y tambie el vieto medio adelante determie de noa guaroarotro tiëpo ybolui atras fasta ynseñalao opuento daodoe en bie oog bobreg poela tierra laber li auiai rep ogrādes ciudades and quiero tres icanadas y ballad infi mitas poblaciónes pequeas y géte fin numero mas no co la de regimieto por lo qual se boluiero yo entevia bata de otros jnoices q ya tenia tomados como cotinua métecha tierra ara ista vali fegui la costa pella al oziete cieto y liete leguas fasta ocoe fazia finacel qual cabo vi otra ista alcue

FIRST PAGE OF THE ELLIS-IVES COLUMBUS LETTER

book in his possession, having paid for it £285 and holding it at the advanced price of £2,000. This would have been a large price under any circumstances. There is a bibliographical law which decreases values as examples multiply. Ten thousand dollars would be a fair and moderate price for the Ambrosian original and the finding of a second example should reduce the value at least one-fourth. However, competition always makes commercial laws somewhat uncertain.

The interest created by the proposed World's Columbian Exposition suggested America as the best possible market for this book, and accordingly the London bookseller, Mr. Ellis, who, it must be stated, was honest and believed implicitly in the book, brought it to this country. On March 18, 1890, he took the book to Mr. Brayton Ives, of New York City, the possessor of a very fine and costly library, general in its character, but holding some very rare books. He stated to Mr. Ives that the book was a genuine piece of ancient Spanish typography and a recently discovered printed copy of Columbus's first Letter announcing the discovery of America. He explained that it differed in some few particulars from the Ambrosian copy and that both were unique. a published catalogue Mr. Ellis had expressed the opinion that as his copy presented certain differences not found in the Ambrosian, and as these differences were errors and were corrected in the Ambrosian, it must be that his copy possessing the uncorrected errors was prior in its printing. This would be sound reasoning if there had been any such word as printing in its modern sense applicable to the book, and if those two books alone were concerned.

On March 20, 1890, Mr. Ives bought the book for £900 sterling and before the sale was completed, Mr. Ellis very fairly stated that the genuineness of the book had been attacked by some bibliographers, but, on the other hand, confirmed by some eminent experts. Notwithstanding this statement, Mr. Ives took the book and paid for it the following day, March 21, 1890. The library of Mr. Ives was offered for sale at public auction on March 5, 1891, and this book on that occasion brought \$4,300. The catalogue stated the fact that there had been doubt as to its being a specimen of early typography. The catalogue also announced:

"It is very much like the Ambrosian copy, but the typographical differences are such as to prove they are separate and different editions. Several eminent authorities in England and America have expressed the opinion based upon the correction of errors and other internal evidence, that this is the Editio Princeps and that the Ambrosian was copied from it."

It was precisely the errors made in copying the Ambrosian example by Enrico Giordani, and servilely followed by the Bolognese forger, that made plain its detection to the ordinary reader, who can comprehend on the doctrine of chances the impossibility of a book printed in the fifteenth century, but stored away in some forgotten corner until 1880, presenting all and every peculiarity created by a copyist, Enrico Giordani, in 1866. In other words, a book containing words and characters which were only composed and arranged by human agency in Milan, Italy, in the year 1866, could not have been printed at Barcelona, Spain, in the year 1493.

The forger in this instance, in his attempt to imitate what he believed to be an exact copy of the Ambrosian example, followed the latter and thereby went on to his detection. No one, for some time after 1866, had access to the Ambrosian example in such a way as to use it for copy. It was guarded by the librarians as the most precious gem in their collection. This care is observed to the present day, and it was only by the greatest importunity and a combination of fortunate circumstances that the present writer was suffered to reproduce it by the aid of photography, and this is now done for the first time.

The book was returned to Mr. Ives by its purchaser at the sale, the former having guaranteed it. On the 29th day of May, in the year 1895, more than five years after, Mr. Ives purchased the book for £900 sterling, and more than four years since he had parted with it at his sale, an action in the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New York was begun, in which Brayton Ives was plaintiff and the firm of London booksellers Ellis & Elvey, were the defendants. The plaintiffs sued to recover the sum of \$4,371.45 with interest thereon from March 31, 1890—the price paid for the book—or the sum of \$3,788.29, which latter sum represented the purchase price of the alleged Spanish Columbus Quarto Letter, less a bill of sale for £119.10.0, or \$583.16 in United States money, for six books purchased by the plaintiff four days before the commencement of the action. This celebrated case finally

came on for trial in the Supreme Court of the State of New York on February 20, 1899, continuing through February 20, 21, 23 and

March 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1899.

Besides the plaintiff himself and a photographer who reproduced the original prints and enlarged them for purposes of minute examination, his side introduced two expert printers, one expert type-foundryman and two expert bibliographers, all of whom gave it as their opinion that the book was not reproduced from type ancient or modern, and therefore could not have been the genuine object it was declared to be when sold by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant's testimony for the most part did not differ materially from that given by the plaintiff in relation to the transaction. He added that he had told the plaintiff that the book had been shown to Father Ceriani, the librarian of the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, in Milan, and that the latter expressed no opinion. The plaintiff denied he had been told that fact. Mr. Ellis, however, testified that Mr. Ives bought the book of him "without any statement from me as to what it was."

Besides the senior defendant, Mr. Gilbert I. Ellis, only one witness was called, an expert bibliographer, a mortal, but with a spiritual insight, who declared that he knew nothing of Incunabula or fifteenth century printing or of printing in the sixteenth century, and that his knowledge was confined to books printed subsequently to the year 1640, the alleged date of the introduction of printing into the northern parts of America. This witness testified to the possession of a most wonderful natural gift whereby he was enabled by passing his trained fingers over the page of a book to declare whether or not it contained a printed impression. The employment of his skill, however, was confined to books printed in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. The defendants endeavored to have introduced a letter of an uncle of the senior partner, written to the firm. This uncle was Mr. F. S. Ellis, who at one time was proprietor of the business house now represented by the said defendants, but who at the time of the sale had no interest in the said business. When the book was returned after the auction sale in March, 1891, the plaintiff requested the defendants to obtain the opinion of Mr. F. S. Ellis as to the genuineness of the book, and accordingly on June 30, 1891, Mr. F. S. Ellis wrote a letter which he addressed to the firm of Ellis & Elvey in which he said he was decidedly of the opinion that the volume was "a genuine piece of ancient typography belonging to the latter part of the fifteenth century: This was also the opinion of the late Mr. Blades, the author of the life of Caxton, than whom I believe it would be difficult to name a more competent judge of early printing."

At the time of writing this letter, Mr. F. S. Ellis was an invalid in England, but it does not appear that at the time of the trial he was in a condition of health forbidding his being called as an ordinary witness. His nephew testified, that so far as he knew, he was not then in ill health. The court allowed the letter to be read to the jury and then in his charge cautioned the jury as follows:

"I desire particularly to caution you to disregard entirely in your deliberations the contents of the letter written by Mr. Ellis to Mr. Ives in response to the latter's inquiry. That letter was admitted solely for the purpose of proving its receipt by Mr. Ives, and not to bring before you any of the matter therein contained."

The Court intended to refer to the letter written not by Mr. Ellis—for Mr. Ellis in this case can only be Mr. Gilbert I. Ellis, the senior defendant—but by Mr. F. S. Ellis, and to a letter written not to Mr. Ives but to the defendants Ellis & Elvey. The jury probably understood the Court, but so far as the testimony of Mr. F. S. Ellis and the late Mr. Blades and of the ancient printer Caxton were concerned, the damage had been done.

Probably every member of the jury had some dim idea of Caxton. If then an invisible and deceased witness by the name of Blades had written the life of Caxton, the English printer of the fifteenth century, he must have understood the general subject of printing in the fifteenth century, and if he did understand that subject and testified through the mouth of another invisible witness, Mr. F. S. Ellis, that the book was a genuine example of fifteenth century printing, it must be so.

The case largely turned on the simple question of whether or not there had been a warranty. There certainly was no written warranty. But what was the bookseller doing in this country, except to sell a particular book which every bibliophile in Europe and America knew he possessed, and knew he asserted in his printed catalogue to be a genuine example from a Spanish fifteenth century press of the famous Columbus-Santangel Letter? Mr. Ellis testified that he brought the book to America to sell it.

The bookseller certainly by his very presence in America with the book and by the abstract fact that he entered the house of Mr. Ives, whom he had not personally met before, with the book under his arm, appeared as a dealer offering something for sale. On the other hand, Mr. Ellis told Mr. Ives, after they had agreed on a price but previous to the payment of the money, that there was a dispute as to the genuineness of the book and that Bernard Quaritch in London and Henry Harrisse in Paris questioned its being an example of a Spanish fifteenth century press. Notwithstanding this confessed cloud, Mr. Ives purchased the book, paid for it the following day, and only began suit to recover his money five years two months and eight days after the purchase of the book.

There is an unwritten law among dealers and collectors. If a dealer sells a book or autograph according to a catalogue, he will receive it back again within a reasonable time if it appears to be other than represented. It is unfair to ask a dealer to receive back his object after several years have elapsed. In this case, not only had more than five years passed, but the book had been sold by the purchaser as his own property and its genuineness had been guaranteed. The title not only had passed, but a perfectly good warranty had been given with it by the new owner, so good, in fact, that it was tested and satisfactorily proven in the early return of the book

by the purchaser at the auction sale.

However, a statute of the State of New York fixes a limit of six years within which a claim for damages may be introduced; so, notwithstanding the more limited period fixed by courtesy and custom between collector and dealer, Mr. Ives was within the legal period when he began his suit. Mr. Ives, the plaintiff, testified that Mr. Ellis told him the book was a genuine piece of Spanish fifteenth century typography. Mr. Ellis, the defendant, testified that Mr. Ives paid him "upwards of \$4,300 for this book in controversy, without any statement from me as to what it was." Saying nothing of the unnatural character of such an occurrence and of the fact that the defendant had repeatedly testified that he told Mr. Ives "it was a printed book," and that it was "a Spanish Columbus Letter," "a unique printed copy," the jury and the Court might have set one testimony off against the other, for these two alone were present. And this the Court and the jury evidently thought they had done. But when Mr. Ellis first spoke of the

book, he left with the plaintiff a facsimile of the book issued by himself or by his firm and publicly sold by them, accompanied by printed notes calling the book "a bibliographical treasure absolutely unrivalled in the whole world," and asserting, "there seems no reason to doubt that the present copy was printed in Spain," "the

type is essentially Spanish in its character.'

The jury on March 9, 1899, brought in a verdict for the defendant, with costs against the plaintiff of \$376.39. It was currently reported at the time that the members of the jury conceived they had by their verdict established the genuineness of Mr. Ives's book as an example of fifteenth century Spanish typography. And it is precisely this very absurd thing that has been done by the judgment rendered by the jury. A legal but ignorant body of examiners has virtually pronounced the most palpable forgery a genuine article.

There seemed to have run through the entire case a sentiment that because the book purported to be a fifteenth century book, therefore it was not possible to prove whether it was or was not printed at that time. And the side of the plaintiff, although producing witnesses who declared that it could not be a product of a printing-press, did not show to the mind of the jury that it is just as possible to establish the genuineness of a book printed in the fifteenth as one printed in the eighteenth century, or in the begin-

ning of the nineteenth.

The case was taken to the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, where, on December 17, 1901, the judgment below was confirmed. The learned judges agreed to this expression: It is not possible in the nature of things to prove absolutely that the work is a typographical work printed four centuries ago. Again the Court was not happy in its expression. We can prove, and consider we have already proved—and Mr. Harrisse has proved before us—that this book is not a typographical work printed four centuries ago. Exactly the same kind of proof can be introduced to-day concerning the Columbus Spanish Letter printed in April, 1493—the period at which this book was alleged to have been printed—as concerning a book printed in 1800 but carrying no date or printer's mark. We know the kind of paper used, the kind of type employed, the very tools and parts of presses in common use at that time. Many museums and even private collections

have samples of the type and specimens of the implements of that day. Bibliographers have cited imprints of books, as, for instance, one printed by Conrad Winters at Cologne in 1476, where the type itself was taken up probably by the ink-pad and dropped on to the paper before the press was screwed down, thus leaving posterity an exact impression of the size and form of the type. As for absolute proof, only personal and ocular testimony would supply that.

A majority of the Court of Appeals decided for the appellant, the plaintiff, Brayton Ives, and directed that a new trial should be granted, holding that the letter of Mr. F. S. Ellis to Ellis & Elvey introduced in evidence was wrong, and this act, notwithstanding the trial judge cautioned the jury against considering it, and notwithstanding the fact that the jury virtually decided the case on the point that no warranty had been given, was regarded by the Court of Appeals as sufficient to lead to a reversal. Thus the whole matter is re-opened and a new trial will probably be held.

The fact that this book, purporting to have been printed in Spain in the year 1493, contained words and an arrangement of words which were not composed and arranged until the year 1866, forever takes it out of the list of genuine books. This knowledge, although it should have been and might have been the common property of students and bibliographers had they gone at once to the Ambrosian Library, was not generally known until some few years ago. And yet without this knowledge, the book has been pronounced fraudulent by almost every expert examining it The book has no water-mark, while the Ambrosian original has a distinct water-mark—an open hand, the third finger of which holds a flower with six petals engrafted on its stem. This the forger did not know, as it does not appear in the d'Adda facsimile.

At the time Mr. F. S. Ellis wrote his letter, there were in England expert bibliographers whose endorsement of the book would have carried great weight. In France and Germany there were many more. In Italy there were many experts, and the original book reposed in the library at Milan. None of these experts now appears to have been consulted. The Milan example does not seem to have been critically compared with it by any expert. Father Ceriani declined to express an opinion. A correspondent of a New York newspaper at the time of the trial reported

in his paper for March 9, 1899—we know not on what authority—that the great librarian "merely shrugged his shoulders." And well he might.

Taken simply by itself, the Ellis-Ives book is manifestly no product of a printing press. While a printing house may have many fonts of letters, the different fonts can be classified, and there will be no differences between the same letters of the same font. In the Ellis-Ives book these differences are at once apparent. A letter perpendicular in one line will lean in another. A letter round in one line will be irregular in another. A letter clean in one line will be jagged in another, as if suddenly a type was used as it came out of the mold, uncleaned. A letter shaded on its upper side in one line will be shaded on its lower side in a lower line. The difference in spaces between letters, if printed, indicates types with irregular bodies for the same letter. The glory of printing is its uniformity. Certain letters, like g, j, y, p, q, appear with their lower part occupying the space belonging to the line below.

The reader must know that the type used at the end of the fifteenth century was practically the type of to-day. Those of each font were the same in body, the same in height. They were placed in spaces, and, the body being uniform, the spaces were uniform. Each line was divided from the lines above and below as completely as if a black straight line inclosed it. But in this Ellis-Ives book, letters belonging to one line prolong themselves well into the line below. It would be impossible to print a book in this way unless type were cut especially for this one book. type certainly was not used in the Ambrosian example, nor was it used in any other specimen of typography in the fifteenth century. What is known as the kerned letter was sometimes used—that is, a letter a part of which hangs over the body, as in the lower part of the letter y. It would have been an unheard-of thing for a typefounder to furnish such kerned letters as appear here. It would have required not only unparalleled ingenuity in the type-maker but in the type-setter as well, to employ kerned letters, as in this Harrisse points out the physical law that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Unless nature abrogated this decree in the fifteenth century, we can safely assert that the Ellis-Ives book was not printed with movable type.

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The logotype, a single body having two or more characters cut on it to save space, was occasionally used in the fifteenth century, and is known in Spanish typography, but in this case, where two or more logotypes of the same character are used, they do not belong to the same type, although similar in appearance. On the last page of the Ellis-Ives book there is an instance where five letters are so run together that if they were really printed letters they would have to be on the one body, and there never was an instance of such a thing in the fifteenth century. These letters are o-l-o-n, in the word Colon—Columbus—on page 8, third line from the bottom. It is ridiculous to suppose that for the purpose of printing this one word, the only time it is used in the book, the printer would go to a type-founder to have constructed for his use a single type having five letters. And if he did have it constructed, he could not have secured the body in its place. Another example occurs on the same page, where seven letters, if they are printed characters, were molded on the same single body—the word Deracion. The reader must remember that this book purports to come from the same press as the Ambrosian example. It is claimed that the differences are due to the former being an earlier edition, and that the errors discovered in the Ellis-Ives copy were sought to be corrected in the Ambrosian. Logotypes were invented—or, more properly speaking, carried over from the days preceding the invention of movable single type—to save the printer trouble. If, then, the printer had cut two types, the one for printing the last five letters in the word *Colon*, and the other for printing the last seven letters in the word Deracion, and made use of them in the Ellis-Ives example, why did he not make use of them in the second edition or corrected copy known as the Ambrosian example? There is no single page of the eight which is not filled with proof that the book is not a printed specimen. The letters do not correspond. And why?

This Ellis-Ives example of the Spanish Quarto Columbus Letter was made by hand with a pen. It was made by a man in Bologna, Italy, now deceased, who was said to have occupied a position of standing in certain educational circles in that university town. the important Columbian work issued by the Italian government entitled Raccolta, Part VI., the learned editor, in speaking of this,

says:

"Quasi tutto hanno sempre ritenuto questa edizione una mera contraffazione dell'Ambrosiana. Ciò che a noi fu confermato da chi vi ebbe parte principalissima.

"Un unico esemplare, proveniente d'Italia (da Bologna) era nel 1889 in proprietà dei librai Ellis & Elvey di Londra, dai quali l'acquistò ad alto prezzo per la sua privata libreria il Signor Brayton Ives di New York."

"Nearly everyone has always regarded this edition as a mere counterfeit of the Ambrosian, which (its fabrication) has been confirmed to us by the very man who had the principal part therein. A unique example, coming from Italy from Bologna, was in the year 1899 the property of the booksellers Ellis & Elvey of London, from whom it was acquired at a high price for his private library by Mr. Brayton Ives of New York."

The fabricator, then, was known and from the language of the editor, seems to have confessed his guilt. Beyond this testimony there is only rumor and not competent evidence concerning this phase of the case. It must be taken for what it is worth. But the fact remains that there has been uninterrupted bibliographical gossip for the last fourteen years to the effect that this book was fabricated in the city of Bologna about the year 1888 by an Italian, and that he cleverly with a pen made five copies. The plan evidently was to dispose of the five examples simultaneously in five different markets, thus lessening the opportunity for immediate detection. G. Dotti, a Florentine bookseller, on October 14, 1891, certified to the fact that there were five of these examples made and no more. We know the homes of three of these five examples.

No. 1—is the Ellis-Ives book presumably still in the owner-

ship of Mr. Ives in New York City.

No. 2—was bought by Bernard Quaritch of London in 1891 for 500 francs as a literary curiosity. Mr. Quaritch had it beautifully bound by Zaehnsdorf, entitling it the *Pseudo-Spanish Columbus Letter*, and then sold it to an American collector. It was sold at an auction in Boston in 1900 for \$15, and is now in a private library in Albany.

No. 3—was hawked about New York, held at a high price as a veritable example of the Ambrosian Quarto Letter, but no one would buy it. Three times it was taken to the Lenox Library for an expert opinion, twice by well-known New York booksellers and a third time by the owner himself. This last, an Italian bookseller,

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Merli, became so moved by some sentiment that in the presence of the librarian, who had simply asseverated his statement of its being a palpable forgery, he tore the four leaves into fragments and threw them into the waste basket. After the departure of the owner the librarian caused the pieces to be put together, and the book is today preserved in the Lenox Library as a bibliographical curiosity. In the trial one of the witnesses testified that if the book was not genuine, it was worth only two dollars and fifty-five cents, the latter being the equivalent of the price asked by the firm of Ellis & Elvey in English money for a copy of their facsimile of the book. The witness failed to distinguish between the value of a book of which there are only five examples and of a book of which, as in the case of the facsimile, there are very many examples. And now more than ever, because of its connection with this famous litigation in the American courts, those remaining two examples may safely be said to be worth a considerable sum, and they certainly would bring a comparatively large price, if offered at public auction with a notice of their pedigree.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND MOTHER GOOSE

by CHARLES WELSH

London, by John Newbery, a little book measuring about $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, entitled Mother Goose's Melody: Sonnets for the Cradle. In Two Parts. The actual date of its first publication I have been unable to ascertain. It was entered at Stationers' Hall by Carnan, Newbery's step-son, in 1780, but this was doubtless an entry made on account of business changes. It was not at that time, as it is now, customary to enter every book at Stationers' Hall on publication. This is generally done when it becomes necessary to prove a legal title for the purpose of a transfer of copyright. It was doubtless first published years before this date, as the typography and general make-up of the Isaiah Thomas reprint, which I shall describe later, assuredly indicate.

The immediate source of the name "Mother Goose" is obviously to be found in Les Contes de ma Mère l'Oye—the title which Charles Perrault chose for his collection of fairy tales published in French in 1697. These were not published in English until 1729, but Mother Goose was known in English and in Dutch Nursery Land long before then. "Moeder de Ganz" and Mother Goose were already familiar in the children's rhymes which had been orally current for many years, and John Newbery appropriated the name of Mother

Goose for more than one of his little books.

This, the very first printed collection of the English nursery rhymes and jingles of which we have any knowledge, was not long afterwards reprinted by Isaiah Thomas, the famous printer of Worcester, Massachusetts, and there is probably no book made for children which has had so firm a foothold as this one wherever the English language is spoken. The English copies of this little book have apparently disappeared from off the face of the earth, for although I have been assiduously collecting Newbery's books ever since 1877,

I have never had the good fortune to see one of these. There is, or there was when I last inquired, no copy of it in the British Museum. It was not until I came to America and had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of that indefatigable collector of Isaiah Thomas reprints, Dr. Charles L. Nichols, of Worcester, that I was privileged to set eyes upon the Thomas reprint which is in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society in that city.

MOTHER GOOSE'S M E L O D Y:

SONNETS for the CRADLE.

IN TWO PARTS

PART L. Contains the mak extebrated Souns and LULLANIES of the good old Nuries calculated to acouse Children and to excite them to steep

PART II. Those of thes furest Songster and Nurse of Wit and Humor, Master William Shakespeare

EMBELLISHED WITH CUTS.

And illustrated with Notes and Maxima Historical, Philosophical and Critical.

THE THIRD WORCESTER EDITION

Printed at WORCESTER: Magaduster, BY ISAIAH THOMAS, JUS. Sold Wholefale and Retail by Birn-1799.

That has an imperfect title-page, but it may have been reprinted about 1785 or 1786. The late M. W. H. Whitmore, to whose book on the original Mother Goose Melodies I shall have occasion to refer later on, owned a copy of the third edition, dated 1799, which will be offered for sale with his other books in November.

This collection went through a few editions in England and in America, and then, under the influence of the dreary tendencies of the time, when in the literature produced for children during the "age of prose and reason" the didactic element overshadowed everything else, and every bit of literary jam was made to conceal

a nauseous powder of knowledge, the Nursery Rhymes were neglected for a long time in the books for children, though they continued to live in their hearts and in the hearts and minds of their mothers and nurses.

Some of these Nursery Rhymes were appended as "fillers" to other little books by Newbery and other publishers of books for children who immediately succeeded him, and Joseph Ritson pub-



lished in 1810 a collection of them under the title of "Gammer Gurton's Garland, or the Nursery Parnassus, a Choice Collection of Pretty Songs and Verses for the Amusement of all Little Good Children Who Can Neither Read Nor Run."

With the beginning of the interest in folk-lore the Nursery Rhymes naturally attracted the attention of students and collectors, and in 1841 Halliwell printed his first collection for the Percy Society. Halliwell was a great collector and annotator of Shake-spearian literature, and he has enriched his collection of these rhymes and jingles with many valuable notes. His book has been the

storehouse from which all the later collections of Nursery Rhymes have been taken. Although he utilized some of the printed predecessors, there is no doubt that many of the rhymes in his book were collected for the first time from oral tradition, as the collection is much larger than any preceding one. But the Newbery book was evidently unknown to him or to Ritson, as neither of them makes any reference to it in his preface. Newbery's orig-

72 Mother GOOSE's Melody.



A SEASONABLE SONG.

PIPING hot, imoaking hot,
What I've got,
You know not,
Hot hot Pease, hot, hot, hot;
Hot are my Pease, hot.

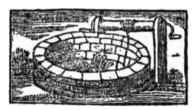
There is more Musick in this Song, on a cold frosty Night, than ever the Syrens were possessed of, who captivated Ulysses; and the Essels stick closer to the Ribs.

Huggleford on Hunger.

inal book, as I have said, does not appear to have had a very large circulation in this country when Isaiah Thomas reprinted it, and it was really not until 1824, or thereabouts, that the collection took strong hold of the American people, although of course the rhymes had been imported into the country and were orally current here, as in the mother country, from the earliest colonial days. The Boston editions of Munroe & Francis, issued between 1824 and 1860, have probably tended more to keep alive Mother Goose in this country than anything else, and before I leave this part of the subject it is necessary to say a few words which may seem like slay-

ing the slain—but inasmuch as the Boston myth about Mother Goose seems destined to recur at intervals, like sun-spots, the influenza, and other plagues, it may be well to state once again that there is absolutely no foundation whatever for the silly story set on foot some forty years ago that the real Mother Goose was a Boston woman, and that she first of all published these rhymes in 1719. M. W. H. Whitmore's "The Original Mother Goose Melody,

Mother GOOSE's Melody. 25



PLATO's SONG.

ING dong Bell, The Cat is in the Well. Who put her in? Little Johnny Green. What a naughty Boy was that, To drown Poor Puffy Cat, Who never did any Harm, And kill'd the Mice in his Father's

Maxim. He that injures one threasens an Hundred.

LITTLE

as issued by John Newbery of London, Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, Munroe & Francis of Boston," which was published in Boston in 1892, tells all that can be told of the story, but the Boston Mother Goose myth should have been considered an exploded one forever after that book appeared.

It was Isaiah Thomas's habit to reproduce the little publications of John Newbery in exact facsimile as to size, typography, binding, etc., and as at that time he doubtless had to import all his printing materials from England, there is very little doubt that the books were printed from similar fonts of type on both sides of the Atlantic. I have compared many of them and save for a few verbal changes, as, for example, "the third Worcester edition" in the titlepage, the English and American editions are exactly alike. We may, therefore, feel perfectly sure that we have in the American reprints, so far as the literary contents are concerned, the original Newbery books.

About the time the Mother Goose's Melody was published, Oliver Goldsmith was in the constant employ of the publisher Newbery, writing, compiling and editing his little books, concocting his advertisements, writing his prefaces, devising his title-pages, etc., and there is as little doubt in my mind that he was the compiler of this collection as that he was the author of "Goody Two Shoes;" moreover, there is something extremely significant in this connection in the fact that the gentle Goldsmith, who "touched nothing that he did not adorn," should, by the unerring sympathy of his childlike and simple mind, have been the first to select from the lore of the people those songs of the nursery which lie nearest to the heart of the mother, and most readily appeal to the babe, and that he should have written the first book directly intended for children that has become a classic.

Now let us turn to the book itself, and consider for a moment the evidence it would seem to furnish of the personality of its com-The title-page has the family likeness which characterizes so many of the Lilliputian books which were published by Newberyat about the time when Goldsmith was in closest relation with "the philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard." As I have said in the introduction to my facsimile reproduction of "Goody Two Shoes," "there is a certain distinct literary flavor, so to speak, common to a group of these little volumes, all published by Newbery at about the same period." These were: "Goody Two Shoes," "Giles Gingerbread," "Tom Thumb's Folio," "The Lilliputian Masquerade," "The Easter Gift," "A Pretty Plaything," "The Fairing," "Be Merry and Wise," "The Valentine's Gift," "Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Three Feet High," "A Pretty Book of Pictures," "Tom Telescope," and a few others. I give abbreviated titles only, but if space permitted I should like to quote them in full; they are remarkable no less for their curious quaintness and their clever ingenuity than for their attractiveness to both parents (who, it must not be forgotten, are more often the real

buyers of children's books) and the young people for whom they were written, and they are in themselves most entertaining and amusing reading. This group of little books possesses, moreover, another characteristic which is sufficiently remarkable of itself to be noticed. While they all evince a real genius for writing in a style suited to the capacities of little folk, there is a nameless something about them which, far more than is the case with thousands of other books for the young, is calculated to enforce the attention and excite the interest of "children of a larger growth."

Now, one of this little group, "The Lilliputian Magazine," is attributed in the British Museum Catalogue to Oliver Goldsmith; and so strong is the family likeness in all the books I have mentioned, that I can not but believe they are all by the same hand. Furthermore, when Mr. Whitmore was compiling his book on Mother Goose, I furnished him with some of the points which seem to bear on this question of Goldsmith's connection with it, and I

may be permitted to quote them here:

"Forster, in his Life of Goldsmith, gives proof that Goldsmith was very fond of children and was familiar with nursery rhymes and games. Thus he writes (Vol. II, p. 71), that Miss Hawkins says: 'I little thought what I should have to boast, when Goldsmitht taught me to play Jack and Gill, by two bits of paper on his fingers.' The rhyme of Jack and Gill is, of course, in the collection. But the most curious bit of evidence is the following from Vol. II, p. 122:

"'January 29. 1768, Goldsmith's play of the "Good-Natured Man" was produced. He went to dine with his friends after it. Nay, to impress his friends still more forcibly with an idea of his magnanimity, he even sung his favorite song, which he never consented to sing but on special occasions, about An Old Woman tossed in a Blanket seventeen times as high as the

Moon, and was altogether very noisy and loud.'

"Our readers will find this identical 'favorite song' in the preface to Newbery's 'Mother Goose's Melody,' p. 7, dragged in without any excuse, but evidently because it was familiar to the writer."

The title-page and the preface to the book are conceived in that vein of sly and playful humor which characterizes so much of Goldsmith's work, and the whimsical character of the notes which are printed at the foot of the rhymes throughout this original edition, sometimes pointing a moral in the style of Poor Richard's sayings, sometimes giving an invented quotation with a playful joke concealed in it, seem to me as if they must be the coinage of Gold-smith's mind. That my readers may have an opportunity of forming an opinion for themselves, I quote the preface and append some of the annotations, assuming that they are familiar enough with the old Mother Goose rhymes to require no longer quotations from them to understand the point of the jokes contained in the notes. The second part of the Mother Goose's Melody, which contains the "Lullabies of Shakespeare," is not annotated, a fact which shows that the person who compiled the work must have been a man of perfectly refined taste who could restain his banter, and who knew better than to attempt to "gild the lily" or "adorn the rose."

It is an interesting coincidence that a nineteenth century collection of masterpieces of literature for school reading entitled "The Heart of Oak Books," edited by Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, contains every one of these Shakespearian Lullabies.

It is of course true, as Austin Dobson says, that the "so-called evidence of style is often misleading," but looking at these and at the circumstances of Goldsmith's relations with Newbery, which are set forth somewhat fully in my "Bookseller of the Last Century," I think any open-minded reader and student of Goldsmith will be led to the conclusion at which I have arrived.

PREFACE

BY A VERY GREAT WRITER OF VERY LITTLE BOOKS

UCH might be said in favor of this collection, but as we have no room for critical disquisitions we shall only observe to our readers, that the custom of finging these songs and lullabies to children is of great antiquity: It is even as old as the time of the ancient Druids. Caractacus, King of the Britons, was rocked in his Cradle in the Isle of Mona, now called Anglesca, and tuned to sleep by some of these soporiferous sonnets. As the best things, however, may be made an ill use of, so this kind of compositions has been employed in a satirical manner; of which we have a remarkable instance so far back as the reign of king Henry the fifth. When that great prince turned his arms against France, he composed the

preceding march to lead his troops to Battle, well knowing that musick had often the power of inspiring courage, especially in the minds of good men. Of this his enemies took advantage, and, as our happy nation, even at that time, was never without a faction, some of the malcontents adopted the following words to the king's own march, in order to ridicule his majesty, and to shew the folly and impossibility of his undertaking.

There was an old woman toss'd in a blanket,
Seventeen times as high as the moon;
But where she was going no mortal could tell,
For under her arm she carried a broom.
Old woman, old woman, said I!
Whither, ah whither, ah whither so high?
To sweep the cobwebs from the sky,
And I'll be with you by and by.

Here the king is represented as an old woman, engaged in a pursuit the most absurd and extravagant imaginable; but when he had routed the whole French army at the battle of Agincourt, taking their king and the flower of their nobility prisoners, and with ten thousand men only made himself master of their kingdom; the very men who had ridiculed him before, began to think nothing was too arduous for him to surmount, they therefore cancelled the former sonnet, which they were now assamed of, and substituted this in its stead, which you will please to observe goes to the sume [sic] tune.

So vast is the prowess of Harry the Great,

He'll pluck a Hair from the pale-fac'd moon;

Or a lion familiarly take by the tooth,

And lead him about as you lead a baboon.

All Princes and potentates under the sun,

Through fear into corners and holes away run

While no dangers nor dread his swift progress retards,

For he deals about kingdoms as we do our cards.

When this was shewn to his majesty he smilingly said that folly always dealt in extravagancies, and that knaves sometimes put on the garb of sools to promote in that disguise their own wicked designs. "The flattery in the last (says he) is more insulting than the impudence of the first, and to weak minds might do more mischief; but we have the old proverb in our sovour—If we do not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others will never burt us."

We cannot conclude without observing, the great probability there is that the custom of making Nonsense Verses in our schools was borrowed from this practice among the old British nurses; they have, indeed, been always

the first preceptors of the youth of this kingdom, and from them the rudiments of taste and learning are naturally derived. Let none therefore speak irreverently of this ancient maternity, as they may be considered as the great-grandmothers of science and knowledge.

ANNOTATIONS

A LOVE SONG.

There was a little man, Who wooed a little maid;

He who borrows is another Man's Slave, and pawns his Honour, his Liberty, and fometimes his Nose for the payment. Learn to live on a little, and be independent.

Patch on Prudence.

DIRGE.

Little Betty Winckle she had a Pig, It was a little Pig not very big;

A Dirge is a Song made for the Dead; but whether this was made for Betty Winckle or her Pig, is uncertain; no Notice being taken of it by Cambden, or any of the famous antiquarians.

Walls System of Sense.

Cross Patch draw the Latch, Sit by the fire and fpin;

A common Case, this, to call in our Neighbours to rejoice when all the good Liquor is gone.

Pliny.

AMPHION'S SONG OF EURYDICE.

I won't be my Father's Jack,
I won't be my Father's Gill,

Maxim. Those arts are the most

valuable which are of the greatest use.

There was an old Man, And he had a Calf,

Maxim. Those who are given to tell all they know generally tell more than they know.

There was an old Woman Liv'd under a Hill,

The only Instance of a Miller refusing Toll, and for which the Cat has just Cause of Complaint against him.

Coke upon Littleton.

There was an old Woman Liv'd under a Hill,

This is a self-evident Proposition, which is the very Essence of Truth. She lived under the Hill, and if she is not gone she lives there still. Nobody will presume to contradict this.

Cræusa.

See faw, Margery Daw,
Jacky shall have a new Master:

It is a mean and scandalous Practice in Authors to put Notes to Things that deserve no Notice.

Grotius.

Three wise Men of Getham They went to Sea in a Bowl,

It is long enough. Never lament the Loss of what is not worth having.

Boyle.

Great A, little a, Bouncing B;

Yes, fhe can fee that you are naughty, and don't mind your Book.

Se saw, sacaradown, Which is the way to Boston Town?

Or to any other Town upon the Face of the Earth.

Wickliffe.

Shoe the Colt, Shoe the Colt, Shoe the wild Mare:

Ay, ay, drive the Nail when it will go: That's the Way of the World, and it is the Method pursued by all our Financiers, Politicians, and Necromancers.

Vattel.

High diddle, diddle, The Cat and the Fiddle,

It must be a little Dog that laugh'd, for a great Dog would be ashamed to laugh at such Nonsense.

Ride a Cock Horse To Banbury Cross;

There's a good Boy, eat up your Pye and hold your Tongue; for Silence is the fign of Wisdom.

> Cock a doodle doo, My Dame has loft her Shoe;

The Cock crows us up early in the Morning, that we may work for our Bread, and not live upon Charity or upon Trust; for he who lives upon Charity shall be often affronted, and he that lives upon Trust shall pay double.

> There was an old Man In a Velvet Coat,

Maxim. If the Coat be ever fo fine that a Fool wears, it is still but a Fool's Coat.

Little Jack Horner Sat in a Corner,

Jack was a Boy of excellent Taste, as should appear by his pulling out a Plumb; it is therefore supposed that his Father apprenticed him to a Mince Pyemaker, that he might improve his Taste from Year to Year; no one standing in so much Need of good Taste as a Pastry Cook.

Bently on the Sublime and Beautiful.

Pease Porridge hot, Pease Porridge cold,

Maxim. The poor are seldomer fick for Want of Food, than the Rich are by the Excess of it.

Jack Sprat
Could eat no Fat,

Maxim. Better go to bed supperless, than rise in Debt.

> One, two, three, Four and Five,

Maxim. We may be as good as we please, if we please to be good.

Patty Cake, Patty Cake, Baker's Man;

Maxim. The furest Way to gain our Ends is to moderate our Defires.

THE FIRST EDITION OF WALLER'S POEMS

by BEVERLY CHEW

HE question as to which of the several editions of 1645 of the poems of Edmund Waller is the first, has always been a puzzle to bibliographers. Sometimes one edition and sometimes another has been catalogued as the "genuine first" or the "unauthorized first," or as the "first edition published with the author's sanction." The result is that there is great confusion and a vast amount of misinformation scattered about in various bibliographies and catalogues. Even Waller's latest and best editor, Mr. G. Thorn Drury, in his edition published in the Muses' Library, London, 1893, while correctly recognizing the genuine first edition, falls into an error in regard to the other editions of 1645. That there were four editions published in 1645, or, at any rate, three, one of which has a second issue containing additional matter, has nowhere been recorded.

Edmund Waller was a gentleman of rank and fortune, and, although a poet of no mean ability, would never for a moment have thought it consistent with his position deliberately to approach a publisher with a manuscript volume of his poems. This attitude seems very singular to us of the present day, but was nevertheless common during the greater part of the seventeenth century. The great Doctor John Donne's poems were not printed until two years after his death, and the celebrated "Fragmenta Aurea" of Sir John Suckling was "published by a friend to perpetuate his memory." Many other similar instances could be mentioned.

It was a common custom of the time to circulate manuscript copies of the verses of a favorite poet among friends and relatives, new verses being added from time to time as occasion called them forth. These collections were copied and recopied and passed from hand to hand, until some time, sooner or later, they fell into the hands of a publisher—Humphrey Moseley, perhaps—and the

first edition was printed and published without the consent, and in most cases knowledge, of the author.

Such a collection as this containing Waller's early poems fell into the hands of Thomas Walkley, and was by him published with the following title: "The | Workes | of | Edmond Waller | Esquire, | Lately a Member of the Ho | nourable House of | Commons, | In this present Parliament. | Imprimatur | Na. Brent. Decem. 30. 1644. London, Printed for Thomas Walkley. 1645." Mr. Drury thinks that Waller was undoubtedly absent from England when this volume was issued, and that neither this nor any other of the editions of 1645 had the countenance of the author. This seems to be substantiated by the fact that the edition published in 1664 states on the title "Never till now Corrected and Published with the approbation of the Author."

Walkley's edition is a rare book and this is due to the fact that the unsold sheets passed over to Humphrey Moseley, the great publisher of poetry, who immediately reissued the volume with an entirely new title, a dedication" To my Lady," two leaves, and "An Advertisement to the Reader," one leaf. Also between signatures G6 and G7 (pp. 92-93), four leaves (Sig. I) are inserted, two of which contain additional poems and the other two a table of contents. The rest of the volume is identically the same as Walkley's edition. The amusing part of this whole matter is the grave warn-

ing to the reader, as follows:

"Reader, This parcell of exquisit Poems, have pass'd up and downe through many hands amongst persons of the best quallity, in loose imperfect Manuscripts, and there is lately obtruded to the world an adulterate Copy, furruptitiously and illegally imprinted to the derogation of the Author, and the abuse of the Buyer. But in this Booke they appear in their pure originals and true genuine colours."

This is pretty good, considering the fact that the volume is

made up of the identical sheets of the "adulterate copy."

Moseley soon disposed of his purchase, and immediately set to work and had a reprint made, which follows very closely the previous edition, except that the more gross and obvious errors are corrected and the speeches in Parliament omitted. This edition also sold quickly, and Moseley then brought out still another, which was undoubtedly more carefully revised. The form and style of the volume were changed, the size of the page reduced, and evidently some pains taken to make a more presentable volume. Nothing new appears in the contents, though the speeches are again introduced. The warning to the reader against "an adulterate Copy furruptitiously and illegally imprinted" again appears and applies now to his own former editions. To give this edition still greater value, it is said on the title that it was "Printed by a Copy of his own hand-writing."

It is this edition that is generally called the "first authorized edition," but it is quite evident that all the editions of this year stand about on the same level so far as the author was concerned.

As a matter of fact, there is in the possession of the writer a copy of the second issue of the first edition which was presented to Frances, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, by Waller himself, and contains an autograph poem on her marriage to Mr. Rich, grandson of the Earl of Hardwicke.

For the purpose of making the sequence and collations of the four editions perfectly clear, facsimiles of the titles are furnished of the exact size of the originals.

A. (see Plate 1). Title, one leaf, and B-H in 8's. Title, one leaf (verso blank). Poems, B-G6. Speeches, G7-H8 (verso blank).

This is the first edition of Waller's poems. Some copies, according to Mr. Drury, do not have the words, "Imprimatur Na. Brent. Decem. 30. 1644." on the title.

This edition is scarce, the unsold sheets having passed into the possession of Humphrey Moseley and been reissued by him.

A2. (see Plate 2). A, four leaves; B-G6; I, four leaves, two leaves (remaining leaves of G)-H in 8's. Title, A1 (verso blank). "To my Lady," A2-3. "An Advertisement to the Reader," A4. Poems, B-I2. The Table, I3 and 4 (verso blank). Speeches, G7-H8 (verso blank).

This is a reissue of "A," the same sheets being used for the main part of the book. Sheet A is entirely new. Between G6 and G7, signature I, four leaves, has been introduced, containing six new poems not in "A," and a Table of Contents.

B. (see Plate 3). A, four leaves, B-G6 in 8's; I, four leaves.

Title, A1 (verso blank). "To my Lady," A2 and 3. "An Advertisement to the Reader," A4. Poems, B-I2. The Table, I3 and 4 (verso blank).

This is a reprint of "A2," omitting the speeches. It is undoubtedly from the same press, and so closely has "A2" been followed that only the most careful examination will disclose that the book has been reset throughout.

A number of the errors in the former edition have been corrected. A sure test of this edition can be made by referring to the poem "At Penshurst," on page 22. In "A" and "A2" the fourth line reads, "The peace and glory, which these alleys." In "B" the line stands, "The peace and glory which these allays bave," the word "have" being omitted in "A" and "A2." So line 6 in the same poem reads in "A" and "A2," "That it became a garden of the wood."

There are other numerous variations in the form of letters and in the text itself, which prove this to be an entirely new edition.

"A2" and "B" are naturally confounded, and even Mr. G. Thorn Drury was not aware of the existence of "B."

C. (see Plate 4). A, four leaves; B-N4 in 8's; O-P2 in 8's. Title, A1 (verso blank). "To my Lady," A2-3. "An Advertisement to the Reader," A4. Poems, B-N2. The Table of Contents, N3 and 4. Speeches, O-P2.

This edition is by far the most correct of any of the editions of 1645. It occurs on large and thick paper. A copy in this condition was sold in the library of the late Charles B. Foote, and another copy in the sale of the Lefferts books in the present year.

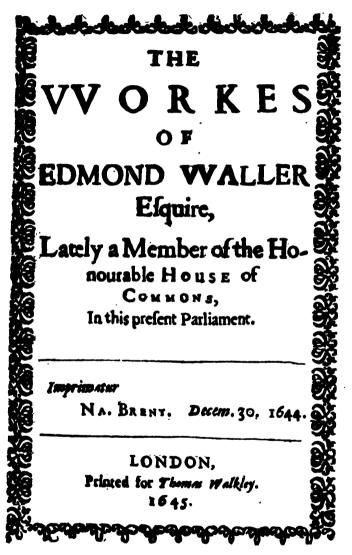


PLATE I, "A"

POEMS,

&c.

WRITTEN BY

Mr. ED. WALLER
of Beckonsfield, Esquire; lately a
Member of the Honourable
House of Commons.

All the Lyrick Poems in this Booke were fet by Mr. Henry Lavves Gent. of the Kings Chappell, and one of his Majestics Private Musick.

Printed and Published according to Order.

LONDON.

Printed by Tw. for Humphrey Mosley, at the Princes Armes in Pauls Church-yard. 1645.

PLATE 2, "A2"

POEMS,

&c.

WRITTEN BY

Mr. ED. WALLER

of Beckensfield, Esquire; lately a
Member of the Honourable
House of Commons.

All the Lyrick Poems in this Booke were fet by Mr. HENRY LAVVES Gent. of the Kings Chappell, and one of his Majesties Private Musick.

Princed and Published according to Order.

LONDON,

Princed by T.W. for Humphrey Mosley, at the Princes Arms in Pauls Church-yard, 1645.

PLATE 3, " B"

POEMS,&c.

WRITTEN BY

Mr. ED. WALLER

of Beckonsfield, Elquire; Lately a Member of the Honourable House of Commons.

And Printed by a Copy of his own hand-writing.

All the Lyrick Poems in this Booke were fet by M.HENRY LAVVES, Gent.
of the Kings Chappell, and one of his Majetties Private Musick.

Printed and Published according to Order.

LONDON,

Printed by I. N. for H. . Mosley, at the Princes
Armes in Pauls Church-yard,
1645.

PLATE 4, " C"

OF BIBLIOPHILISM AND THE PRESERVATION OF BOOKS

by HENRY FRENCH

UCH is said and printed nowadays about "booklovers" and "friends of books." Some of it is earnest, but a large part is pure sentimentality. Many of these "friends" and "lovers" are false ones, or fashionmongers, who, through ignorance or indifference, are no better than enemies in disguise. Wit without knowledge is but foolishness, and the same may be said of bibliophilism. By books I do not mean ordinary publications such as are daily issued, fill the circulating libraries, and find their way into almost every household, although these should be cared for and not abused. I refer to the old books such as date back to the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and even the eighteenth century, those cornerstones and landmarks in English literature.

At no period have the English ever been, as compared with the French and even the Italians, true bibliophiles. In the first place, they appear to have taken no pride in the production of their books. Unlike their contemporaries on the Continent, they devised no comely type or typographical ornament, nor did they strive to print with care, and with good ink upon strong and durable paper. Neither the author, the printer nor the purchaser appears to have given these matters any attention. Bad paper, imperfect and tasteless type, and slovenly printing were the rule after the days of Caxton, Wynkin de Worde, Pynson, and a few others of the earliest of their craft.

As to the bindings upon old English books, the less said about them the better; in fact, there is nothing much to be said, as there were none of value, excepting perhaps in rare instances or where vellum wrappers were employed. I have never seen, and I doubt much whether any one else has ever seen copies of the books by the earliest English printers in original, firm, durable and appro-

priate bindings, the appearance of which would suggest the idea of respect for their contents. Compare them with the books made and bound by the French at any corresponding period, and no further statements are necessary. Is it not true that the earliest editions of the Elizabethan poets, dramatists and writers, even including those of the earlier part of the eighteenth century, are now generally found in a condition of decay and dilapidation? Are they not frequently grimy beyond remedy; often torn, the text cut into, and the binding, so-called, and the material used in it the worst possible? Are not these sometimes vaunted "original bindings" the worst of old sheepskins, probably stretched wet upon spongy pasteboard, the books having been cut down to match their uneven and irregular sizes?

It is true that once in a great while, but so rarely as to be a surprise, an old book is found in a fairly good binding, and if the inside be perfect, clean and intact, it has the exasperating effect of damning all the others, most of which have to be accepted, if at all, with begrimed pages and without criticism of shaved-off headlines and cropped dates and signatures. One wonders what the binders imagined their province to be. Certainly it was not that of protectors and preservers of the books, and their owners must have been equally careless or ignorant, or they would not have tolerated such practices. We are doing somewhat better nowadays, but does not the possessor of a choice volume, knowing that the traditional binder's methods still hold good in a measure, hesitate to trust them?

After all that can be said in favor of retaining books in their original covers, there are very many which for their preservation demand rebinding, even as old rags should give place to proper clothing. The most important consideration now is as to the best means to be adopted for the future preservation of valuable books. Every collector of them and owner of a library, if he takes a just view of the matter, cannot do otherwise than consider himself as their temporary custodian, and wish to transmit them to his successors if possible in better condition than when he acquired them.

In the matter of transmission he has two courses open to him: either to confide them to some public institution, influenced in part by the desire to have his library kept a unit, and perhaps also by the idea of having his name perpetually associated with it; or by

will to provide for a public sale to the highest bidders, thus giving his fellow bibliophiles some of the same pleasure and opportunities

he himself enjoyed.

It is not to be assumed that any public institution, however well appointed, should through its trustees and employees exercise the watchful care over valuable books, or feel the same solicitude for their welfare as the individual owner, who acquired them through a liberal expenditure of time and money. Trustees have also been known to betray the trust confided to them.

Observation during recent visits to some of the public libraries in England and this country have led me seriously to question the wisdom of confiding rare and valuable books to their custody. Palatial fire-proof buildings with imposing façades, monumental staircases and lofty halls and reading-rooms, elaborate and learned classifications and systems of catalogues, with ingenious machinery for the almost automatic delivery of books to readers, however perfect and efficient, furnish no guarantee for the proper care of literary treasures.

In almost every case, the choicest books in public libraries are either gifts or bequests of private persons, and often kept apart. When admitted to see them, this is what I have found. rooms with lofty ceilings were usually alcoves, around the lower portions of which were common wooden enclosed shelves, resembling boxes, with partitions, laid upon their sides. With a view evidently of protecting these shelves from injury, they had been covered with liberal coats of white paint. Into these shelves the books were thrust, the lower tiers containing the folio volumes being on a level with the floor, or nearly so. The paint in some cases had when fresh stuck to the books, and when older had begun to The large size of the room, flanked crumble or to disintegrate. upon one side by lofty windows partially open, lent itself admirably to the accumulation of dust which entered and was continually stirred up from the cleaning of the floors, and mingling with the moisture of damp days, settled and fastened itself upon the books. On taking down a volume the hands were begrimed with dirt, and if the fingers touched the pages inside, dirt marks resulted. No care had been taken to place the books compactly upon the shelves, so that the dust and dampness might be kept from entering into them or between them, and no especial attention had been given to protect fine bindings, which were huddled in with decaying pasteboard and half rotten sheepskin indiscriminately. Upon inquiry I was told that once a year the shelves were dusted.

So much woodwork surrounded the books that if a fire occurred in the room, it was evident that the damage would not be much less than if the building itself were of ordinary construction. One would imagine that the money value of many of the old books would, independently of their literary importance, lead to measures providing for their better preservation. The knowledge of these conditions appears to serve only to the greater seclusion of the books, and not to the provision of safer and more fitting quarters or the restoration of decaying bindings. These public libraries never appear to have funds for any such purposes. The custodians as a rule have not much knowledge of the intrinsic value of the treasures committed to their care. There are few Charles Nodiers nowadays as librarians—men who have a solicitous and almost parental interest in the books themselves.

In one of the large libraries of Cambridge, England, I was permitted to inspect with freedom the rarest and most precious of its possessions. The unprotected shelves, on which reposed the Caxtons and many almost unique volumes were, like the books themselves, grimy with dirt, so that in emerging from the place, both hands and clothing were as though their owner had been investigating the contents of an ash barrel. There is also in these receptacles for books an absence of fresh air which is so desirable.

I remember having had taken from a glass case in the Library of Tours in France, for my inspection, the famous manuscript of the Evangelists, which was written in the eighth century and belonged to Charlemagne. The original covers of gold and precious stones had been removed and carried off by Admiral de Coligny, so I was told, and replaced by a velvet binding upon oak boards. This had come to pieces and the book, of inestimable value, lay with the leaves, still in an unusual state of preservation, unprotected and gradually deteriorating. I also remember having seen at Bruges a famous folio Bible written upon vellum and extraordinarily rich in superb miniature paintings. During the French Revolution it was hidden for safety in a hay mow, but the rain got in and stained some of the edges of the leaves. After it was restored to the library, so lax was the care of it, that some person cut out two or three of the

miniatures. An idea of the value and importance of this book may be conceived from the fact that the National Library of Paris offered to buy it from the Municipality of Bruges for 500,000 francs.

When visiting some public libraries, the simile of the whited sepulcher filled with dead men's bones has come to mind, or of

shelves which, coffin-like,

* * " stood round, like open presses, That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses."

The art of binding has recently received such attention and stimulus in this country that it is not necessary to send books to Europe for rebinding. It can now be done in New York as well as in England or even in France, and perhaps with less risk of mistakes or injury to the books than in those countries, for the American amateur can have the work executed under his personal supervision. He is ordinarily more exacting and appreciative of good work and more willing to pay for it than his English brethren. Perhaps some critics may still cavil at what they consider a too lavish expenditure, and still vaunt the superiority of the "original covers." If these are good, any renewal of them is unnecessary, but as all books must have bindings, it is surely better to have them well done and even elaborately decorated, no matter when their covers may be placed upon them. The better they are, the better the chance of the survival of the volumes, and the best will wear out soon enough. This again is a matter in which public libraries have not entered and cannot enter into competition.

I am well aware that some private owners of valuable books are not above reproach, but taking all these things into consideration, I have come to the deliberate opinion that the natural, safest and most trustworthy custodian of literary treasures is the private person who has made sacrifices for their possession, and who, although he may sometimes commit errors of judgment, at least has the welfare of the books at heart. His successor, with the same enlightened views and walking in the same paths, may be trusted equally with the custody of them, and will not the losses from casualty and violent means be less when the risk is thus divided than when whole libraries perish en masse, as is the case in time of revolution, of war, or of fire, and other elements of wholesale destruction?

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IONAS Cast up at LONDON

OR,

ARELATION of the Proceedings of the Court at Boston in New-England against divers honest and godly persons, for Petitioning for Government in the Common-wealth according to the Lawes of England, and for admittance of themselves and children to the Sacraments in their Churches; and in case that should not be granted, for leave to have Ministers and Church-government according to the best Resonation of England and Stotland.

Together, with a Confutation of some Reports of a fained Miracle upon the foresaid Petition, being thrown over-board at Sea; As also a breif Answer to some passages in a late Book (entituled Hypocrific animasked) set out by Mr. Winstowe, concerning the Independent Churches holding communion with the Reformed Churches.

By Major John Child.

London, Printed for T.R. and E.M. 1647.

Small quarto. Signatures A, B and C, each 4 leaves, in all 12 leaves,

consisting of:

Title, p. [i]; blank, p. [ii]. "The Preface," pp. 1-2. "The Petition . . . of the Inha | bitants of Hingham," etc. p. 3 and upper half of p. 4. "The Relation," signed "Increase Nowel, Secret," lower half of p. 4 and seven lines on p. 5. "The Trial by the Court," lower portion of p. 5 and five lines on p. 6. "To the Worshipfull, the Governour," etc. signed "Robert Child, Tho. Fowle, Samuel Maverick [and four others]" pp. 6-13. "A Relation of the effects this Petition produced," p. 14 and upper half of p. [15]. "By the Court," lower half of p. [15], p. [16] and ten lines on p. [17]. "The Oath of a Free-man," lower portion of p. [17]. "Concerning the throwing the Petition over-board as a Jonas," etc. p. [18] and upper half of p. [19]. "Post-script," lower half of p. [17] and pp. [20]-[22]. Pages 15 to 21 are numbered 9, 8, 9, 12, 13, 12, 13. The paper has the watermark date of 1646.

An extremely rare little tract, and one of the many issued in New England bearing upon one or the other of the numerous differences in belief which were springing up so lustily in the new land. It was prepared as an appeal to England by Dr. Robert Child (brother of the editor), Samuel Maverick and others, who went over from Massachusetts in 1647.

The extract from the laws of the Colony, on pages 15 to 17, seems to be the earliest printed Massachusetts laws extant, the

earliest collection now known to exist being dated 1660.

The compiler got the title from a sermon preached in Boston, shortly before the ship sailed, by John Cotton, in which he said: "That if any shall carry any Writings, Complaints against the People of God in that Country, it would be a Jonas in the ship," etc.

The Freeman's Oath found on page 17 is of interest as being the text, it is presumed, of the first piece of printing done by Stephens Daye, the first printer to set up a press within the limits of the present United States. This was a little broadside printed on a half sheet. The same year, 1639, he printed a little almanac. No copy of either of these is now known to be extant. The famous Bay Psalm Book was not issued until 1640.

ILL

NEWES

FROM

NEW-ENGLAND:

OR

A Narative of New-Englands

PERSECUTION.

WHERIN IS DECLARED

That while old England is becoming new, New-England is become Old.

Also four Proposals to the Honoured Parliament and Councel of State, touching the way to Propagate the Gospel of Christ (with small charge and great safety) both in Old England and New.

Also four conclusions touching the faith and order of the Gospel of Christ out of his last Will and Testament, confirmed and justified

By JOHN CLARK Physician of Rode Island in America.

Revel. 2. 25. Hold fast till I come.

3. 11. Behod I come quickly.

22. 20. Amen, even so come Lord Jesus.

LONDON,

Printed by Henry Hills living in Fleet-Tard next door to the Refe and Crown, in the year 1 6 5 2, Small quarto. Signatures A, B, each 4 leaves; b, 2 leaves; C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, each 4 leaves; M, 2 leaves, in all 48 leaves, consisting of:

Title, p. [i]. blank, p. [ii]. Epistle Dedicatory, "To the Right Honorable, the House of Parliament," etc., signed "John Clark," pp. [iii] - [viii]. "To the Honored Magistracy," etc., signed "John Clark," pp. [ix] - [xiii]. "To the true Christian Reader," signed "John Clark," pp. [xiv] - [xvi] and upper portion of p. [xvii]. "A brief discourse touching New England," lower portion of p. [xviii] and pp. [xviii] - [xx]. Text, with heading "A Faithful and True Relation of the Prosecution of Obe/diah Holmes," etc., pp. 1-76. Page 39 is misnumbered 37.

John Clark (or Clarke) has been called the "Father of Rhode Island." He came to Boston in 1637, but, owing to the intolerance of the Puritans, he, in company with William Coddington, purchased from the Indians the Island in Narragansett Bay known as Aquidneck, later Rhode Island. They at first settled on the north end of the Island, but soon part of the colony moved to the south end and the new settlement was called Newport. Clark was the pastor of the second Baptist Church in America, and in 1663 procured the charter of the Colony of Rhode Island from King Charles.

This tract is a plea for and defence of liberty of conscience. There were two editions, or rather two forms of title. The other, instead of "Wherein is declared," etc., has "Whereunto/Is added Eight several Arguments to/prove that no servant of Christ hath any Liberty much/less Authority from Christ to prosecute others for/case of Conscience, against those who to/maintain their own interest do invite the Ma-/gistrate, therein to exceed his Commission." There are also some other differences in line arrangement and spelling.

Bartlett in his Bibliography of Rhode Island quotes from a note by Prof. Elton, in a copy of Callender's Historical and Religious Discourse, 1739, in which it is said that a portion of this tract had been printed the year before, with the title: "A Brief Discourse touching New England, as to the matter in hand, and to that part of it, sci. Rhode Island, where my residence is, together with the occasion of my going out, with others from the Mathatusets Bay, and the many providential occurrences that directed us thereto, and pitched us thereon." No copy of this earlier separate issue seems traceable, however.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

ATHENÆUM, THE (August 30)

On pp. 288-289 is a communication from R. P. Karkaria of Tardeo, Bombay, India, relative to the "First Book printed by Europeans in the East," i. e., at Goa. He says it was a Catechism by St. Francis Xavier, printed in 1557 by Joao da Bustamente. Its original title reads Catechismo da Doctrina, etc.

BIBLIOFILIA, LA (April-May)

An exhibition at Paris of wood engravings was the subject of a study by Emile Dacier, in the Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne for April and May, which is reproduced in this issue of La Bibliofilia. It covers thirtyone pages, and gives thirty-three facsimiles of the more representative cuts, including Dürer, Burgkmair, and specimens from illustrated editions of Savonarola, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and the Poliphilus of 1499.

A sketch (3 1/3 pp.) of the life and

writings of Dr. Leopold Delisle, chief of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, is presented as a tribute to his semi-centennial.

BIBLIOGRAPHE MOD-ERNE, LE (January-April)

In 1900 the late Arthur Wyss, archivist of Darmstadt, brought out a thin quarto monograph with the title, Ein deutscher Cisianus für das Jahr 1444 gedruckt von Gutenberg. The original of this Cisianus is a single vellum leaf in folio, printed on only one side in the characters of the 36-line Bible, and belongs to the library of the University of Cambridge, England. It was procured in 1870 from Tross of Paris for 200 francs.

A Cisianus was a mnemonic method in verse for remembering the saints' days and their place in the different months of the year. This method seems to have originated in Germany during the twelfth century, but the fifteenth century was the period when it had its greatest vogue. The name itself was a

contraction of "Cisio" and "Janus," representing the Feast of the Circumcision, which falls on the first of January in each year. Dr. Konrad Haebler in an examination of the contentions of Wyss and an elaboration of the subject (36 pp.), enters into a full discussion and analysis of Cisianuses from their origin, both manuscript and printed. He considers the unique Cambridge copy to be the oldest known printed edition, and seems to concur in the main with the deductions of Wyss. A final instalment of Haebler's study (" Le soi-disant Cisianus de 1443 et les Cisianus allemands") is promised to appear shortly. It is a distinct addition to the history of prototypography of no mean order.

The departmental archives of the Haute-Marne (Chaumont) have been very little explored. Although not very extensive, the importance and antiquity of the documents gives them a distinguished place amongst the repositories of French archives. They include, among other treasures, about twenty original Carolingian patents (814-967) and an equal number of Carolingian charters (851-973). A. Roserot gives the first section of a catalogue of the archives (50 pp.), "Catalogue des Actes royaux conservés dans les Archives de la Haute-Marne," which tabulates 154 items, covering the period from 662-1379. His appended notes show which of them have been printed, and give other useful information.

"La Bibliothèque du Connétable D'Albret à Sully-sur-Loire (1409)," by Henri Stein, is an inventory of a small number of fine manuscripts which in the fifteenth century belonged to Charles D'Albret, Constable of France.

"Documents relatifs à la nouvelle édition de la Gallia Christiana Par les frères de Sainte-Marthe" (7 pp.), by Henri Stein, presents the documents relative to this seventeenth century work in four volumes (1646-1656).

"Le Dossier de l'Évangéliaire slave à la Bibliothèque de Reims" (14 pp.), by Henri Jadart, chief of the said library, is a series of documents which relate to this celebrated manuscript, known as the Évangéliaire slave or Texte du Sacre. A fine facsimile, accompanied by an historical introduction by Louis Leger, was published in 1899. The present article is offered as supplementary to it.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (May 15)

"Lettres de Mademoiselle de Scudéry à Pierre-Daniel Huet" (12 pp.), by L. G. Pélissier, brings to light for the first time the correct text of some hitherto unavailable letters written by Madeleine de Scudéry, known as "l'illustre Sapho." This is a first instalment.

"Le Victor Hugo de Théophile Gautier" (7 pp.), by Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, is an exposé of the fraudulent pretensions of a volume with that title, published at the time of Hugo's centenary.

There is perhaps some literary value to an article (12½ pp.), by

Antoine Guillois, entitled : "Notes inédites de Sainte-Beuve sur un exemplaire de la 1^{re} édition des œuvres d'André Chénier."

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (June 15)

"Documents nouveaux sur Ballesdens" (12 pp.), by the Abbé A. Tourgard, is mainly an account of Jean Ballesdens, a seventeenth century writer, and a bibliographical description of his works.

A second instalment of "Lettres de Mademoiselle de Scudéry à Pierre-

Daniel-Huet (about 8 pp.).

A biography of Father Carlos Sommervogel, S. J. (6½ pp.), by Henri Chérot, has interest to bibliographers. He was born at Strassburg, January 8, 1834, and died suddenly at Paris, May 4, 1902. Among his various bibliographical works the best known, indeed his magnum opus, is the Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jesus, which is also the chief source for the writings produced by members of the Jesuit order. Originally undertaken in collaboration with Fathers Augustin and Alois de Backer (Liège, 1869-1876, 3 vols., folio), it was appearing in a third edition, entirely by Sommervogel, at the time of his death. From 1890-1900 nine volumes, quarto, were published by Schepens of Brussels, and A. Picard and Son of Paris. The second part of this work, a new edition of Carayon's Bibliographie historique de la Compagnie de Jesus, which was to have formed Vols. X-XIII, was left in manuscript. For his other works, which are numerous, we refer to this article; also to another in *Polybiblion*. Revue bibliographique universelle, for June. A fine portrait of Sommervogel in his study, is given with the July issue of the Bulletin du Bibliophile.

"Exposition rétrospective et moderne de la Gravure sur Bois" (about 17 pp.), is an outline by Loys Delteil of the exhibition at Paris of examples of wood engraving, held from May 5 to June 1 of this year. It was a most notable exhibition.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (July 15)

A complete and detailed bibliography of the well-known and invaluable collection known as Mercure de France has not yet been made. this issue of the Bulletin a first instalment of a new contribution (13 pp.) of materials toward this object is presented. It is in fact an extract from an anonymous manuscript now owned by the Bibliothèque de l'Opéra of Paris, having come to that library by gift after its discovery in the stock of a Parisian bookseller. At one time it belonged to the bibliographer A. A. Barbier. It is a duodecimo volume and has the following title, " Mémoire historique et détaillé, pour la connaissance exacte des auteurs qui ont travaillé au Mercure de France, des volumes simples et extraordinaires qui composent la collection de cet ouvrage, qui a commencé en l'année 1672 et qui se continue encore en la présente année 1761." A second volume, continuing the same materials from 1760 to 1780, was prepared by the same

compiler, but is now lost.

"Les Briden imprimeurs et libraires à Troyes et à Chaumont" (9 pp.), by Louis Morin, is a first instalment giving a history of this family of printers and booksellers, who issued during the seventeenth century many notable French books. Some of these works figure now for their great rarity.

"Relieures-Bouteille" (4 pp. and 2 illustrations), by Léon Gruel, is certainly a facetious account of a little-known fad of bottle-bindings, one of which was lettered, "Esprit de Franklin," but the inside of which contained another kind of spirits for

the imbibing connoisseur.

The Musée Galliera, Paris, first opened in 1895, and founded through the benefactions of the Duchess de Galliera, has planned to hold annually an exhibition in some special branch of industrial art. The first of these exhibits related to modern bookbindings. We have had occasion to refer to it in a former number of The Bibliographer. Suffice it to say that Maurice Quentin-Bauchart discourses in this issue of the Bulletin (8 pp.), about the Musée Galliera and its exhibit, of

The last instalment is given (9 pp.) of "Lettres de Mademoiselle de Scudéry à Pierre-Daniel Huet."

which latter he was the projector.

The first work, treating exclusively of archery, was printed by Michel Lenoir about 1515, and certainly not later than 1520, the year of his

death, but no complete copy of this book is extant. Henri Gallice, a bibliophile of Champagne, has published, in an edition of only five copies, what seems to be another work on archery, from a manuscript of the fifteenth century. It is entitled Lart darcherie (Paris: Imprimé par Philippe Renouard, 1901. Small 4to, I f., blank 3 ff., 30 pp., 2ff., and I f. blank).

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (June 14)

Alfred Leroux, archivist of the Department Archives at Limoges, has written a pamphlet entitled, Les Conflits entre la France et l'Empire pendant le moyen-âge, for the "Bibliothèque des Bibliographies critiques" (Paris: Alphonse Picard, 1902. 8°, pp. 72), in which he has brought together titles of 363 works on this subject, of which 187 are in French and 167 in German. The reviewer, Al. Cartellieri of Heidelberg, speaks well of the work.

GÉOGRAPHIE (LA). BUL-LETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE (April 15)

For Americanists, Gabriel Marcel's review (6 pp.) of Henry Vignaud's recent work, relative to the letter and map of Toscanelli on a western route to the Indies, has some value. Vignaud contends that the letter is a forgery, and that there is no worthy evidence of the hitherto accepted relations between Columbus and Toscanelli. He also brushes aside the map, because it is a seachart, and Toscanelli never navi-

gated nor, so far as is known, had any familiarity with the methods employed by mariners. Marcel, while disagreeing with Vignaud in opinion, accords to that author praise for his undertaking.

JOURNAL OF THEOLOGI-CAL STUDIES, THE (April)

The following articles have particular interest to bookmen: (1) English Mass Books in the Ninth Century, by H. A. Wilson; (2) Origen and the date of Pseudo-Clement, by Chapman; (3) On the Mohammedan Gospel of Barnabas, by W. E. A. Axon; (4) The Age of the Bodleian Syriac Codex Dawking 3, by G. H. Gwilliam.

LIBRARY, THE (July)

About two years ago two copies of a hitherto unrecorded edition of Niccolo Malermi's Italian version of the Bible were discovered, almost simultaneously, in Italy. One is now in the library of Prince d'Essling, and the other forms an addition to the Berlin Print Room. A third copy was acquired early this summer by the British Museum. This newly found edition was printed at Venice in 1493 by "Maestro Guiglielmo da trino de Monferato nominato Anima Mia," and is fully illustrated with Malermi's version was woodcuts. printed nine or ten times during the fifteenth century, appearing first at Venice from the press of Jenson in 1470. Alfred W. Pollard, in a wellbalanced article (16 pp.), gives an analysis of the 1490 and 1492 illustrated editions published by Lucantonio Giunta, which he compares with the "Anima Mia" edition of 1493. He suggests that the woodcuts of the latter were very likely derived from a now lost edition by Giunta, published in 1491. Pollard's article is illustrated with four cuts from Giunta's 1490 edition and seven cuts from the "Anima Mia" edition.

We have referred in a previous number of The Bibliographer to a valuable contribution by G. F. Barwick about "Humfrey Wanley and the Harleian Library." Part II. (13 pp.) appears in this issue of *The Library*, and gives further documentary matter illustrative of Wanley's methods and work, as well as of his biography.

"S. Paul's Cathedral and its Bookselling Tenants" (10 pp.), by H. R. Plomer, includes three lists from the *Domestic State Papers*, reign of Charles I., as follows: (I) The Names of the Master Printers of London, with the sums contributed by some of them to the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral [c. 1634]; (2) A list of such shops and houses as doe joyne to the church of St. Paul upon the North Side beginning at the Great North Doore; (3) Notes of booksellers, etc., using vaults under St. Paul's, and of landlords of adjoining property.

A third essay (50 pp.) on "English Book-Illustration of To-day," by R. E. D. Sketchley, relates to "Some Character Illustrators." A bibliography covers twelve pages, and records the works of Edwin A. Abbey, A. S. Boyd, Frank Brangwyn,

Charles E. Brock, Henry M. Brock, W. Cubitt Cooke, Harry Furniss, William B. Hole, H. M. Paget, Sidney Paget, Walter Paget, J. Bernard Partridge, Fred Pegram, Claude A. Shepperson, William Strang, Edmund J. Sullivan, Hugh Thomson, and F. H. Townsend. Eight representative illustrations are given with the text.

"Goldsmith's 'Prospect of Society,'" by George England (6 pp.), is an analysis of an early proof of Goldsmith's Traveller, earlier than the first published edition. This unique fragment was secured by the British Museum at a book sale in the latter half of March. Textually it has value, but it is a curiosity especially because the printer set it up wrong-end-foremost page by page. [See The Bibliographer for June, p. 231.]

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, THE (May)

Prof. Herbert Allen Giles, of Cambridge University, England, in the course of his lectures at Columbia University, delivered last April, gave an interesting account of the Chinese Library at Cambridge, which is printed in part (2 pp.) in this number of the Record. The collection, he said, consists of 4,304 volumes, which are thoroughly representative of all departments of Chinese litera-Here is a representative sen-"No other nation has ever tence: cultivated literature as the Chinese have done theirs, and they are still cultivating it."

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, THE (June)

Augustus de Morgan's paper "On the Difficulty of Correct Description of Books" is reprinted (26 1/4 pp.) from the Companion to the Almanac for 1853. It is curious that this reprint should have appeared without the knowledge that the Bibliographical Society of Chicago had performed a like service several months before. It may be said, however, that the introduction in this reprint is infinitely more interesting than the biographical note to the Chicago edition. Separates on handmade paper can be procured for one shilling, which is one-fourth of the cost of the Chicago edition.

The controverted question of "Open Access" in libraries is treated in a paper (about 8 pp.) by L. Stanley Jast, Librarian of the Croyden Public Libraries.

REVUE BIBLIO - ICONO-GRAPHIQUE (June)

An exhibition of bookbindings at the Musée Galliéra in Paris is the occasion for an article (12 pp.) by M. d'Eylac. Marius Michel, Mercier, and Paul Gruel, whom the writer designates as "these three great laureates," receive the chief attention.

Charles Saunier, in a "Retrospective Exposition of Wood-engraving" (7½ pp.), discourses about French engravers of the nineteenth century.

Pierre Dauze has another instalment (6 ½ pp.) of his "Un Bibliophile du Dix - septième Siècle, Peiresc."

From a résumé (6 pp.) of some of the final book-auctions of the season in Paris, we may quote the following The second part of the libfacts: rary of Charles Lormier of Rouen, sold at Hôtel Drouot on May 20-24, fetched 53,285 francs for 1,462 Two eighteenth - century manuscripts, bound by Padeloup, realized 1,100 and 1,450 francs, respectively; 2,680 francs were paid for C'est la Déduction du sumptueux Ordre. . du . . roy de France Henry secod . . Robert le Hoy, 1551, old morocco; and 4,750 francs for Entrée de Henri IV. à Rouen. Rouen: Jean Crevel, 1559, bound in "mar. à semis fleurs et chiffres de Henri IV."

RIVISTA DELLE BIBLIO-TECHE E DEGLI ARCHIVI. (April)

This number contains an account of the cooperative plan of cataloguing instituted by our Library of Congress (5 pp.), by Guido Biagi. A review of the modern Spanish press is the subject of another article (5 pp.), by E. Rostagno, which shows what Spain is at present doing by way of periodicals devoted to literature, history and bibliography. If, as the writer says, these works are unknown even by title in Italy, what may be said on this head, we may ask, of us in the United States?

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Two manuscripts, one in the Library of Bamberg, and the other in the City Library of Avranche, are the bases of A. Schmitt's Zwei noch

unbenützte Handschriften des Johannes Scotus Erigena (Bamberg, 1900. 8°, pp. 62).

The initial number of a new serial, Internationale Bibliographie der Kunstwissenschaft, has appeared, edited by Dr. Arthur L. Jellinek. Six parts are to be issued during the year. The publisher is B. Behr of Berlin.

The Verein deutscher Bibliothekare is sponsor of a new year-book, published at Leipsic by Harrassowitz, entitled, Jahrbuch der deutschen Bibliotheken.

There is a favorable review in Deutsche Litteraturzeitung for May 24, of Dr. Gottfried Zedler's Die Inkunabeln Nassauischer Bibliotheken (Wiesbaden: Rud. Bechtold & Comp., 1900. 4°, pp. viii, 114).

An article by A. J. van Huffel, "Die Bibliotheken in den Niederlanden," appeared in Blätter für Volksbibliotheken und Leseballen, for May-June.

In The Jewish Quarterly Review for April, H. Hirschfeld's third contribution appeared, entitled, "Descriptive Catalogue of Hebrew MSS. of the Montefiore Library."

Henry B. Wheatley has added another volume to the "Book-Lover's Library," on *How to Make an Index* (London: Elliot Stock, 1902. 12°, pp. xii, 236). The first four chapters are historical, and the remaining four are practical.

Karl W. Hiersemann, of Leipsic, is the publisher of a reproduction of the Dresden Sachsenspiegel, to be edited by Karl von Amira. It is one of four known codexes, this one sur-

passing the others in the number of illustrations, and has value for the history of mediæval law, art, costume and arms, as well as for the economics and civilization of the middle Two volumes at ninety marks each will be issued. American subscribers can procure them from THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

Rudolph Schmidt is the author of Deutsche Buchbändler, deutsche Buchdrucker (Berlin: Franz Weber). The first volume—ABEL to DYCK—appeared in 1901, and contains about one hundred sketches of the chief booksellers and printers of Germany.

The Gesellschaft für Erdkunde of Berlin has brought out the seventh volume of its Bibliotheca Geographica, edited by Otto Baschin (Berlin: W. H. Kühl, 1901, 8°, pp. xvi, 478). It consists of about 0,000 entries.

A. Wotquenne, librarian of the Conservatory of Brussels, has compiled a bibliographical study of the dramatic works of Baldassare Galuppi, 1706-1785 (Brussels, 1902).

A list of the contributions by Walter Savage Landor to The Athenæum, from 1834 to 1862, is given in that periodical for May 31, 1902, pp. 692 and 693; and July 12, p. 64.

A critical bibliography of Chénier forms the second section of Paul Glachant's André Chénier critique et critiqué (Paris: Lemerre, 1902. 8°, pp. iv+432).

Prof. Hanns Gross, of Prague, has written a legal treatise with reference to frauds perpetrated in connection with the sale of rarities, Der Rari*tätenbetrug* (Berlin: J. Guttentag, 1901. 8°, pp. viii+288).

A newly revised edition of A. Graesel's Handbuch der Bibliothekslebre is to be published at Leipsic by J. J. Weber.

Prof. Paul Horn, of the University of Strassburg, is the author of an important Geschichte der persischen Litteratur (Leipsic: C. F. Amelang,

 8° , pp. x+228). 1901.

Prof. René Cagnat, of the Collège de France, has compiled a Bibliographie critique de l'épigraphie latine, issued by the Société des Études historiques (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1901. 8°, pp. 24).

A new serial published by the "Union Coloniale Française" is entitled Bulletin Bibliographique Colo-It gives not only a catalogue of the most important works on colonial affairs, but also a succinct résumé of their contents and purport.

A new and enlarged edition of C. T. Jacobi's Some Notes on Books and Printing has been issued by the Chiswick Press, which is recommended as a " useful handbook for librarians" and indispensable "to the beginner in the pursuit of journalism."

The fifth volume has been issued by Firmin-Didot et Cie of Catalogue des Manuscrits Français Bibliothèque Nationale, with a preface by Leopold Delisle.

Austin Dobson is preparing a large imperial quarto volume on William Hogarth, to be published by Heine-It will contain a bibliography of his works, and a catalogue of his prints and pictures.

The 31st fascicule has been published of the Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines, edited by Daremberg, Saglio and Pottier (Paris: Hachette). It includes LUD to MAG.

The Catholic Faculty of Lyons has issued a brochure by H. Vaganay entitled, Le Sonnet en Italie et en France au xvi' siècle. Essai de bibliographie comparée.

A collection of original acts preserved in the Pfarrarchiv of St. Severin at Cologne has been edited by its chaplain, Johann Hess (Köln, 1901. 4to, pp. 470). A second volume will be devoted to charters.

Gérard Mercator's map of Europe (1572), of which the only known copy is preserved in the library of the Grand-Duke of Weimar, was reproduced in 1900 in phototype facsimile on six leaves.

Henri Omont has prepared a catalogue of the manuscripts which were acquired last year by the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris at the Ashburnham sale (Paris, 1902. 8vo, pp. 124).

The Société des Anciens Textes Français issued last year a phototype facsimile in quarto of Apocalypse en français du XIII siècle, from the original in the Bibliothèque Nationale. An octavo volume containing a long introduction by L. Delisle and Paul Meyer accompanies it.

À new bibliographical periodical for the field of natural sciences has made its appearance, Revue bibliographique de sciences naturelles pures et appliquées (Paris, 45 avenue Ledru-Rollin).

A bibliography of the works of Major John Richardson, by A. C. Casselman, is included in the reprint of Richardson's War of 1812, published recently at Toronto.

Edmond Brébion has edited a Liste des catalogues de ventes publiés par la maison Charavay ainé, de 1843 à 1901 (Paris: Noël Charavay, 1902. 8vo, pp. 23). It records 394 catalogues.

Moulon's Bibliographia geologica. Serie B (tome IV., covering the works which have appeared since January 1, 1896) has been published at Brussels: Hayez, 1901. 8vo, pp. iv.—401.

To J. H. Huddilston's Lessons from Greek Pottery there is added a "Bibliography of Greek Ceramics" (London: Macmillan, 1902).

A "Bibliographie des livres perdus" appears in the May issue of the Bulletin de la Société du Vieux Papier.

The Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France contains a bibliography of Sainte-Beuve's writings to 1830, by G. Michaut.

The Bibliothèque Mazarine of Paris has received by gift a fine series of the works of Pascal; some very rare editions are included, and also a number of Pascal manuscripts.

The fifth volume of the Catalogue des manuscrits français in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, completes this publication, except the general alphabetical index, which will appear later.

For students of Montaigne the following should have interest—Un Livre inconnu attribuable à Montaigne. Réponse à un Bibliophile anglais, with facsimiles; by "Philomneste senior" (Paris: Henri Leclerc et Bordeaux. 12mo, price 2 francs).

BOOK CLUB NEWS

THE GROLIER CLUB

On or before the first of November the Grolier Club will issue "One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature," with facsimiles of titlepages and an Introduction by Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University. Each reproduction will be accompanied by a short, appropriate quotation in which the book is mentioned. It will be a super-royal octavo on hand-made paper, boards, uncut.

The Club also has in press a "Catalogue of Washington Portraits," by Charles Henry Hart, which will carefully describe all the known engraved portraits of Washington, and will greatly add to the list published by Baker. There will be fifteen or twenty photo-engravings of some of the rarer portraits.

Several months ago there was discussion in regard to printing "The Scarlet Letter," with illustrations by an American artist. But either the committee have not made their wishes known to artists, or else America has produced no artist capable of illustrating Hawthorne, for the matter stands in statu quo. Considering some of the recent illustrations made in this country, it would appear that

there might be spirited competition among artists for the honor of illustrating a Grolier book, if a chance were given to them.

THE CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES

The first autumn meeting of the Club of Odd Volumes will occur October 22. At that time the work of the coming season will be outlined.

THE CAXTON CLUB

The contract with Mr. Cyril Davenport for a monograph on "Samuel and Charles Mearne, Bookbinders to Charles the Second of England," has been closed, but on account of the pressure of his work, Mr. Davenport will not be able to write the book until 1903. It is hoped that it will appear a year from now.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Club will be held early in October, when plans for the coming season will be discussed.

THE ROWFANT CLUB

The Club has just issued "An Historical and Biographical Introduction," by George Willis Cooke, to accompany "The Dial" as reprinted

in numbers. Only one hundred and twenty-five copies have been issued to subscribers for sets of the reprint, and there will be no copies for sale. The work is in two volumes of about two hundred pages each, beautifully printed and bound by John Wilson & Son of Cambridge.

Mr. Cooke has attempted to bring together all the accessible facts relating to "The Dial" and its circle, a subject upon which he is an authority, and it is believed that he has written the final word. The work, like the reprint itself, is an important contribution to American literature.

A second publication recently from the Marion Press of Jamaica is "Notes on the Origin and History of 'The Ark,'" by Mr. Eckstein Case. The edition is limited to one hundred and forty copies, and the price is four dollars. It is of considerable local interest, as "The Ark" was the early bohemian or literary club of Cleveland, and a forerunner, in a way, of the Rowfant Club.

During the winter the Club hopes to issue "Nathaniel Hawthorne as a Book-collector," by Julian Hawthorne.

THE ACORN CLUB

The seventh publication of the Acorn Club is an historical monograph by its late honorary member, Charles J. Hoadly, LL.D., entitled "The Warwick Patent," a discussion and review of the evidence pertaining to the vague and little known grant to Robert, Earl of Warwick, about 1630.

It also describes other early grants and is a sketch of the title to the colony of Connecticut, and the settlement of it. (Small 8vo, pp. 51, printed on the best hand-made paper, paper covers, uncut edges; 102 numbered copies, the last two for copyright, 74 only for sale; price, \$3.50, payable in advance).

The eighth publication of the Club is "A Memoir of Charles J. Hoadly, LL.D.," written by the secretary, Mr. W. N. Chattin Carlton. The style is similar to that of the seventh publication and contains about 50 pages, with two portraits reproduced from photographs by the Bierstadt process. The number of copies printed is also the same. (Price, \$1.50.)

If, when ordering their copies of "The Warwick Patent," former subscribers will notify the secretary that they are the owners of a complete series of the previous publications of the Club, a copy of this Memoir will be sent to them free of cost.

The Club cannot supply any copies of its first four publications, and only a very few copies of the others remain. In order to help later subscribers to complete their sets, the Club will buy back any copies of the earlier issues at their published prices.

Subscriptions should be sent to the secretary of the Club, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and, except in the case of libraries and institutions, no copies will be delivered until payment has been received.

ADVANCE NOTES OF AUCTION SALES

NEW YORK

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

In January will occur the sale of the library of the late Henry G. Marquand, of which notice will be given in a later number of The Bibliographer. The catalogues will be issued in November. There will be an illustrated édition de luxe of 250 copies, to be sold for twenty-five or thirty dollars apiece.

ANDERSON ROOMS

About October 15: Mr. Frank Maier of New York, who has decided to devote his attention exclusively to Americana, will sell his collection of early English literature, fine and rare Dickens and Thackeray items, privately printed and extra-illustrated books, autograph letters, and the publications of the Kelmscott Press and the Grolier Club.

October: the library of the late Col. S. D. Bruce, of "The Turf, Field and Farm," gathered by him during the many years of his connection with that journal. Among the items of special interest will be long and valuable sets of racing periodicals, turf registers, sporting periodicals, and original paintings of some

of the most celebrated American horses.

October: the first of a series of four or five sales of the extensive collection of the late Hon. John R. Reid of Brooklyn. It comprises between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes of miscellaneous literature, a large proportion in fine bindings, and valuable works on law.

November: the first of three additional sales of the McKee collection, with matter similar to the contents of Part V.,—original manuscripts, autograph letters, drawings, daguerreotypes, medals, engraved portraits and views, playbills, etc.

November (first sale): the collection of the late Peter Gilsey, of especial interest to collectors of theatrical literature: autographs, manuscripts, the Adah Isaacs Menken collection of photographs, letters, etc.; a remarkable series of old theatrical medals, said to be superior to the one in the British Museum; views of early New York, original drawings and old playbills, including many noted first performances. Two illustrated catalogues of the collection will be issued.

November: the interesting dramatic collection of the late Frank R. Burbank of Philadelphia, consisting of portraits of early and modern actors and actresses of the English and American stage, rare playbills, views of theatres, etc.

November: the collection of the late J. W. R. Collins of Philadelphia, containing many items relative to the life and writings of Robert Burns. The library includes the excessively rare first American edition of the Kilmarnock Burns, Philadelphia, 1788, and other works of Scottish literature. It has long been recognized as one of the most interesting collections of the kind in this country.

BANGS & CO.

Dates unannounced: the library of Professor Samuel Lockwood, and the collection of books, autographs and manuscripts of the late William Carey of the Century Company. Mr. Carey's library contains many presentation copies, besides publications of the Grolier Club and the Dunlap Society.

BOSTON

C. F. LIBBIE & CO.'S ROOMS, 646 Washington Street:—November, the books, engravings, etc., collected by Boston's historian, genealogist, and city registrar, the late William Henry Whitmore. Part I., Genealogy, containing 1,276 entries of names of families, includes genealogical information about nearly all the best known names not only in New England, but in many of the older settled sections of the United States, besides many rare and important English genealogies and works

upon the subject. This part is also rich in books of heraldry and kindred matters.

Part II. (1.400 entries) consists of valuable historical and miscellaneous books, the historical predominating. Boston and the cities round about are naturally well represented in this section, in which are included a part of the Prince Society publications, and the collection of books gathered by Mr. Whitmore when he was engaged in his researches into the origin of the "Mother Goose Melodies." It contains what is probably the best collection of Mother Goose and kindred books not only in America, but in the world. Harvard and British Museum collections are of course richer in Chap Book literature, and the Charles Welsh collection of Newbery books, now owned by D. C. Heath, the publisher, is richer in its wider range of books for children. Not only does the Whitmore collection contain the earliest editions of Perrault's "Tales of Mother Goose" in French, and editions in English, both British and American, but there is an extremely rare copy of Isaiah Thomas's reprint of "Mother Goose Melodies," published by John Newbery and probably compiled for him by Oliver Goldsmith. Perhaps the only other copy of that book in this country is in the Library of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Many other equally rare and interesting collections of the Mother Goose rhymes are to be found in this section, including some of the more

modern ones and the collection illustrated by Charles Bennett, entitled "The Old Nurse's Book of Rhymes, Jingles and Ditties," the pictures in which have inspired most of the artists who have subsequently illustrated them. One or two rare examples of Battledores, the successors of the Horn Books which were invented by Benjamin Collins of Salisbury, Newbery's associate, some time in the latter half of the eighteenth century, are to be found in this collection. There are a few of those Chap Books which, as Sir Walter Scott said, "used to be sold at one farthing or a ha'penny apiece and which are now worth their weight in gold," and many other curious, rare and interesting books for children which are valuable as showing that while we have travelled far in the matter of making children's books since they were published, there is nothing new under the sun.

The collection of mezzotint portraits engraved by Peter Pelham, the first mezzotint portrait engraver in America, of which there are no fewer than twenty-nine, is probably the finest ever offered for sale. There is also a collection of portraits in various mediums, chiefly historical in in-The collection of oil paintings, engraved views and lithographs of historic buildings of old Boston and its vicinity contains many rare prints, and there is also an interesting series of oil paintings of the French Assembly during the period of the Revolution. Boston and its neighborhood of course is largely represented here. Several maps and plans of Boston of historic interest complete the entries in this section.

EDITORIAL NOTES

N commenting on the recent death of Philip James Bailey, the Manchester Guardian gives an interesting account of the publication of "Festus." Bailey was at that time staying with a relative, Wilmot Henry Jones, in Salford.

"The book was printed in the Manchester printing office of Mr. Jones, and was published by William Pickering. A merry party assembled at the house in St. Stephen Street to celebrate the birth of the new poem. The last half-sheet was put to press a little past five o'clock on April 27, 1839, and a copy of the book appears to have been given to each of the guests. These consisted of Mr. Ashbury Smith, a local surgeon of literary tastes; Mr. Matthew Depear, who was a well-known man in the Manchester of those days; and 'the gentleman engaged in the mechanical execution of the work.' Some copies of the book are in existence, containing the recipients' signatures. The author, who signed as 'Festus,' was the last survivor of the group."

The London Academy and Literature for September 13 prints a few bibliographical jottings concerning Festus: first edition, 1839; second, 1845; third, 1848; an enlarged edition, 1864; the tenth, 1877; the bulky "fiftieth anniversary edition," 1889, reprinted in 1893; a Festus Birthday Book, 1882; Beauties of Festus, 1884. Bailey is represented in Miles's Poets and Poetry of the Century, and he was also one of the Poètes Anglais Contemporains of whom M. Buisson du Berger wrote in 1890. Landor pays him poetical tribute, and Robert Buchanan, in his Sessions of the Poets (1866), devotes four verses to him in the following engagingly frank manner peculiar to Mr. Buchanan:

"Remoter sat Bailey—satirical, surly—
Who studied the language of Goethe too soon,
And sang himself hoarse to the stars very early,
And cracked a weak voice with too lofty a tune."

The lack of loftiness in his tune would not, however, materially

affect the commercial value of those few copies of the first edition containing the recipients' signatures. The principle of the three-cornered lot holds in bibliography quite as much as the principle of true worth. To distort a classic phrase, The fewer, the higher.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has continued his editorial services by revising the text of his Collected Poetical Works of Gray, issued by Macmillan & Co. in 1884. The original edition, dedicated to Matthew Arnold, has been out of print for some time. Mr. Gosse has added eight or ten occasional lines discovered since 1884, corrected some errors in the bibliography, and revised the text in several minor points. "I do not think," he says in his Preface, "that unless some fresh manuscripts come to light, the Poems of Gray can be published in greater exactitude than they are here. There exist some boyish exercises in Latin verse which I have not printed, but they are without literary value, and of doubtful authenticity."

The advance sheets of the Whitmore sale catalogue (Boston) contain four Casanova items, three French editions of the "Mémoires," and one of seventeen volumes in nine in German, to which interest is lent by Mr. Arthur Symons's recent essay in the North American Review. He emphasizes the literary aspect of the "Mémoires," but there is a distinct bibliographical value to this paper, as he gives us reason to hope that these astonishingly frank revelations of a philosopher and thorough man of the world may some time be published from the original manuscript in the Château of Dux in their entirety, and without the absurd euphemisms and pointless variations of Jean Laforgue.

Part III. of "Books printed in Dublin in the Seventeenth Century," by E. R. Dix (Dobell), has been published. Mr. Dix has ransacked the great library of Trinity College, the Bodleian, and several of the college libraries at Oxford, which appear to be strangely rich in old Irish books and pamphlets. He includes broadsides and proclamations, and as far as he knows, gives information of the location of copies of these rare specimens. The Athenaum suggests that he should print a catalogue of desiderata to be sent to certain private owners, who might, perhaps, supplement his bibliography

after reference to possibly neglected shelves. A further suggestion is that "we should all keep inquiring for the concluding instalment, as the best encouragement of his work." This continuation would concern the eighteenth century, a field beyond his scope, Mr. Dix believes, as affording too vast a mass of materials for adequate control. Certainly no encouragement should be lacking for the continuation of this valuable work, involving such endless patience and such careful detail.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce five books to be issued from the Riverside Press in limited editions during the autumn: "Montaigne's Essays," mentioned in the June number of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, three volumes folio in an edition of 250 numbered copies; Evelyn's translation of Gabriel Naudé's "Avis pour dresser une bibliothèque," in type of the Brimmer font, set within rules throughout, with head-lines, initials, and tail-pieces in red, on antique hand-made paper, square 16mo, half leather with paper sides, uncut edges, 400 numbered copies; Lowell's "Anti-Slavery Papers," originally published in the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" and the "Pennsylvania Freeman," two volumes, octavo, boards, uncut, no illustrations, 500 copies; Southey's "Journal of a Tour in the Netherlands, 1815," now published for the first time, in octavo; Spenser's "Prothalamion and Epithalamion" in a thin, imperial quarto on unbleached Arnold paper, in italic type, with two photogravures and a title-page vignette from drawings especially made by Edwin H. Blashfield. 425 numbered copies will be issued, of which 400 will be sold at ten dollars each, net, the plate to be destroyed.

There have been conflicting reports recently concerning the library of Mr. R. H. Stoddard. It was advertised as about to be sold at public auction, and the statement now comes, from an authoritative source, that it is not to be sold at all, but is to go to the Authors Club,—a gain to the Authors and a loss to collectors, if such be the case.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER proposes to print each month two or more facsimiles of both engraved and printed title-pages of rare books, with collations and notes on the verso of the leaf. It is believed that

by this plan a valuable collection of titles may be gathered, which can ultimately be separated from the magazine and bound in book form. Americana, books of English interest, and first American editions in chronological sequence, will be represented. The facsimiles for the October issue are Child's "New-Englands Jonas," 1647, the authorship of which is ascribed by Winslow to William Vassall, and Clark's "Ill Newes from New-England," 1652.

For the present The Bibliographer will continue the facsimile reproduction of rare books,—a feature which it is hoped will appeal not only to the individual collector, but also to libraries and colleges, even though a copy of the original may be owned. For purposes of reference, a facsimile is in most cases as valuable as an original, and the use of the one helps to preserve the other. The Editor would like to receive from readers expressions of opinion, favorable and unfavorable, in respect of the desirability and the practical value of these facsimile reprints.

BRERETON'S "BRIEFE AND TRUE RELATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIA"

by LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

HIS little book is the account, by one of the men of the expedition, of the first voyage of Englishmen to the shores of New England. Captain Gosnold and thirty-two others set sail from Falmouth on Friday, March 26, 1602, and made their first landing on Cape Cod, which they so named on account of the great abundance of fish found there. This was the first English name given to any part of the New England coast. They also discovered and named the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The small number in the party made the establishment of a colony impossible and no extensive explorations were undertaken. They set out on their return on June 18, again on a Friday, and arrived safely in the harbor of Exmouth on July 23. This hasty voyage was the true beginning of New England.

Captain Gosnold was afterwards second in command in the little fleet which set sail for Virginia on December 20, 1606, under Captain Christopher Newport, and was a member of "His Majestie's Counsel of His First Colony in Virginia." He died there on

August 22, 1607.

Brereton, the author of the narrative, may have held some minor office, at least he was one of the five men in the first boat which landed on Cape Cod. "Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, my selfe, and three others, went ashore," is the way he describes (on page 4) the landing of the first Englishmen on the shores of New England. Little or nothing is known of his after history, unless he be the same John Brereton who was convicted of manslaughter and pardoned in 1611, or the John Brereton who sought a license to keep an inn in Chester in 1613.

On page 14 is a little note of the fruitless voyage of Captain

Samuel Mace, the same year, to Virginia by Raleigh's orders, to search for the lost colony at Roanoke. The "larger discourse" seems never to have "come to light," and but little is known of

the voyage.

Captain Edward Hayes, the author of the "Treatise," described on the title, and which fills pages 15 to 24, was not, apparently, of the party, though he had himself been one of the pioneers in American colonization, having commanded the Golden Hinde, the companion to Sir Humphrey Gilbert's ill-fated ship, in the expedition

to Newfoundland in 1583.

Two editions of the Relation were published in 1602. Of the first, which is the one reproduced, only two copies seem to be known. One was in the library of the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, being bound in with eleven other rare tracts, mostly relating to America. When his library was dispersed at Christie's in 1888, the volume brought £555. The Brereton from the collection is now in the John Carter-Brown Library in Providence. The other, from which our reproduction is made, belongs to Mr. E. D. Church, of New York.

This first edition contains 24 pages only. The second has 48 pages and has the additional lines on the title-page: "With divers instructions of special moment/newly added in this second im-/pression." Of this second issue four copies can be traced in this country:

1. The fine Isham copy, entirely uncut, bought by Quaritch in the Isham sale in 1886 for £265. This afterwards belonged to the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbsleisch and to Mr. M. C. Lessers. It

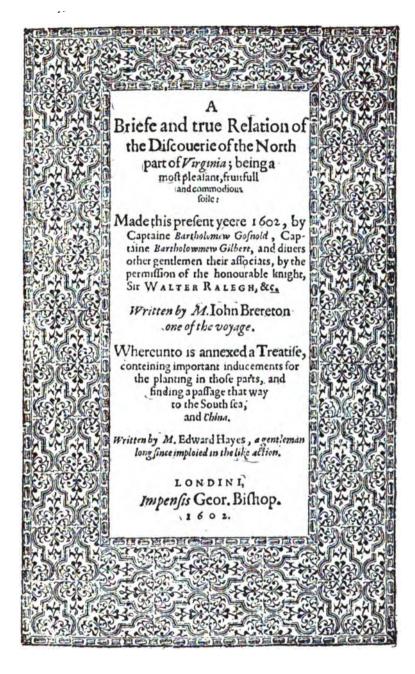
now belongs to Mr. E. D. Church.

2. The Brinley copy, bought in that sale by Mr. Kalbsleisch, who, after the Isham sale, sold it to Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., from whose hands it passed into Mr. Church's collection. Since Mr. Church has secured the Isham-Kalbsleisch-Lefferts copy, the Brinley-Kalbsleisch copy has in turn gone to Mr. E. E. Ayer, of Chicago.

3. The Barlow copy, which at that sale in 1890 brought

\$1,125 and is now in the New York Public Library.

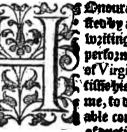
4. A copy in the John Carter-Brown Library in Providence. There are three copies of this second edition in the British Museum, one, in the Grenville collection, very imperfect.





To the honourable, Sir Walter RALEGH, Knight, Captaine of her Maiesties Guards, Lord Warden of the

Stanneries, Lieutenant of Cornwall, and Gouernour of the Itle of Iersey.



Prourable Gr, being earneftly reque-Acting a tiere friend, to put do me in waiting, come true relation of our late performed boyage to the Borth parts of Virginia; at length Fresolned to las tillie his request, who also imboldened me, to bired the fame to your honour, able consideration; to whom indeed of ductie it perteineth.

Day it please your Lozofbip therefore to onderstand, that boon the lire and twentieth of Barch 1 602, being Privay, we went from Falmouth, being in all, two ethirtie persons, in a fmall bartie of Daremouth, called The Concord, holding a course for the Borth wart of Virginia: and although by chance the winde fauoured by not at first as we wilhed, but inforced by to farre to the Southward, as we fell with S. Ma- They fel with rie, one of the islands of the Acores (which was not much the Appres, out of our way) yet holding our course directly from thence. we made our iourney Chozter (than bitherto accustomed) by the better part of a thouland leagues, pet were we longer in our pallage than we expected; which havvened . for that our barke being weake, we were loth to prelle her with much faile; allo, our failers being feld, and they none of the bell, we bare (ercept in faire weather) but low faile; befides, our going byon an buknowen coaff, made be not over-bolde to fiana

A mie relation of the discourse

They distance cen land the 14. Of 90ay.

4

tiand in with the those, but in oven weather; which camen bs to be certaine daies in founding, before we discovered the coalt , the weather being by chance, lomewhat foggie. But on Friday the foureteenth of Day, carly in the mouning, we made the land, being full of faire trees, the land cometobat low . certeine bummocks or hilles lying into the land, the

Dir Indians come about of them.

shope ful of white land, but very stony or rocky. And standing faire alongst by the shore, about tivelue of the clocke the same day, we came to an anker, where fire Indians, in a Balkeshallop with mast and sattle, an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper, came boldly about bs, one of them apparelled with a

The deferiveion of thera.

thion, hole and thoes on his let; all the rest (laving one that had a paire of breeches of blue cloth) were all naked. These people are of tall stature, broad and grim vilage, of a blacke Swart complexion, their eie-browes vainted subiter their ineavons are bowes and arrowes: it lemed by lome words

waltcoat and breches of blacke lerdge, made after our lea-fa-

and lignes they made, that some Balks or of S. John de Luz. have fifted of traded in this place, being in the latitude of 4? degræs. But riding hære, in no very god harbour, and with all, doubting the weather, about the of the clocke the fame day in the afternone live weighcd, & Standing Southerly off into leathe rest of that pay and the night following, with a fresh gale of winge, in the morning we found our selves embayed with a michtie beadland; but comming to an anker a-

Wheir ftrit landing.

bout nine of the clocke the same day, within a league of the Shoze, me hoised out the one halfe of our Shallon, and captains Bartholmew Goinold, my felle, and thee others, went alhose, being a white landie and very bolde those; and marching all that afternon with our mulkets on our necks, on the highest billes which we faw (the weather very hot) at length we ver, ceived this headland to be parcell of the maine, and fundzie Alands lying almost round about it: so returning (towards eneming) to our Challop (for by that time, the other part was programme and let together) we espied an Andian, a yong

man, of proper Cature, and of a pleating countenance; and at ter some samiliaritie with him, we left him at the sea lide, and returned to our thip, where, in five 02 fire boures ablence. we

bad pestered our thip so with Cod fish, that we thew nume

Another In: Sian.

An vraillent Coufilaina.

: bers

here of them over-bod againe: and forely. I am vertue-Den that in the moneths of Parch, April, and Pay, there is boon this coalt, better filbing, and in as great plentie, as in Newfound-land : for the fentles of Packerell, herrings, Con, and other fifth, that we baply law as we went and came from the flore, were wonderfull; and belides, the places where we toke thele Cods (and might in a few daies have laden our thip) were but in leven faddome water, and within leffe than aleague of the those; where, in Newfound-land they fifth in fortie or fiftie fabome water, and farre off. From this place, we failed round about this headland, almost all the points of agreeness. the compate, the those very bolde: but as no coast is tree from land. Dangers, to I am perfuaded, this is as free as any; the land fom what lowe, full of godly wods, but in fome places plaine: at length we were come amongli many faire Mands, which sometimes we had partly differed at our first landing; all lying within Mands. a league or two one of another, and the outermost not about fire of leven leagues from the maine: but comming to an an- Thefire I ker buds one of the, which was about these of four leagues Marties bine from the maine, captains Gospold, my felle, and some others, yard. went alboze, & going round about it, we found it to be fours Englift miles in compaffe, without houle or inhabitant, lauing a little old boule made of boughes, couered with barks, an olde piece of a weare of the Indians, to catchill, and one 02 two places, where they had made fires. The chiefest trees of this Island, are Beches and Cedars; the outward parts Beeches. all onergrowen with lows buthie tres, their of foure fot in height, which beare some kinds of truits, as appeared by their bloffomes; Stramberies, red and while, as finet and much bigger than ours in England, Kalberies, Boleberies, Burfleberies, and furb; an incredible floge of Mines, alwell Ginesins in the woodie part of the Idand, where they run byon enery bundance. træ, as on the outward parts, that we could not goe for treas bing bpon them : alfo, many fprings of ercellent fwet water, Duings, and a great flanding lake offreth water, nere the lea fide, an a Lake. English mile in compasse, which is mainteined with the springs running exceeding pleasantly thorow the woodis grounds which are very rockie. Pere are allo in this Iland, freat flage of Piere, which we law, and other beafts, as ap Dierr beafs. Я 3

reared

A true relation of the discoverie

CORRECT. inters. eales.

peared by their tracks: as also divers totales. as cleanes. Dernibatues, Bitters, Gale, Mallarus, Teales, and other fowles, in great plenty; also, great fore of Weale, which grow in certaine plots all the Alland over. On the Coath Mosofthis Idand we found many bugs bones and ribbes of Whales. This Alland, as also all the rest of their Allands. are full of all forts of tiones fit for building; the fea fides all covered with Cones, many of them alistering and Chining like uninerali flones, and very rockie: also, the rest of these Illands are replenithed with thele commodities, and opon fome of them, inhabitants; as boon an Island to the Boath, ward, and within two leagues of this; pet we found no townes, no, many of their boules, although we law manie Indians, which are tall big boned men, all naked, lauing they couer their value parts with a blacke telved (kin, much like a Black-imithes aron, tied about their middle and betweene their leas behinde: they came us of their fifth readie borked (which they carried in a balket made of twigges, not unlike our offer) inhereof we bit eat, and indged them to be frelly water fith: they gave by also of their Cabacco, which they drinke griens, but dried into powder, bery ffrong and pleas fant, and much better than any I have taken in England: the merks of their vives are made of clay hard bried (whereof in that Alambis great Roze both ted and white) the other part, is a piece of hollow copper, bery finely closed and semented together: we gave onto them certaine trifles, as knives, points, and fuch like which they much effectued. From bence ive went to another Alland, to the Bosthwell of this, and Inithin a league or two of the maine, topich we found to be areater than before we imagined, being 16 English miles at the least in compatte; to tit conteineth many pieces of necks of land. which differ nothing fro leverall Allands. Laving that certains banks of imail breath to like beloass towns them to this Alland: on the outlines of this Alland are many plaine places of graffe, abundance of Stratpberies & other berries tabent, Bur before mentioned : in mid Pay we bid lowe in this Island lep, and Dats (as for a triall) in sumply places, Wheat, Barley, Dats, and profine inches Peale, which in fouretiene daies were lyzung op nine inches and moze : the loile is fat and luttie; 'be boper cruft, of gray

Labacco.

Elizabetha . Tâmo.

MIS.

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colour.

colour; but a fot or lette in depth, of the colour of our hemnelands in England; and being thus apt for these and the like graines; the fowing or letting (after the ground is cleanled) is no greater labour, than if you thould let or fome in one of our best prepared garbens in England. This Thank is full of bigh timberd Daks, their leaues thaife lo basad andurn Ces Dates. Dars, Arait and tall ; Bech, Elme, Bollie, Walnut trees in a Brech. bundance, the fruit as bigge as ones, as appeared by these Pollic. we found boder the trees, which had lien all the yeare bogas (distinctions. thered; Ballenut frees, Cherry frees the leafe, barke and bia. Cherry trees. nelle not differing from ours in England, but the stalke beas reth the blottomes of fruit at the end thereof, like a clotter of Grapes Lerty og fifty in a bunet i Sallatras trees great plere Sallatras tie all the Anano ouer, a tree of high price and profit; allo, of trees. uers other fruit trees, some of them with strange barks of an iries. Drange colour, in feeling fost and from the like Helitet: in the thickell parts of thele wood, you may le a furlong or more round about. On the Bosthweit fine of this Alland, nere to the lea live, is a Kanding Lake of freth water, almost thick Makethee English miles in compalle, in the mitvest whereof trands a miles about. plot of woodie ground, an dere in quantitie of not about: this Lake is full of small Cortoiles, and excitoingly frequent costs. ted with all losts of fewles before rebearies, which brien. fome lowe on the banks? and others on lowe trees about this Lake ingreat abundance, whose your ones of all forts we Companie of twice and eat at our pleasure; but all these stolles are namely begins than bigger than ours in England. Allo, in every Island, and all land molt in enery part of enery Idand, are great flore of @20und 620und mus. nuts, fortie together on a firing, fome of them as birne as bennes egges; they grow not two inches under ground: the which nots we found to be as good as Potatoes. Also, diners forts of thell-fifth, as Scallops, Pulctes, Cackles, Labliers, Stellan. Crabs, Differs, and Wilks, ercabing and and bery great. But not to clay you with particular rehearfall officeh things as Cod a Bature hath belietien on their places, in compariion wheref, the most fertil part of al England is (of it felfs) but barren, we went in our light-bostman fro this Affand to the maine, right against this Island someting learnes off. where comming aspece. We sook a while like men ranished at the 94. beautic

maine land. Great Lakes. Large me-

The exercising beautie and delicacie of this sweet soile; so, besides divers beautie of the chime a character for the control of the control clare Lakes of fresh water (whereof we saw no end) Shebomes very large and full of ariene graffe; even the most od worm sod (wal E as drail to glene sheet E) essaid good billing and avart, one tree from another, buon greene graffie ground. Comembat bigher than the Blaines, as if Aature would them berielfe above her power, artificiall. Bard by,

Deuen In. Dians.

toe espied seven Indians; and comming by to them, at first they expressed some seare; but being emboloned by our courtegus place, and some trifles which we came them, they followed by to a necke of land, which we imagined had beene les vered from the maine ; but finding it otherwise. we verceived

A broad tiner.

a broad harbour or rivers mouth, which ranne by into the maine: but because the day was farre spent, we were forced to returne to the Island from whence we came, leaning the

A good har:

discoverie of this harbour, for a time of better leasure: of the goonelle of which barbour, agallo of many others thereas

bouts, there is small doubt, considering that all the Mands. as allo the maine (where we were) is all rockie grounds and broken lands. Bow the nert day, we determined to forline our selves in the little plot of around in the midst of the Lake

abone mentioned. Inhere we built an boule, and covered it

Lbe English

Doule.

with ledge, which grew about this lake in great abundance; in building whereof. We went three weeks and more: but the fecond day after our comming from the maine, we espied o Pine canoas bich file In. canowes 03 boats, with fiftie Indians in them, comming with file In. lans in them. toward be from this part of the maine, where we two daies before, landed; and being loth they should discover our fortification, we went out on the lea live to meet them; and comming same what neere them, they all sat bowne boon the stones, calling aloud to us (as we rightly abelled) to doe the like a little distance from them: bauing sat a sobile in this 02/ Der captaine Gosnold willed me to an unto them to see what countenance they would make; but allone as I came to but to them, one of them, to whom I had given a knife two dates

> before in the mains knew me (whom a also very wel remem: bzed) and limiling byon me, spake somewhat wato their less or captaine, which lat in the mioli of them, who presently role

Marino.

by and toke a large Beaner (kin from one that flod about bim

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The above as well as the past publications may be had from their Agents,

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New York::: Qublished by Oodd, Dead and Company November, An. On. Demis

THE VALE PRESS

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designed to accompany the decorations and illustrations, designed and cut on the wood by Charles Richetts, the builder of the page, and other original engravers. The paper used for the Vale Books is Arnold's Unbleached Hand-made with the Vale water-mark. The numbers printed for America of each of these books in no case exceeded one hundred copies. None of the Vale Press publications will over be reprinted, and the Press will cause to exist with the publication of the last volume of the Plays of Shakespeare. The following is a list of the few copies that remain, offered by John Lane at the prices indicated.

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

Published nine months in the year, the issues for the months of July, August, and September being omitted.

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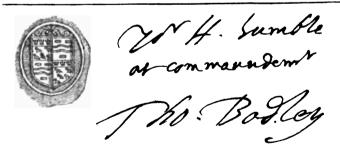
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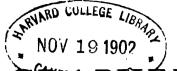
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Sir Thomas Bodley
The Original is at Oxford





THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

SIR THOMAS BODLEY AND THE BODLEJAN TERCENTENARY

HERE is a romance and glamour about 'Bodley,' to call it by that personal name natural to those who know and love it well, which seems to inform and breathe from its very stones. Did not Elia feel it? To step, on a summer's day, from the hot, dusty street into the peaceful, towered quadrangle, to enter by the modest portal, to mount the winding stair, with its low, easy steps suited to a scholar's grave pace, to pass into the outer library, the forecourt of the tourist and sightseer, and then through the yielding wicket into Duke Humphrey's gallery; to feel the stateliness, the ordered wealth of its vista of shelves stretching, bay beyond bay, beneath the glorious heraldic ceiling; then to turn into one of the quiet recesses, and, calling for book after book, to summon spirits truly from the deep of the past and hold quiet converse with them, while the breeze and the sunlight flow gently in from the green Exeter garden, till Bodley's own solemn bell bids them back to their sleeping-places—this is the very luxury, or rather the very poetry, of study. He who can enjoy it, be he son or guest of Oxford, will not need any bidding to praise the memory of Bodley. Past, present, books, buildings, all chime together, and make There are a few older libraries, a few larger libraries, certainly not a few wealthier libraries; there is none more poetic, because none more historic."

On November 8, 1602, the doors of the Bodleian Library were opened to the public after five years and a half of active preparation by its founder. February 23, 1597-8, shortly after his return home from his diplomatic residence in The Hague, Thomas Bodley wrote an historic letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Dr. Ravis, Dean of Christ Church, offering to restore to its former use all that remained of the old public library, a room which escaped the zeal-

ous depredation of the commissioners of Edward VI., who in 1550 destroyed whatever books and manuscripts of Catholic interest they

could lay their vandal hands upon.

"Whereas," he wrote, "there hath bin heretofore a publike library in Oxford, which, you know, is apparant by the roome itself remayning, and by your statute records, I will take the charge and cost upon me, to reduce it to his former use." Then follows his agreement to fit it up, to procure benefactions, and to endow it with annual rent. The offer was accepted, and most favorably received by Bodley's friends and fellow-countrymen of Devonshire, who had every reason to be proud of the diplomatic career of one who had shown himself to be so skilled an administrator of affairs of state

requiring delicate manipulation.

To understand the motives that caused Thomas Bodley to devote the last fifteen years of his life to the foundation of a library, it is necessary to know the principal facts of his life. These are found in an autobiographical sketch written in 1609 and printed in 1647, the original manuscript of which is in the Bodleian Library. He was born in Exeter, 1544-5. His father, John Bodleigh, or Bodley, one of the refugees during the Marian persecutions, gained a certain title to distinction by receiving a patent from Queen Elizabeth for seven years for the exclusive publication of the Geneva Bible. During the Catholic agitations of Queen Mary's reign, he took his family to Wesel, Frankfort, and Geneva, successively. In Geneva, young Thomas at the age of twelve became an auditor of Ant. Chevalerius in Hebrew, of Phil. Beroaldus in Greek, and of Calvin and Beza in divinity. Robert Constantine read Homer to him, and thus he laid the foundation for the first of the four aids which he afterwards said were necessary for his greatest work,knowledge, "purse ability," honourable friends, and leisure.

Upon Elizabeth's accession to the throne, the family returned to London, and Thomas went to Oxford, where he entered Magdalen College as a commoner under the tuition of Laurence Humphrey, afterwards president. He took B.A. in 1563 and was elected probationer fellow of Merton, became actual fellow in 1564, and in the following year began a Greek lecture in Merton, for which later he was granted an annual fee of four marks. In 1566 he took M.A., and gave a public lecture in natural philosophy in the University School; three years later he became University proctor, and then deputy for

Arthur Atye, public orator. About this period he devoted his studies to Hebrew, in which he became eminent.

In 1576 he obtained a license to travel and perfect his knowledge of modern languages and politics. The next four years were spent in Italy, France and Germany. On his return he attracted the notice of Elizabeth, in what manner we do not know, and was appointed gentleman-usher to the Queen. She was evidently impressed with his tact, for in 1585 she sent him on the first of a series of diplomatic missions, to Denmark on a semi-religious affair, to engage King Frederick II. in a league with the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse, and other Protestant German princes, to help Henry, King of Navarre, and the French Huguenots.

A secret mission followed, of much the same nature and demanding the greatest skill. This was a message to Henry III. of France when he fled from Paris to escape the Duke of Guise in May, 1588. In the meantime Bodley had married a rich widow, Mrs. Ann Ball, who was Miss Carew of Bristol, and thereby acquired his second aid, "purse ability," for her money helped toward

the £10,000 which he gave to the Library.

The years between 1589 and 1596 he spent in The Hague, where Queen Elizabeth sent him as her permanent resident in the United Provinces. This was a very important mission, for the reason that the Netherlands were the political stage of the time. He was even admitted as a member of the Council of State. But three years after he was stationed there, he began to weary of court intrigues and the unpleasant exigencies of diplomatic life, and tried for four years to be relieved of his responsibilities. In 1594 his brother Miles, who had been conducting his business at home during his residence abroad, died. A short leave of absence was granted him, but he returned to Holland in January, 1595. The following June and July were spent in England. Soon after this the Queen expressed some dissatisfaction with his conduct of affairs, whereupon he resolved more firmly than ever to withdraw from diplomatic service.

He returned home and would have secured the Secretaryship, but for the unfortunate circumstance that both Burleigh and Essex supported him, and lost him the position through mutual jealousy. Two more diplomatic commissions were offered him, but he declined them. He was done with politics.

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It was in this condition of mind that he turned to books for consolation, as a man of different tastes and training might have turned to nature. He remembered his early love of study, and he knew from long experience the emotional and intellectual delight that comes from intimate and daily association with books,—a delight that nothing else in the world affords, so deep and many-sided is its appeal.

"I concluded at the last to set up my staffe at the Librariedore in Oxon," he writes, "being throughly persuaded that, in my solitude and surcease from the commonwealth affayers, I could not busic myselfe to better purpose then by redusing that place (which then in every part laye ruined & wast) to the publique use of

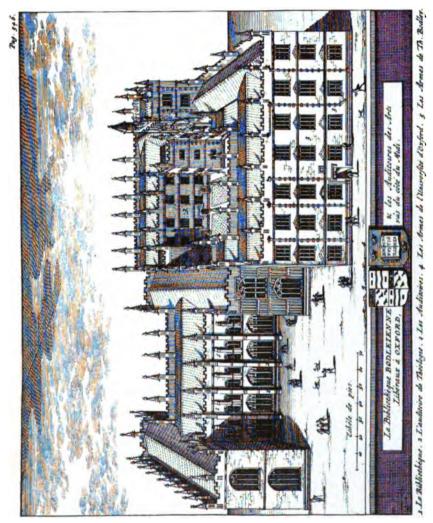
studients."

These words, evidently sincere, ought to exonerate him from the charge of vanity made by certain of his friends when his will was read, and was found to contain a large bequest to the Library.

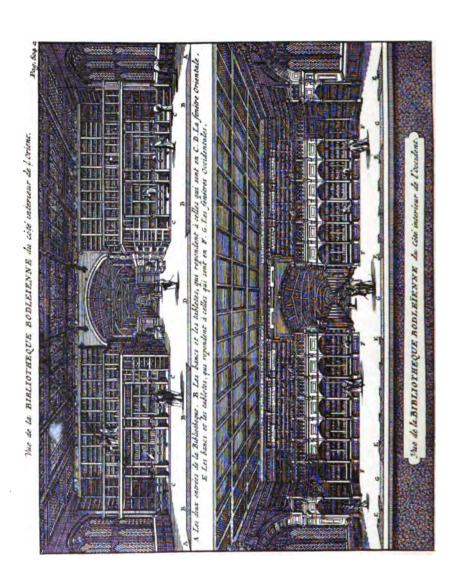
Sir Dudley Carleton, writing March 6, 1598, to John Chamberlain, says, "Your friend Mr. Bodley has sent down to the University to signify his intentions to furnish their library, and his liberality has received very good acceptance and thanks by public letters. He is daily expected at Oxford to make good his word; the matter is generally approved here in the shire, and every man bethinks himself how by some good book or other he may be written in the scroll of the benefactors. My cousin Dormer would have been reckoned among the first, but his wife dissuaded him, and told him it would be ascribed to some planet which possessed all men with a sudden humour."

Bodley had "some purse-ability to go through with the charge," but, as Sir Dudley Carleton wrote later, the cost was much more than the original estimate," because the timber works of the house were rotten and had to be new made." On June 25, 1600, Bodley wrote to the Vice-Chancellor that he had begun to gather books, and had provided a register for the enrollment of the benefactors' names.

Books poured in from the Continent, where Bill, the London bookseller, was travelling and buying as Bodley's agent, and from various parts of England,—from Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, from the Earl of Essex, Lords Hunsdon, Montacute, Lisle, afterwards Leicester, and Lumley, High Steward of the Uni-



FROM "LES DÉLICES DE LA GRAND' BRETAGNE, ET DE L'IRLANDE". BY JAMES BEEVERELL, LEYDEN, 1707



versity, and William Gent, who presented chiefly medical collections. In 1603-4 James I. granted letters patent for what was practically the first public library in Europe, and gave a license for the holding of lands in mortmain. Besides these acts, the King himself, a lover of literature and a writer, showed further evidence of his interest in letters by giving a warrant to Bodley under the Privy-seal for any books that he chose to take from the Royal libraries, and, moreover, knighted him as a mark of appreciation. The accolade was the more substantial gift of the two, for the books from the Royal libraries practically reduced themselves to copies of the King's own works.

From the first, Bodley's eye had been upon Thomas Jame., Fellow of New College and editor of de Bury's "Philobiblon," for librarian. James gave to the Library various manuscripts, chiefly patristic, and sixty printed books. In 1599, when the second edition of the "Philobiblon" was published, there appeared a long dedication to Bodley, which shows the intimate relation between the two men. James was engaged as librarian at a salary of £5, 13s. 4d. quarterly, but he soon entered a protest against this meagre amount, and was granted between £30 and £40 a year. According to the body of statutes drawn up by Bodley, the librarian was to be a graduate, unmarried, and "without cure of souls," and was allowed deputies and assistants. Here again James protested, for he was minded to marry. Bodley's friendshp for him prevailed, and the rule was made, only to be broken in this single instance.

In 1610 Bodley's business foresight and shrewdness appeared in the remarkable arrangement which he made with the Stationers Company, whereby they agreed to present to the Library a copy of every book that they received, on condition that they might have access to it for purposes of comparison, collation, and reprint. This forerunner of the Copyright Law was one of the chief forces which made for the permanent establishment of the Library.

From the first, the response to the founder's request for help was most generous. His third aid to success, "honourable friends," by their gifts soon made it necessary to enlarge the Library. Hence the eastern wing, the foundation stone of which was laid in the summer of 1610, and which Sir Thomas did not live to see completed. In 1611 he began the permanent endowment, by attaching

to the Library a farm in Cookham, Berks, and some tenemen

in Distaff Lane, in the City of London.

Under Thomas James's administration the first printed catalogue was made, and published in 1605 by Joseph Barnes of Oxford,—a small, thick quarto of 425 pages with an Appendix of 230 more. The Preface is dated June 27, and the dedication, at Bodley's suggestion, was addressed to Henry, Prince of Wales, as a more likely patron of the Library than his father. Another instance of Bodley's diplomacy! Printed books and manuscripts are included in this catalogue, and at the founder's special desire, legal and medical lists were added to the two divisions first proposed, theology and the arts. At the end is an alphabetical index of authors.

The second catalogue, printed in 1620, contains the information that readers had at their disposal 16,000 volumes for six hours a day excepting Sundays and holidays, but that heretical and schismatical books might not be read without permission of the Vice-Chancellor and the Regius Professor of Divinity! The logic of this provision is not perfectly apparent. Granted that the reader obtained reluctant permission to read heretical books, how could the Vice-Chancellor and the Regius Professor prevent the worm from cankering the bud? The mischief was done, even though the two

guardians stood over the offender with threatening brows.

In connection with the publication of the first three catalogues, a curious circumstance is observable, showing that first editions in those early days of library experience were not especially treasured. In 1605, when Sir Francis Bacon published his Advancement of Learning, he sent a copy to Bodley with a letter in which he wrote, "You, having built an ark to save learning from deluge, deserve propriety in any new instrument or engine whereby learning should be improved or advanced." This book is entered in the catalogue of 1620, but there is no record of it in the third of 1674. With the Selden collection the library acquired a copy of the first edition, and it is very possible that Bacon's presentation copy was parted with as a duplicate!

Another instance of the same early condition is shown in the case of Fulke's Annotations on the Rhemish New Testament. In the second catalogue, the editions of 1601 and 1617 were both recorded, but in 1674 the only edition was that of 1633. The earlier ones were afterwards acquired, but evidently they were once thought to be

less desirable than the later. The most startling example of the disposition of first editions concerns the first folio of Shake-spere's works. In the supplement catalogue of 1635, the folio of 1623 appears, but in 1674 only the third folio (1664) is recorded. Not until the Malone collection was acquired by the library in 1821 was a first folio again one of its possessions!

Opinions differ as to the relative merits of the various librarians since the foundation. Alexander Chalmers, in his History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, 1810, says of John Price, the tenth librarian, "a gentleman, who, for nearly half a century, has eminently promoted the interests of literature, by the ready, liberal and intelligent aid he has afforded to the researches of scholars and antiquaries." Chalmers, writing during the lifetime of Mr. Price, probably received favours from him, in acknowledgment of which this tribute remains for all time. Later writers, however, do not hold the same opinion of Price; indeed, one goes so far as to say that, whereas Bowles, Fysher and Owen were merely easy-going and neglectful, "Price must surely for ever be regarded as an example of all that is bad in librarianship." Readers to him were only nuisances; donations came in, he could not help that; but purchases were discouraged. To illustrate his intolerance of any reader's desire to occupy his time or improve his mind, the story is told that when in 1784 Captain Cook's Voyages was published and in great demand, Price lent the Library copy, a gift of George III., to the rector of Lincoln College, telling him that "the longer he kept it out the better, for while it was known to be in the Library, he was perpetually plagued with inquiries for it!"

Very possibly the unstatutory loan of books to Mr. Alexander Chalmers was the "ready, liberal, and intelligent aid" to which Mr. Chalmers referred, and which endeared Mr. Price to him; or, it may be that when Chalmers should have been recording in his *History* that the first catalogue of the library was printed in 1605 (instead of in 1674, as he states), and when Price should have been ministering to the needs of hungry readers at the wicket-gate, the two men were sitting in amiable converse in Price's back office.

Bodley's will, dated January 2, 1612-13, in which he refers to his age as "67 complete and more," names the University as his chief heir to the extent of £7,000—a provision which seriously

displeased some of his bequestless friends. John Chamberlain, one of the loudest complainers, wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton, "He was so carried away with the vanity and vainglory of his library, that he forgat all other respects and duties almost." In all probability, if Bodley had left Chamberlain a snug little annuity, and after that even twice as much to the Library, he would have been lauded as the most generous of men. So mighty a factor is the personal equation.

It is fair to suppose that "vanity and vainglory of his library" were not the leading motives that impelled Bodley in the matter of bequests, since the Library had been his darling for fifteen years. As a matter of fact, besides the gift to the Library and £200 to Merton, his will was full of legacies to relatives, servants, etc., in addition to a separate amount of £666.13s.4d. for mourning for many persons, including the sixty-seven poor scholars in his funeral procession, and a funeral dinner, "at which were present the greater part of those who formed the procession." He remembered his two brothers, the four sons of his deceased brother Miles, the children of three of his sisters, and the children of his wife's first marriage. A fourth sister he ignored, because she offended her brothers by eloping with a poor minister. The question might be asked with a certain amount of pertinency: Has a man not the right to dispose of his money as he wills?

The celebration of the Bodleian Tercentenary on October 9 was the occasion for the gathering of a body of brilliant and learned men at the Congregation in the Sheldonian Theatre. The list of guests on whom degrees were conferred included the names of four Americans, viz., the Hon. Andrew Dickson White, of Yale University, "distinguished for his cultivated erudition and his efforts in the cause of international arbitration and peace," D.C.L.; Charles Sedgwick Minot, Professor of Histology and Human Embryology in Harvard University, Doctor of Science; Dr. J. H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University and Professor A. F. West, of Princeton University, both of whom received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters.

The degrees conferred, the eighty-one addresses from universities and other learned bodies received and deposited in a considerable pile for future reading, and the Latin oration of welcome to the

guests delivered by Dr. Merry, the Public Orator, a visit to the Bodleian Library was next in order. To give an adequate idea of the dignified imperturbability of English traditions, we can do no better than to quote this part of the record of the day's events given by the able and witty correspondent of the London Times:

"The next item on the day's programme after the Congregation was a visit to the library, which obviously is, or should be, the central point of interest in the whole celebration. The circumstances attending this visit were truly characteristic of Oxford. In the first place, the weather had settled down during the proceedings in the Sheldonian to behave in its worst possible Oxford manner. The University was not wrapped "all in a death-dumb autumn-dripping gloom"—to use the Cambridge poet's fine phrase, which too accurately fits the normal condition of Oxford in October term. Things were rendered just a degree worse than that by reason of a strong wind and consequent heavy gusts of rain varying the monotony of a steady downpour. It was a raw, dripping, dismal, gloomy day, and the very last calculated to give strangers a favourable impression—but typical, it is not to be denied; and if celebrations must be held in the autumn, the place cannot be blamed for wearing an autumn face. Still, it is a pity, when visitors have come from the four corners of the earth to see it and pay their respects to a venerable shrine. They straggled across from the Sheldonian Theatre to the Bodleian in the rain and spoilt their gorgeous new gowns; and when they reached Duke Humphrey's Library they found the arrangements still more There were, in fact, none at all. Anywhere else but at Oxford some preparations would have been made; the place would have been swept and garnished, its inner treasures thrown open or set out to view; some reception would have taken place. None of these things were done. The library was in its everyday condition, except that it smelt strongly of linseed oil; the usual rooms were open, the usual readers were tranquilly at work, and Bodley's librarian was buried in his correspondence. It was sublime, this Olympiast indifference to an occasion unique in the annals of the institution. The world rushes on, it pushes and fusses and fidgets; Oxford alone remains calm, and retains a majestic screnity even when it descends among the throng and invites the world to share its dignified festivities. Let us hope the distinguished guests, who wandered about as best as they could, without guide or plan or catalogue or description, were impressed. Some of them were. They expressed polite admiration of the Oxford style, and contrasted it with that of their own country, where they said a similar occasion would have been made an excuse for a week's general holiday."

The celebration of the Tercentenary will have accomplished one

important result, if it arouses public sentiment in England and in this country to the increasing need of the Bodleian Library of an endowment to carry on the work adequately. The unknown treasures buried there should be discovered and recorded, and there should be money for the expensive details of bibliography, without which no library can be an active instrument towards knowledge. We might even go so far as to say that we in the United States would bring ourselves to part with some of our future libraries for the promulgation of the latest fiction, in order to provide the Bodleian with the sinews of war.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, 1715 to 1726-27

by Worthington Chauncey ford

HE history of the beginning of the printing of the "Journals of the House of Representatives of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay," is told in full in my essay on the "Governor and Council of Massachusetts Bay, 1714-15," printed in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for December, 1901, and in the introduction to my reprint of the Journals of the Great and General Court or Assembly for the sessions of 1715. It was a mere chance, almost a personal incident, that led to the first issues, but the recognized utility of the publication continued the practice for more than sixty years. The result was the series of annual records that constitute the best source of provincial history, and one that throws light upon the growth of political institutions, wherever the influence of the New Englander has been felt. This is equivalent to saying, all over the United States.

For the first time, an effort is made to prepare a full list of these journals. Were the manuscript originals in existence, this would have been an easy task, for it would involve a mere transcription of the dates of the sessions, leaving the number of pages of print without notice as an unimportant detail. But these originals were, with one or two exceptions, long since destroyed, and before their destruction no transcripts, in whole or in part, were made. It remained, therefore, to gather up the scattered examples of the printed journals, and base my list upon such as I could find. For there is in no one place a complete file, nor does any single collection contain a file approaching completeness. There are not to be

found in the libraries of Massachusetts all the issues, and the labor of obtaining this record has therefore been long and troublesome. I may, however, claim completeness. The manuscript records of the governor and council, which still exist, enabled me to determine on what dates the General Court held sessions; and the dates of prorogations and dissolutions bridged over what appeared to be unnecessarily long intervals between the sittings. It only remained to find printed journals corresponding to those dates, and this has been accomplished in every instance save two. For the session of November, 1715, the journals were not printed, a fact proved by the bill of the printer; and for the short session of two days in April, 1726, I have not been able to trace a printed page. In every other instance I have found the House Journal corresponding to the Council minutes.

Having found the printed matter, the description of it involved new difficulties. Naturally, the beginnings were experimental, and as each new printer took up the task he introduced modifications, often amounting to vagaries. No title-page was used until 1721, and then it was "Votes," not "Journal," the latter word probably appearing on a separate title-page in the volume of 1722, for which no title has been found. The form soon became a fixed onea general title-page, a half-title for the first issue of each session, giving the description of the Assembly, and a half or quarter-title for every issue after the first, saying "Votes of the House of Representatives." Unfortunately, the same regularity was not adopted for marking the sessions. The general rule was that an adjournment did not break the record of the session, and the title "Votes of the House of Representatives" carried on the story. A prorogation terminated the session, and a half-title "Journal, etc." began the record of the new session. The rule had many exceptions, and adjournments and prorogations are much confused. I have therefore designated as sessions such sittings as were widely separated, and do not see that any confusion will result. Nor was the rule of paging each Assembly followed. In the earlier years the printer began a new paging with each session, and he reverted to the practice even after the other method should have become a fixture. A more detailed bibliography of these Journals will be prepared at a later time, in which these many confusions, as well as the errors in paging, will be described. I may describe this present undertak[:]

Anno Regni Regis GEORGII nunc Magna Britanniz, 66. Primo.

IR NAI.

Of the House of

Representatives.

At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in Achtengland, begun & held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 25th Day of Bap, Anno Domini, 1715.

Amuel Sewall, John Phillips, and Joseph Lynde Esgra. came down from the Council Board, and Acquainted the House that they were Appointed and Authorized by His Excellency the Governour, That this House should take the Oaths, Make and Subscribe the Declaration, Take and Subscribe theOath of Abjuration (as by the Royal Charter of this Province is Directed) before them, which was accordingly done by the Members present, and They withdrew.

The House Proceeded to write their Votes for a Speaker, which being Collected, and Examined, it was found that Jan Burrill Eig; was choicen by a major part of the House, and he was accordingly Conducted to the Chair.

The House Proceeded to write their Votes for a Clerk, which being Collected

and Examined, it appear'd that Mr. John White was chosen by a major part of the House, who was accordingly sent for to the House.

Doft Beridiem.

A Message sent up to the Council Board, by Capt Davis, and Mr. Cawler, to report to His Excellency the Choice the House had made of a Speaker. Who Returned, That His Excellency was not in Council, but by Sickness Con-

fin'd at home.

Major Sheffe, and Mr. Chipman, were fent to Wait on His Excellency at His House at Roxbury, to Report to His Excellency, the Choice of the Speaker.

Who Returned, That His Excellency said, the Choice is very acceptable to him. A Meliage fent up to the Board, by Mr. Samuel Clop, and Capt. Davis, That the House are now ready to proceed to the choice of Councellors.

Who Return'd, That the Board were ready to Proceed, and Join with the House

Ordered, That Mr. Beps, Capt. Noyes, Col. Wintbrop, Col. Thanter, and Mr. Denifen, be a Committee to carry up the Votes of this House for Councellors, and affift in Sorting and Numbering them, together with the Votes of the Board, and Report to the Houle, the several Elections that shall be made.

The faid Committee carried up the Votes of the House, for Councellors in the late Colony of the Maffachusetts-Bay until Eighteen were choice by a major

part of the Voters.

Then for the late Colony of New-Plymonth, until Four were chosen, as afcerfaid. Then for the late Province of Maine, until Three were chosen, as aforesaid.

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ing as a check-list, and shall be happy to have errors and omissions called to my attention.

1715-16.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, begun & held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 25th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1715.]

Boston: Printed by B. Green. Sold by Samuel Gerrish at his Shop on the north side of King Street, near the

Town House, 1715.

First Session [25 May-21 June.]
Pp. 1-34. No title page.
Second Session [20 July-1 August.]
Pp. 35-50. No title page.
Third Session [24-27 August.]
Pp. 51-56. No title page.

A fourth session was held 23 November-22 December, but the Journal was not printed. The Journals of the three sessions, and the minutes of the Governor and Council for the fourth session have been reprinted in a limited edition with the following title:

Journals | of the | House of Representatives | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | 1715 | Edited by | Worthington Chauncey Ford | [Royal Arms.]

Boston, Massachusetts | MCMII.

Pp. xviii, 104.

1716-17.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, begun and held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 30th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1716.]

Boston: Printed and sold by B. Green, 1716.

First Session [30 May-27 June.] Pp. 1-28. No title page.

SPEECH

Made unto His EXCELLENCY.

Samuel Shute, Efq.

Captain General and GOVERNOUR in Chief, in and over the Printings of the Meffectufetts-Bey in New-England.

By the REVERBND.

Amended with the MINISTERS of the Mallachulette-Province. Acu-England, Pay 30. 17 17.

TNCE Your EXCELLENCYS Happy Arrival to us, This is the First Opportunity of an Annual and General CONVENTION, which the Ministers of the Gospel in this Province could Enjoy, to Express our general Sense of the Happiness, which we have therein received.

An Happiness whereinto we have been indeed most agreeably Surprized, by the Providence of our Glorious LORD, who has with snott Remarkable Circumfinees herein reflified His Tender Care of His Flocks in the Wilderness.

But this Delay of a Duty, whereso we had the most Early as well as the most Hearty Dispositions, has only Edabled us now to Speak with Experience, what we could before have Spoken only with Expediction; and to say, The One Half bes not been told m.

Tour EXCELLENCY having honourably spent your Younger Years in the Armies which bravely sought for the Glorious Caule of Rescuing the Liberties of Europe and of Mankind, from the Chains which the most famous of all Tytants designed for them, does not now wear your Laurels in an Unserviceable Retirement; But you have been generously Willing to devote your later Years, to the Publick Service in a Care for the Good of Others. And our Gracious GOD has ordered it, that This His People shall have the Felicity of being saide the Chiefts, whom your Care shall be employed apon. the Objects, whom your Care shall be employed upon.

– Palices nimium sua si bona norint.

Most Refreshing, Most Obliging, have been the Rays of the Royal Favour, which the Best of Kings, our most Rightful and Lawful King GEORGE, has earted upon His most Loyal Subjects in these Plantations.

But with mone have we been more affected, than with what His Great Wifon and Goodness has done, in the Grant of His Royal Commission unto your EXCELLENCY, so become our Capain-General and Governour. A COVERNOUR in whom we shall have a bright Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Sall Go. Control of the Image of the Image of the Image of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Image of the Image of the Image of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Image of the Image of His Own Royal Vertuca, and Imag Sall fee a Steady pursuit of His Interests and Intentions.

Your

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Second Session [1-3 August.] Pp. 29-32. No title page.

Beginning with the third session, the Journal was issued in parts twice a week, with continuous paging. The parts after the first of each session had the title Votes of the House of Representatives.

Third Session [7 November-4 December.]

Issued in eight parts, without title page. Pp. 33-36, 37-38, 39-41, 43-45, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-55.

Fourth Session [10-12 April.] Pp. 57-60.

1717-18.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, begun and held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 29th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1717.]

Boston: Printed & sold by B. Green, 1717.

First Session [29 May-22 June.]

Issued in seven parts, without title page. Pp. 1-4, 5-6,

7-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-18, 19-22.

Second Session [23 October-22 November.]

Issued in seven parts, without title page. Pp. 23-26,

27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-38, 39-44.

Third Session [5-14 February.]
Pp. 45-52.

During the first session the following was printed:

A | Speech | Made unto His Excellency, | Samuel Shute Esq: | Captain General and Governour in Chief, in and over the Province | of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. | By the Reverend | Dr. Cotton Mather. | Attended with the Ministers of the Massachusetts-Province, | New-England, May 30. 1717.

Boston: Printed and Sold by B. Green in Newbury-

Street, 1717.

Pp. 2.

1718-19.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, begun & held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 28th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1718.]

Boston: Printed & sold by B. Green. 1718.

First session [28 May-5 July.]

Issued in eight parts, without title page. Pp. 1-4, 5-8, 9-11, 13-14, 15-18, 19-22, 23-26, 27-34.

Second session [29 October-4 December.]

Issued in ten parts, without title page. Pp. 35-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-62.

A third session was held 11 and 12 March, but I have not

A third session was held 11 and 12 March, but I have not been able to trace a copy of the Journal, and doubt if it was printed.

1719-20.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, begun & held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 27th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1719.]

Boston: Printed & sold by B. Green. 1719.

First session [27 May-30 June.]

Issued in ten parts, without title page. Pp. 1-4, 5-6, 7-10, 11-14, 15-18, 19-22, 23-24, 25-28, 29-30, 31-34.

Second session [4 November-10 December.]

Issued in nine parts, without the title page. Pp. 35-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-50, 51-54, 55-58, 1-11.

The last part has the imprint:

Boston, Printed by N. Boone, at the Request and Appointment of the Representatives of Boston; Mr. Bartholomew Green, the former Printer to the House Refusing to Print the same. December 14, 1719.

1720-21.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of this His

(1)

Anno Regni Regis GEORGII mune Magnet Britannie. &c. Septimo.

JOURNAL

Of the House of

Representatives.

At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in Mew England, Begun and Held at Boston, on Wednesday the 13th Day of July, Anno Domins, 1720. And Continued by Prorogations, to Wednesday the 2d Day of Roberts bet next after, and then Met.

A Number Sufficient to Conflitute a House not Appearing, The Members present Agreed to Meet again at Three a Clock Afternoot.

Wost Weridiem.

Mr. Speaker Sent up a Message to His Excellency the GOVER'S NOUR, by Col. Dudley, Mr. Coeke, and Col. Sowersby, That a Quorum of the House are now Met, and ready to Proceed on the Business of the Session.

The Precept Sent the Latt Sellion to the Town of Tiverton, to Elect and Send a Representative: Returned to the House, They having Chosen Mr. John Cook junior for that Service,

A. Letter from the faid Mr. Cook, Dated Ollober 32, 2720. Excufing his not Attending the Houte. Read.

A Letter from Mr. John Gray, Representative of the Town of Harnich, Excusing his not Attending the House. Read.

A Letter from Mr. Janathan Rice, Representative of the Town of Francischem, Dated Ollober, 31: 1720. Excusing his Absence. Read.

A Letter from Mi. Richard Moore, Representative of the Town of Onford. Dated, Offober 32, 2720. Excusing his Absence. Read.

Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, Begun and Held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 25th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1720.]

Boston: Printed & sold by B. Green. 1720.

First session [25-30 May.] Pp. 1-4. No title page.

Journal | Of the House of | Representatives.

[At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, Begun and Held at Boston, on Wednesday the 13th Day of July, Anno Domini, 1720.]

Boston in New-England, Printed by Nicholas Boone, Printer to the Honourable House of Representatives.

1720.

17-27.

First session [13-23 July.]

Issued in three parts, without title page. Pp. 1-8, 9-16,

Second session [2 November-17 December.]

Issued in eleven parts, without title page. Pp. 1-8, 9-14, 15-20, 21-26, 27-34, 35-40, 41-46, 47-52, 53-58, 59-64, 65-83 [86.]

Third session [15-31 March.]

Issued in five parts, without title page. Pp. 1-8, 9-15, 17-22, 23-28, 29-32.

There was also printed by this Court:

The Case of the | Muster Rolls | of his | Majesty's Castle William, | The Honourable | William Dummer Esq; Commander, | Which was lately enquired into by a Committee of the Honourable House | of Representatives, as it appears to His Majesty's Council.

Boston: Printed by B Green, Printer to His Excellency the Governour and Council. 1720.

Pp. 1-3.

1721-22.

Votes | of | The Honourable House of | Representatives. | Of | His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, | in | New-England. | Begun and Held at Boston May 31. 1721.

VOTES

O F

The Honourable House of

Representatives.

OF

His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay,

1 N

New-England.

Begun and Held at Botton Bay 31. 1721.

Bolton, Printed by Aicholas Boone, Printer to the Honourable House of Representatives. 1721.

Boston, Printed by Nicholas Boone, Printer to the Honourable House of Representatives. 1721.

First session [31 May-20 July.]

Issued in twelve parts. Pp. 1-4, 5-14, 15-27, 29-34, 35-42, 43-48, 49-54, 55-57, 59-64, 65-68, 69-72, 73-75.

A title-page appears for the first time. The first two issues have a half-title, A | Journal | Of the House of Representatives.

Votes | Of | The Honourable House | of Representatives. | Of | His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, | in | New-England. | Begun and Held at Boston, August 23. 1721.

Boston: Printed by Nicholas Boone, Printer to the | Honourable House of Representatives. 1721.

First session [23 August-9 September.]

Issued in five parts. Pp. 1-10, 11-18, 19-28, 29-36, 37-48.

Second session [7-17 November.]
Issued in two parts. Pp. 1-10, 11-24.

The second part comprises really two issues, pp. 11-15 and 16-24, but these were printed at the same time.

Third session [2-27 March.]

Issued in seven parts. Pp. 1-6, 7-11, 13-14, 15-19, 21-26, 27-40, 41-50.

1722-23.

[No copy of the title-page of this Journal has been found. Green and Kneeland were the printers.]

First Session [30 May-7 July.]

Issued in nine parts. Pp. 1-7, 9-12, 13-17, 19-24, 25-30, 31-34, 35-38, 39-44, 45-64.

Second Session [8-18 August.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 1-6, 7-10, 11-18.

Third Session [15 November-19 January.]

Issued in seventeen parts. Pp. 1-4, 5-10, 11-13, 15-18, 19-22, 23-26, 27-30, 31-36, 37-38, 39-42, 43-49, 51-56, 57-62, 63-68, 69-72, 73-78, 79-88.

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1723-24.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts Bay | in
| New-England | Begun and Held at Boston, on Wednesday | the Twenty-Ninth Day of May, Anno | Domini, 1723.

Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green and | Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House | of Representatives. 1723.

First Session [29 May-15 June.]

Issued in ten parts. Pp. 1-8, 9-12, 13-16, 17-22, 23-28, 29-34, 35-44, 45-52, 53-64, 65-71.

At this session was also printed:

In House of Representatives. Whereas a Difference has arisen about the Resolve for the Supply of the Treasury between the Honourable Board and the House, Resolved, That the Vote for said Supply be Printed as it passed in the House, and Concurr'd by the Board with the Amendments, together with the several Articles of Grievance.

Pp. 1-4.

Second Session [7 August-21 September.]

Issued in twelve parts. Pp. 1-12, 13-20, 21-28, 29-32, 33-38, 39-42, 43-50, 51-54, 55-58, 59-62, 63-68, 69-91.

Third Session [23 October-27 December.]

Issued in six parts. Pp. 1-4, 5-10, 11-20, 21-26, 27-40, 41-81.

Fourth Session [22-23 April.] One part only. Pp. 1-8.

1724-25.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in
| New-England, | Begun and Held at Boston, on Wednesday | the Twenty-Seventh Day of May, Anno | Domini, 1724.
Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green and | Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House | of Representatives. 1724.

First Session [27 May-20 June.]

Issued in seven parts. Pp. 3-10, 11-16, 17-24, 25-32, 33-40, 41-48, 49-61.

JOURNAL

Of the Honourable House of

Representatives,

Of His Majesty's Province of the

Massachusetts-Bay

I N

NEW-ENGLAND

Begun and Held at BOSTON, on Wednefday the Twenty-Ninth Day of May, Anno Domini, 1723.



BOSTON: Printed by Bartholomew Green and Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House of Representatives. 1783.

360 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNALS: HOUSE OF

Second Session [11 November-24 December.]

Issued in eight parts. Pp. 1-7, 9-13, 15-20, 21-30, 31-37, 39-46, 47-58, 59-89.

1725-26.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in
| New-England, | Begun and Held at Boston, upon Wednesday the | Twenty-sixth Day of May, Annoq; Domini,
1725.

Boston; Printed by Bartholomew Green, and | Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House | of Rep-

resentatives. 1725.

First Session [26 May-24 June.]

Issued in six parts. Pp. 3-10, 11-16, 17-22, 23-27, 29-36, 37-69.

Second Session [3 November-17 January.]

Issued in twenty parts. Pp. 1-6, 7-10, 11-16, 17-23, 25-28, 29-34, 35-40, 41-48, 49-54, 55-62, 63-70, 71-76, 77-83, 85-90, 91-94, 95-96, 97-102, 103-106, 107-108, 109-114.

A third session met on April 13 and sat for two days (13-14 April), but I have not found any copy of the Journal.

1726-27.

A | Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in | New-England, | Begun and Held at Boston, upon Wednesday | the Twenty-Fifth Day of May, Annoque | Domini, 1726.

Boston; Printed by Bartholomew Green, and | Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House | of Rep-

resentatives. 1726.

First Session [25 May-28 June.]

Issued in ten parts. Pp. 3-11, 13-19, 21-26, 27-30, 31-39, 41-49, 51-56, 57-64, 65-69, 71-74.

Second Session [24-27 August.]

One part, pp. 1-9.

"Second" [Third] Session [23 November-5 January.]

Issued in twelve parts. Pp. 1-7, 9-13, 15-22, 23-27, 29-35, 37-42, 43-48, 49-52, 53-60, 61-68, 69-77, 79-84.

1727.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, |
Of His Majesties Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in
| New-England. | Begun and Held at Boston, upon Wednesday the | Thirty-first Day of May, Annoq; Domini, 1727.

Boston; Printed by Bartholomew Green, and | Samuel
Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House | of Representatives. 1727.

First Session [31 May-8 July.]

Issued in eleven parts. Pp. 3-12, 13-17, 19-23, 25-32, 33-42, 43-51, 53-60, 61-68, 69-74, 75-80, 81-87.

Second Session [16-30 August.]

Issued in four parts. Pp. 89-95, 97-101, 103-110, 111-116.

Third Session [4-14 October.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 117-123, 125-127, 129-132.

LIBRARIES VERSUS FAMILY CHESTS

by R. P.

NTERESTING it is to hear the advocacy of private owners as the safest guardians of literary treasures. Possibly rare books having a face value may be fairly sure of protection from individual owners and their heirs. But any one who has wandered in the by-paths of historical research can tell queer stories of the neglected and desolate old age of family papers and records treas-

ured by one generation, to be ignored by the next.

In Amsterdam there is, for example, a collection of papers belonging to the Holland branch of the Van Rensselaer family, which has been sadly depleted during the last few years. These possessed an historical as well as a genealogical value, as many dated from the time of the seventeenth century Amsterdam jeweler, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, founder of the patroon system of land grants in New Netherland, responsible for planting a strange bit of mediævalism on colonial soil, whose traces were seen in anti-rent riots late in the nineteenth century. The first patroon never set foot upon the great estate granted to him so easily by his fellow directors of the Dutch West India Company. Principality it was, indeed, rather than estate, as it covered the territory of the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer, with a portion of Columbia. Though an absentee land owner, Kiliaen was by no means negligent in the enterprise of opening up the New Netherland frontier country, one hundred and forty miles from the protection of Fort Amsterdam on the From across the sea he followed the progress of affairs in his pioneer American farms, details of building, planting, He kept himself informed of the condition of live and forestry. stock and of utensils, of items about wages, dissensions among his stewards, the exact doings of the colonists for whose welfare he was responsible. For they were not free emigrants, but laborers under contract to work for their employer for a definite period, and to redeem the virgin soil of the Hudson River valley to the profit of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, safe on the Keizersgracht in Amsterdam.

Now, the value of the above-mentioned collection of papers lay in the fact that it contained reports made to the patroon, copies of his replies, directions, etc., together with some of the contracts and the lists of various companies of emigrants despatched in successive ships from 1630 on, all matter throwing light on the history of the times.

The old chest in which these were preserved was handed down in the Van Rensselaer family until the present decade. The male line of the Holland family is now extinct, and the said chest has passed into the possession of Mevrouw Van Rensselaer-Bouvier, widow of the late Admiral Bouvier. In order to preserve their identity with their mother's family, her sons, too, take the name of Van Rensselaer-Bouvier.

Somewhat over twelve years ago Mijnheer N. De Roever, archivist of Amsterdam, turned his attention to these papers, which were entrusted to his care temporarily, and began writing a series of articles upon them. Two were published in *Oud Holland* * (1890, pp. 23, 125) and are very interesting in their pictures of conditions in this country under the Dutch régime. Their story was, however, not completed owing to De Roever's death. His project was never continued by other hands.

Undoubtedly he used the cream of the material, but undoubtedly, too, there were contracts and data regarding the colonists pertinent to our colonial history, which were not published. It was in the hope of discovering some clue to the status and descent of a family sent out in 1630, that the present writer made an especial visit to Amsterdam in May, 1902. Introduction to the Widow Van Rensselaer-Bouvier proved easy to obtain, as well as her courteous permission to see the contents of the chest, her only stipulation being that the visit should be made in the evening when her son should be at home. The realization of a long cherished wish seemed delightfully near at hand. But disappointment quickly followed anticipation.

There were papers, yes, many neat bundles tied up and

^{*} Oud Holland, a publication devoted to the history of Netherland art, literature, etc., edited (1889) by Mr. N. De Roever and Dr. A. Bredius.

labelled, but not even a stray sheet relating to the American colony of Rensselaerwyck, not a contract or a passenger list, not a letter or a document mentioned by Mijnheer De Roever as forming part of the collection when he used it!

Mijnheer Marten Van Rensselaer-Bouvier, the widow's second son, was evidently unfamiliar with this heritage from his maternal ancestors. It chanced that he himself had never taken any especial interest in the papers, having left Holland as a youth some years ago to seek his fortune in America. His elder brother died about six years ago, and later the younger one returned to his native city, but occasion had apparently never arisen to call his attention to the literary or documentary remains of family fortunes, and he neither knew what there was nor what there should be in the chest.

To make a long story short, the following facts were finally pieced together from the widow's somewhat vague statements:

Her eldest son had had an intimate friend, one Peters, who professed a keen interest in seventeenth century documents for mere amusement. Van Rensselaer-Bouvier opened the chest for him and permitted him to select what he wished to decipher at leisure, unheeding the fact that his selection comprised all documents bearing on transatlantic Van Rensselaer interests. When typhoid fever carried off the eldest son in 1896, these papers were in the possession of Heer Peters. Presently he sailed off to America, where he called himself Van Rensselaer Peters and where he offered his booty for sale, as Mevrouw Van Rensselaer-Bouvier learned later. She made several vain attempts to recover her property, both before and after his visit to America, but was always put off by plausible excuses. Then death overtook Heer Peters, unexpectedly, as he was a young man not yet thirty years of age.

Mevrouw Van Rensselaer-Bouvier made haste to visit the Widow Peters to claim her property, and was told that all the late Peters's papers, both personal and borrowed, were lodged with his notary. Some Van Rensselaer silhouettes "borrowed" at the same time as the papers, were delivered to their proper owner, but nothing more, and Mevrouw renounced her quest. This was about four years ago, but every date except that of the son's death was a trifle misty in the narrative. Since then the Widow Peters, too, has left Holland. It is known that she married her brother-in-law in colonial service in Java, but no one knows her address,

nor that of the notary in whose care papers might have been left.

Mijnheer Marten Van Rensselaer-Bouvier has now become interested in the loss and has promised to ascertain at least whether the collection still be intact in Amsterdam or not. He has not as

yet (November) reported the results of his quest.

Inquiry in this country has now elicited the information that a few years ago an alleged descendant of the Van Rensselaers did present himself to the State Librarian at Albany, and offer family documents for sale at the price of one hundred dollars. His offer was refused, as his title did not seem quite clear, but the man

was suffered to depart without further questioning.

It also appears that the author of the "History of Albany," Arthur J. Weise, examined the Holland Van Rensselaer papers before the Peters raid, and thinks that the substance of all of real historical value was printed in *Oud Holland*, or at least noted by himself when treating of the beginnings of Albany. It is, of course, impossible accurately to estimate comparative values without all the data. There is certainly one misprint in a name in the *Oud Holland* article, which obscures one phase of investigation. And, apart from the historical knowledge, in considering the security of private possession, it is pertinent to observe how the lack of the simplest precaution led to the disappearance of original documents after preservation through 250 years.

In the midst of conversation over the disappointing chest, another story of the neglect of a treasure by a family was told by Mijnheer Van Rensselaer-Bouvier. One of the young man's paternal uncles, a Bouvier, was forced to sell his château. In clearing the house, under rubbish in the attic an old picture was found which attracted some one's attention. According to expert testimony, as the story goes, it proved to be a Rembrandt. By a skillful process the paint was transferred to a fresh canvas, and the restored work of art was sold at a price high enough to be very grateful to its im-

poverished owner.

Such are some instances of private care of valuables. On the other hand, it cannot be claimed that as yet public depots are perfectly irreproachable. In discussing the missing Van Rensselaer papers with Mijnheer Feder, the present archivist of Amsterdam, who is ready to give all possible assistance to visitors to his realm, it

came out that the late Peters had pursued his search to the city archives and, accompanied by the elder Van Rensselaer-Bouvier, had claimed in his name many documents as having been loaned to the late archivist when he was writing his articles for Oud Holland. Thus some gaps in the collection were filled and Peters's file was better rounded out, but it is more than probable that he appropriated city property. One little packet of seven papers had, indeed, escaped his clutches. These had been found later among De Roever's effects, directed to Mevrouw Van Rensselaer-Bouvier and then held over, as she had changed her address and the new one was not known at the moment. These were, however, only interesting as being the sole remnants of a vanished collection which should have been safe in the possession of the New York or Albany Historical Societies.

A few days later, another little package of documents relating to New Netherland was unexpectedly unearthed after the search among the municipal files was supposed to be complete. These properly belonged to a bundle marked *Verscheidene Stukken* rakende de Colonie van Nieuw Nederland mentioned by Brodhead, but

they had not been replaced after use by some other reader.

One proved noteworthy from a chance circumstance. It was a letter accompanying a petition from New Amsterdam dated Dec. 30, 1653, and signed by Martin Krygier, P. L. van der Grift, George Baxter, and Frederych Lubbertse. The writers complained that the Director-General, Petrus Stuyvesant, rejected their statements of grievance as if it proceeded from an illegal assembly, and therefore they appealed to the Burgomasters of Old Amsterdam, and begged them to read an account of the "faults by which New Netherland is polluted." The worshipful town councillors found the nut of transatlantic troubles too difficult to crack. They decided to send the papers to the directors of the West India Company. They were better versed in foreign affairs and their advice would be valuable. The endorsement is "Referred to . . . the Directors of the West India Company," signed "F. Banninck Cocq. Ap. 16, 1654."

Probably no tourist to Amsterdam has missed gazing, for at least a few hurried minutes, upon the counterfeit presentment of that worthy gentleman. Member of the Town Council in 1653, he also served his city in a military capacity, and Rembrandt himself threw

a bright illumination upon his face as he made his rounds one night with his company of militia. As captain of the night watch, F. Banning Cocq looks out of the glowing canvas in the Amsterdam gallery. And here was his own handwriting—that point was quickly verified—upon a document that had crossed the sea from Manhattan Island, and had to do with the shortcomings of the leader of all troops, regular and militia, in New Netherland. Had this been noticed by O'Callaghan in his translations of Brodhead's splendid transcripts of American matter in foreign lands? Investigation seemed easy, as the Amsterdam archives possess a good reference library. A request for Vols. I. and II. of Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York was, however, met by the answer that Heer Peters had claimed the whole set (14 volumes) as part of the Van Rensselaer property temporarily loaned to the late archivist, and here, too, his claims had been allowed.

There is so much courtesy and kindness on the part of every official in the Amsterdam Archives from chief to janitor, that this difficulty was met, and the desired volumes were borrowed from the University Library. Comparison showed that the letter was duly published (Vol. I., p. 550), but no clue was given to the identity of the indorser whose name appears but this single time in the whole collection, so that the link between Rembrandt's captain

and doughty Peter Stuyvesant failed to appear.

In this connection it is only fair to state that conditions are rapidly changing in Netherland archives and libraries as elsewhere in Europe. Everywhere a different class of trained custodians is gradually succeeding the old type of official, often an ex-military officer for whom a comfortable berth was needed, and whose tendency was to keep his treasure undisturbed by the intrusion of curious readers, thinking seclusion the safer treatment of his charge. This has been the case, for instance, with the Orange-Nassau archives. It has been well nigh impossible to pass the Cerberus at their gate. But the old order is changing and becoming rare to find, and the new type of librarian is not prone to let white paint touch a rare volume, to permit a precious manuscript to lie unheeded, or to exclude visitors unduly.

To be sure, many foreign libraries cannot afford to provide the elaborate housing and classification for their unique treasures that America is furnishing for her growing collections of modern printed matter, and the result is that many possessions are unrecorded. The Bodleian, for example, is painfully limited in funds at its disposal. Its catalogue only tells a small portion of its story. Possibly the celebration held in October to commemorate Sir Thomas Bodley's foundation November 8, 1602, will open the eyes of some opulent giver to its needs. The catalogue is painfully insufficient, and confined, in the main, to authors' names. If one wishes to pursue a subject, much chasing must be done through a variety of other catalogues. Many difficulties are smoothed by the second librarian, who makes himself very accessible to readers and is willing to give time, learning, and patience in aiding an obscure search. He is indeed a whole host in himself and is kind beyond measure, but at the present time, too much falls on him because of the lack of ordinary facilities.

There must be many manuscripts and treasures there that have never been described, and whose very existence is still unknown. Last summer a fellow countryman from Denver had the great pleasure of discovering a contemporaneous manuscript life of Milton there—no, not discovering exactly; some friend noted it in passing during another quest, and the American went to Oxford at his suggestion, on purpose to see it for himself. But he was the first to examine it and he spent weeks in copying, studying, and speculating on the authorship. Several times he went up to London to see some handwriting, believing that he had discovered the author. Once it was Milton's physician who, he was convinced, was the man; but accredited specimens of his writing at the British Museum showed that this could not have been the case. It was strange that this could have escaped Milton students for so many years, and that it had done so indicates that other discoveries may still be made.

MISFORTUNES AND ADVENTURES OF CÉSAR BIROTTEAU BEFORE HIS BIRTH

HE following article was written by Edouard M. Ourlaic in 1837 and published in the Figars on December 15 of that year. As it is perhaps unknown to most of the readers of The Bibliographer, I have turned it into English, preserving as far as possible the spirit of the original, which is written with characteristic French vivacity, and in a manner in keeping with that of the romantic school of literature of the period.

When Balzac wrote *Cisar Biretteau* he was thirty-seven years old, but from the time when he published his first book, in 1829-30, the interest excited by his genius, intense individuality, extravagances, idiosyncrasies and eccentricities has steadily increased. Innumerable volumes have been written treating of his writings and personality. His fame, both at home and abroad, perhaps transcends that of any writer of fiction of the nineteeth century.

This, by way of apology for the presentation of this jeu d'esprit to the reader of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, who, we trust, will, after perusing it, lose no time in possessing himself of an uncut copy of Cisar Birotteau in the first edition as published by the Figaro—if he can find one!—R. H.

Let us sing, drink and embrace like the chorus of the Opéra Comique, stretch our legs and pirouette like a corps de ballet. In short, let us rejoice: the Figaro, although it may not appear so, has subdued the elements, all evil-doers and all sublunary cataclysms.

Hercules is but a joker, the apples of Hesperides only turnips; the golden fleece, a rabbit skin; the siege of Troy, but a squabble in the National Guard. The Figaro has conquered César Birotteau.

The angry gods, Juno, Neptune, M. de Rambuteau or the chief of police never opposed to Jason, Theseus, or the people of the Capital, more obstacles, monsters, ruins, dragons than to these unfortunate in-octavos.

At last we have them, and we know what they cost. As to the public, they will only have the trouble of reading them, which may be

accounted a pleasure. As to M. de Balzac, twenty days' work, two handfuls of paper, one fine book more; that counts for nothing.

Whatever else it may be, it is a typographical exploit, a literary tour de force and a labor worthy of remembrance. The writer, editor and printer of it have more or less claim upon their country. Posterity will interest itself in the compositors, and our greatnephews regret their ignorance of the names of the apprentices. I

already regret mine—otherwise I would record them.

The Figaro had promised the book by the 15th of December, and M. de Balzac commenced it on the 17th of November. M. de Balzac and the Figaro have the singular habit of keeping their word when they have promised. The printing office is ready, and stamping the ground like a fiery courser. M. de Balzac sends promptly two hundred sheets, penciled in five feverish nights. His methods are known. It is a scrawl, a chaos, an apocalypse, a Hindu poem.

The printing office turns pale. The time is short, the writing impossible. The monster is transformed, and translated as well as possible into known characters. The cleverest can make nothing more of it. It is despatched to the author, who returns the two first proofs, pasted upon enormous sheets,—showbills, screens. It is something to evoke apprehension and pity. The appearance of the sheets is monstrous. From each character, from each printed word shoot pen-lines spreading and twining like Congreve rockets which expand at the extremities in sprays of luminous phrases, epithets and substantives, underlined, crossed, mixed, erased, superimposed; it's a dazzling spectacle.

Imagine four or five hundred arabesques of this kind, interlacing, knotted, climbing and shooting from one margin to another, and from the south to the north pole. Imagine twelve geographical maps with an entanglement of cities, rivers and mountains; —a skein clawed by a cat; all the hieroglyphics of the dynasty of

the Pharaohs, or the fire works of twenty celebrations.

At this sight the printing office has little enjoyment. The compositors smite their breasts, the presses groan, the foremen tear their hair, the apprentices lose their wits. The most intelligent tackle the proofs; some recognize Persian, some Madagascan, others the symbolic characters of Whisnou. The work proceeds at all risks, and by the grace of God.

The next day M. de Balzac returns two sheets of pure Chinese. There remain but fifteen days more. A generous proofreader offers to blow out his brains. Two new sheets arrive clearly written in Siamese. Two of the workmen lose their eye-sight and the

little knowledge of language they possess.

The proofs are thus returned successively seven times. After that some symptoms of excellent French are recognized; some relation between the sentences is observed. But the time is nearly up, the work will not appear. The distress is intense, and it is then that there comes a marvellous complication of misfortunes. When the pressure is the most strenuous, the unhappy messenger who carries both day and night the proofs to M. de Balzac, is held up in the evening by bandits who rob him of them. M. de Balzac had the presence of mind, some time previous, to take up his lodging at Chaillot. The unfortunate messenger cries out and struggles and the evil doers take to flight; one proof is recaptured at Neuilly, the second in a field of beet-roots, and a third in the river, floating down to Rouen. It is asserted that they were thrown away because of the impossibility of reading them. cases misfortune is good.

The work is interrupted. One night lost! The workmen fold their arms; the pressmen smite their breasts. The foreman climbs into the tower. Sister Anne, my sister Anne, do you see anything coming? I see a carrier coming and a proof which glis-The proofs arrive; but the night has gone. draws near. There are tears and gnashing of teeth. However, the foreman takes courage, and the workmen the bit in their teeth. The office outdoes itself; hands trot like rabbits' feet; the compositors like shuttles; the pressmen like machinery. prentices rage; the proof-readers tremble; the maker-up of the pages shows signs of epilepsy, and the foreman of convulsions.

is a great machine, an electric battery, a cage of lunatics.

The work progresses, but suddenly twelve workmen disappear. There is a clap of thunder. The floor falls in, and stoves, cases and wood-work tumble at a furious pace into the abyss after the unfortunate men, beneath a shower of unknown aerolites. a mine, a fire, a volcano, fire from Heaven or the last judgment? The wounded, precipitated, but not as passengers, upon the diligence in the court of the Messageries, are gathered up. There is

difficulty in convincing the others that they are uninjured. The hail of Gomorra and the fire from Heaven are recognized as the b's, b's, p's, and q's and other innocent letters of the alphabet. Calm is restored. Thoughts turn to César Birotteau. No proofs. No copy can be found; César Birotteau has fallen into the diligence just started for Louviers.

Cesar Birotteau travels about the world. He is pursued. The occupants of the front part are reading the first chapter, those or the top the second, and the inside, the third. The other proofs are revolving upon the wheels like the real fire works they re-

semble.

The diligence is held up—César Birotteau or your life! The travellers hesitate but surrender César Birotteau, and their lives are spared.

The work is resumed with renewed zeal, and M. de Balzac and the Figaro have kept their promise. César Birotteau will see the

light on the arrival of the 15th of December.

We have him, we hold him. The office is propped up, insured, barricaded; smoking is forbidden; lightning rods are placed on the roofs, and guardians at the doors. Every precaution is taken against both misfortune and the too great ardor of subscribers.

At the completion of the task, the workmen shed tears of joy; the compositors throw themselves into one another's arms, and the

pressmen hug one another.

It is like the rejoicing over the deliverance from Medusa, or after the taking of Constantinople. We all embraced one another and we beg the public, however much they may feel like it, not to imitate us to the same extent. All hands have won distinction, but we award especial praise either to the two men who held up the diligence, or to those attacked by the brigands.

We have only to deplore a few wounds which improve daily, a stove-pipe, a case of B's and a Greek hat; but there remain to us so much glory and so few copies, that we have neither time nor

courage for complaint.

What we have is a work in two volumes, a grand picture, a complete poem composed in twenty days by M. de Balzac, in spite of the printing office; composed in twenty days by the printing office, in spite of M. de Balzac. And it is true that he kept busy at

CÉSAR BIROTTEAU BEFORE HIS BIRTH 373

the same time upon other matters forty workmen in another office.

We will not discuss here the value of the book. It was marvellously done and at marvellous speed. Let it be what it may. It is quite possible that it may only prove a chef-d'auvre. So much the worse for it.

Bryden , fran - Bibliog.

A CHECK-LIST OF DRYDEN'S PLAYS

I have consulted Biographia Dramatica as the basis,—
John Payne Collier's interleaved copy, containing (1) his additions, (2) the Duke of Devonshire's transcription from his catalogue of the notes of J. P. Kemble, with (3) additions by his Grace, and (4) notes from Larpent's License Books and the manuscript plays sent to him for perusal from 1737 downward; Hazlitt's Manual for the Collector and Amateur of Old English Plays; the catalogue of the British Museum; the Lenox Library; the Library of Congress; the Boston Public Library, and the private collection of Mr. Robert Hoe.

Exact information concerning all editions of Dryden's plays except the first appears to be meagre. As far as I have been able to discover, no check-list has ever before been printed. Readers of The Bibliographer will confer a favor by sending to the Editor any additional information of separate editions not contained in

this list.—C. S.

I.	The Rival Ladies (Dryden's second play)	40	1664
		ċċ	1669
		"	1675
		"	1693
2.	The Indian Queen (with Sir Robert Howard)	f۰	1665
	,	"	1692
3.	The Indian Emperour	40	1667
		ċċ	1668
		cc	1670
		"	1681
		"	1686
		"	1602

	DRYDEN'S PLAYS		375
3.	The Indian Emperour (continued)	40	1696
J.	, , ,	ćc	1700
		"	1703
4.	Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen	40	1668
Τ'	20000 2000, 00 000 000 000	"	1669
		"	1679
		cc	1691
		"	1698
5.	Sir Martin Mar-all	4 °	1668
٠.	•	"	1669
		"	1678
		"	1691
			1697
6.	The Wild Gallant (Dryden's first play)	40	1669
		•	1684
		46	1694
7.	The Tempest (with Sir William Davenant)	4 º	1670
•	• `	"	1676
		"	1690
8.	Tyrannick Love	4°	1670
	•	"	1672
		"	1677
		**	1686
		**	1695
		"	1702
9.	An Evening's Love	4°	1671
		"	1671
		"	1675
		"	1691
10.	The Conquest of Granada,—Parts I. and II.	4•	1672
	(Part II Almanzor and Almahida)	"	1670

A CHECK-LIST OF 376 The Conquest of Granada (continued) 4° " 1678 10. 1687 " 1695 1704 1673 11. Marriage a-la-Mode 1684 " 1691 1698 12. The Assignation 1673 1678 " 1692 13. Amboyna 1673 1691 13-a. [The Mall: or the Modish Lovers 1674 (Attributed to Dryden) 13-b. [The Mistaken Husband 1675 40 (Dryden wrote one scene) 14. Aureng-Zebe 1676 4° 1685 " 1692 1694 1699 15. The State of Innocence, and Fall of Man 1676 40 Ġ 1677 " 1678 1684 1690 1692 " 1695 1703

DRYDEN'S PLAYS		377		
16. All for Love: or, the World well lost	4•	1678		
	~~	1692		
	**	1696		
	"	1703		
	**			•
		1709		
17. Oedipus (with Nathaniel Lee)	4•	1679		
	"	1682		
	"	1687		
	"	1692		
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•	"	1701		
	"	1715		
				4
18. Troilus and Cressida, or, Truth Found too Late	40	1679	X	mynu
*	~~	1695	N	
		-093		
19. The Kind Keeper, or, Mr. Limberham	40	1680		
19. Inc mind mooper, or, with Dimberman	"	1690		
	cc	-		
		1701		
20. The Spanish Fryar or, the Double Discovery	40	1681		
	čc	1686		
	**	1690		
	"	1695		
"Second Edition."	"	1704		
	"	1717		
		-/-/		
21. The Duke of Guise (with Nathaniel Lee)	4°	1683		
2 2 2 (** *** ====,	"	1687		
	66	1699		
		1099		
22. Albion and Albanius	f°	1685		
22. Albion and Hibanius	"	1687		
	4°	1691		
23. Don Sebastian, King of Portugal	40	1690		
- J	~~	1692		
	I 2º	1736		
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24.	Amphitryon, or, the Two Sosia's	4°	1690
	Edition of 1690 with new title.	ČČ	1691
	"Second Edition."	"	1694
	"Third Edition."	"	1706
25.	King Arthur, or, the British Worthy	40	1691
	•	4° "	1691 1695
26.	Cleomenes, the Spartan Heroe	4°	1692
07	Love Triumphant or Nature will Prevail	4.	1604

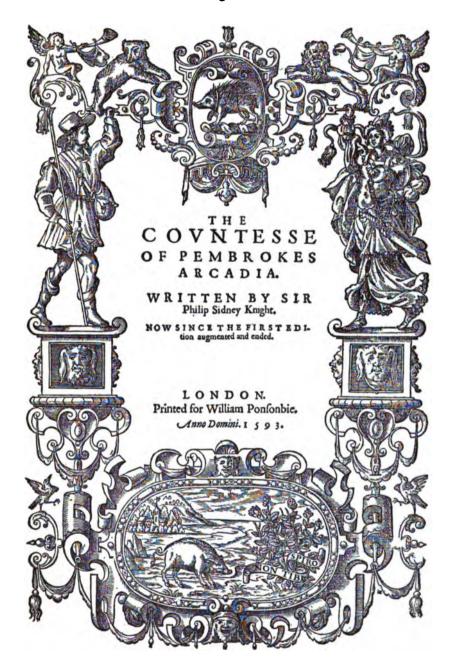
COVNTESSE OF PEMBROKES ARCADIA,

WRITTEN BY SIR PHILIPPE SIDNEL



LONDON Printed for William Ponsonbie. Anne Domini, 1590. Quarto. Signatures A, four leaves, B-Z and Aa-Zz in eights. Title, p. [1]. Blank, p. [2]. "To my deare Ladie and Sister, the Covntesse of Pembroke," pp. [3]-[5]. Printer's Notice, p. [6]. First Book, folios 1-97. Second Book, folios 98-243. Third Book, folios 244-360.

This, the first appearance in print of Sidney's "Arcadia," passes as the first edition, whereas it was a pirated impression from imperfect manuscripts, in which were omissions, and to which unwarranted additions were made. The genuine first edition was not published until 1593 in folio form. In the Printer's Notice of this quarto edition we are told that "The diuision and summing of the Chapters was not of Sir Philip Sidneis dooing, but aduentured by the ouerseer of the print, for the more ease of the Readers."



Folio. Signatures ¶, four leaves, A-Z, A2-Rr in sixes, and Ss, three leaves.

Title, p. [1]. Blank, p. [2]. "To my deare Lady and Sister, the Covntesse of Pembroke," pp. [3]-[4]. "To the Reader," signed "H. S." pp. [5]-[6]. First Book, folios 1-49. Second Book, folios 50-120. Third Book, folios 121-201 recto. Fourth Book, folios 201 verso-222. Fifth Book, folios 223-243, ending with the colophon.

This edition of Sidney's "Arcadia," called the second, is the first genuine issue of the book. The book was written for the Countess of Pembroke, his sister, as stated in his dedication to her. Upon the appearance of the surreptitious quarto edition, she undertook the reprinting of the work on the basis of the original manuscripts, which were of course in her possession. The Address to the Reader begins in the following manner: "The disfigured face, gentle Reader, wherewith this worke not long fince appeared to the common view, moved that noble Lady, to whose Honour confecrated, to whose protection it was committed, to take in hand the wiping away those spottes wherewith the beauties thereof were vnwortheley blemished. . . . But this they shall, for theyr better satisfaction, vnderstand, that though they finde not here what might be expected, they may finde neuerthelesse as much as was intended, the conclusion, not the perfection of ARCADIA: and that no further then the Authours own writings, or knowen determinations could direct. . . . It is now by more than one interest 'The Countesse of Pembrokes Arcadia": done, as it was, for her: as it is, by her."

The work is divided into five books instead of three, and contains no chapters or chapter-headings, such as are found in the edition of 1590. The dedication to the Countess of Pembroke remains the same, but an Address to the Reader, signed H. S., is substituted for the Printer's Notice in the edition of 1590.

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

BIBLIOFILIA, LA (June-July)

Eugène Müntz offers a first instalment (10½ pp.) of an account of French miniatures in Italian libra-He does this because "there does not exist, for French manuscripts preserved in Italy, a repertory analogous to that of Mazzatinti for Italian manuscripts extant in France." Muntz in this section deals with Turin, Genoa, Milan, Parma, Modena and Ravenna. Three illustrations are given from "Book of Hours" of Renée de Ferrare in the Modena Library. series by so competent a specialist should prove highly acceptable.

Dr. R. Garnett's "The Editio Princeps of the Amadis of Gaul" (2 pp.) is worthy of a full summary. It is a Spanish edition of the Amadis de Gaula, printed by Georg Coci at Zaragoza in 1508, and has now the double distinction of being considered an editio princeps and of being a unique copy. Tross discovered it in 1872 at Ferrara, and sold it immediately to Baron Seillère for ten

thousand francs. Later Quaritch bought it at a greatly reduced price, and sold it to the British Museum for £200. Garnett says that from a literary point of view it must " be ranked among the most interesting bibliographical rarities in the world." Another edition, printed at Rome in 1519, by an unknown Spanish printer resident there, is also a nugget. Only three copies are on record: one in the British Museum. purchased in 1888 at the sale of R. S. Turner's books; the second copy is in the public library at Oporto, and a third was at one time in the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid, but cannot now be located. A facsimile of the title-page of the 1508 edition accompanies Garnett's account.

Ernesto Spadolini has an article (4½ pp.) on "The Art of Printing in Ancona from 1512 to 1576," in which various issues of presses in Ancona, during the period mentioned, are described, from the establishment of Bernardino Olive to that of Astolfo de Grandi.

"Il Breve dell'Arte degli Alber-

gatori in Siena," by C. Mazzi (about 9 pp., one facsimile), is an account of a manuscript work of the Albergatori in the city of Sienna, com-

piled originally in 1355.

Other short articles in this issue are: "Debit and Credit of a Brescian Bookseller of the Sixteenth Century"; and "For the History of Neapolitan Typography in the Fifteenth Century," which relates to Francesco di Dino. A facsimile of a page of a Breviarum Romanum is given to illustrate a query as to whether the edition is "a new Neapolitan incunabulum."

BIBLIOGRAPHE MOD-ERNE, LE (May-June)

A first instalment (30 pp.) of an "Inventaire de la Librairie du Château de Blois en 1518," drawn up originally in the same year by G. Parvy, is presented with an introduction by P. Arnauldet. Many of the items have their present location indicated, and the descriptions of bindings and miniatures of the volumes have considerable interest.

An inventory (10 pp.) of the Royal archives under Louis XI. at his palace of Plessis-lez-Tours, is printed from a manuscript now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which Pierred'Oriole, Chancellor of France, prepared for the purpose of sending to Paris. Quite a number of the groups indexed have a bearing on the international affairs of France during the fifteenth century. Henri Stein supplies a prefatory note.

"La Bibliothèque Barberini en

1777" is a short notice (3 pp.) of the library of Cardinal Francesco Barberini, of the eighteenth century.

In this issue Konrad Haebler completes his highly interesting study (22 pp.) entitled "Le soi-disant Cisisanus de 1443 et les Cisianus allemands." He gives also with his facsimile, reduced about one half, of the unique Cisianus printed by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg in 1470, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, but formerly a part of the Royal Library of Munich, Haebler says, "In my Bavaria. opinion the Cisianus of Wyss proves entirely another thing than that which this author deduced. I see in it a support of the hypothesis or Schwenke, that the works printed with the types of the 36-line Bible are the production of an apprentice of Gutenberg, who separated himself from his master at an opportune moment, establishing himself in Mentz." Haebler also fixes the date 1457 to the Cisianus, for which Wyss had claimed as early a date as 1443 or 1444, saying of the latter date: "Cette date ne repose réellement que sur une connaissance très superficielle des Cisianus imprimés et sur une mésinterprétation des lois fondamentales de ce genre de composition."

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (May)

Dr. Karl Schorbach seems to have established the genuineness of the documentary evidence, hitherto generally judged to be forged, relative to a breach of promise law-suit brought by a noble maid, Anna "Zu der Iserin Thür," against Gutenberg. The claim made is that Gutenberg was summoned before the magistracy of Strassburg in 1437, to plead his case. The details are intricate, and the results dubious; but Schorbach has entered into this controversial subject with great critical skill (12 pp.), in his study entitled, "Der Rechtsstreit der Ennelin zu der Iserin Thur gegen Johann Gutenberg i. J. 1437, und Ennel Gutenberg" (The law-suit of Anna zu der Eisernen Thüre against John Gutenberg in the year 1437, and Anna Guten-It is especially a polemic berg). against the charges of forgery as claimed by Bockenheimer, and a defence of Wencker and Schöpflin. Hessels, in Gutenberg: Was he the Inventor of Printing? (pp. 19, 183), also treats of this suit.

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A project, almost inconceivable, is being carried out in Munich. It is the photographic reproduction of the great treasures possessed by the K. Hof.- und Staats-Bibliothek of Munich. Already over two thousand separate plates are made available, from manuscripts, bindings, printed book-rarities, etc. They include 39 plates from bindings, and about 1,853 plates from miniatures, initials, bookplates, wood-cuts, copper-cuts, and printed books. The reproductions average in size 22 x 15 cm., are sold separately for 70 pfennigs, with a discount of 15% on lots of 500, and 25% on lots of 1,000. They are procurable only from the court photographer, Carl Teufel, München,

Gabelsbergstrasse, 78. Franz Boll has compiled a descriptive list of them (191/4 pp.), which is worthy of consultation by bibliophiles, artists and librarians.

In a review of Conrad Haebler's Typographie Ibérique du quinzième Siècle, the reviewer draws out the pleasant fact that "this is really an international book; a German is its author; for its subject he has the typography of Spain and Portugal during the fifteenth century; its titlepage is in French; its text in Spanish and French; its publishers are a Hollander and a German, who have divided the earth into halves, each taking one for his market for this book." We may add that praise of Haebler's work has also been univer-Five parts have been published.

The Centralblatt states that the morning edition of the Nationalzeitung, for April 10, 1902, contained an article about "German Libraries and their Migration to America." We reproduce the list given to show their present where-The libraries or collections are those of Friedrich Zarncke (in Cornell University); Rudolf Hildebrand (in Leland Stanford University); Bechstein (in the University of Pennsylvania), in the same library are also the collections of Pott and Leutsch; Scherer (in Adelbert College, Cleveland); Lexer (the greater part in New York University); Jacob Bernays (works of Erasmus, in the University of Toronto, Canada); Franz Bopp (in Cornell University); Sauppe (in Bryn Mawr College); Martin Hertz (in the University of Virginia); Otto Ribbeck (in McGill University, Montreal); Ernst Curtius (in Yale University); Lange (in Williams College); Heinrich von Brunn (in Vassar College); Leopold von Ranke (in Syracuse University); DuBois-Reymond (in Newberry Library, Chicago), and Hinschius (in Princeton Theological Seminary). Another loss to Germany was the library of Max Müller, which went to Tokio, Japan. These are but the beginning of the end.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (June)

"Zur Geschichte des Codex Arcerianus der Agrimensoren" (2½/ pp.), by P. C. Mołhuysen, gives positive proof, from letters in the University Library of Leyden, that this Codex was inherited directly from Johann Arcerius by his son Sixtus, but that it was withheld from the latter by Petrus Scriverius, to whom the elder Arcerius had loaned it.

F. W. E. Roth presents a first instalment (15 pp.) of the lives and works of three early German botanists, Eucharius Rösslin, Theodor Dorster and Adam Lonicer, who flourished from 1526 to 1586.

In an article on the transcription of the Anusvara in catalogues and bibliographies (3 pp.), R. Fick contends that the methods usually employed are not always proper, viz. n, m, or n, m. It may be mentioned here that the Anusvara is a Sanscrit symbol, which represents a nasal n or m.

In 1900 there was published in London by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. a Bibliography of English Military Books up to 1642 and of Contemporary Foreign Works, by Maurice J. D. Cockle, of which only 250 numbered copies were issued for sale. It was printed at the Chiswick Press in a quarto volume of pp. xl.+268. The earliest book mentioned by him is Caxton's edition of the Boke ana fast of armes and of Chyualrye (1489). A reviewer in the Central-blatt accords the work much praise.

The Stiftsbibliothek of Melk has a goodly number of works printed in the fifteenth century; amongst them is a copy of the 42-line Bible, not publicly known hitherto. Altogether the library has 868 of these early printed books, 100 of them being duplicates; but one-fifth of the whole number are either not recorded in Hain or are poorly noted by him. The librarian, Rudolf Schachinger, has published a descriptive catalogue of them, and the Centralblatt devotes three pages to a tabulation of such items as are also recorded by Proctor, with the corresponding numbers of Schachinger and Proctor as means for identification.

The sale by Sotheby of London, in May, of the library of Henry White, realized over ninety thousand dollars for 2,347 items. O. von Schleinitz devotes two pages to a summary of some of the chief rarities sold and the prices they fetched.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (August)

Fifty pages of this issue are devoted to the proceedings of the third annual meeting of the Verein deut-

scher Bibliothekare, held at Jena on May 22 and 23.

The first meeting of the members of the newly-organized Gutenberg-Gesellschaft was held on June 24 in the city hall of Mentz. The total membership registered six hundred and twenty-three; of these 502 belong to Germany, and 20 are residents of the United States. The income for the first year was 12,370 marks. Theodore L. De Vinne is the American member of the Honorary Committee.

In the year 1800 the University Library of Helmstedt possessed a vellum copy of the 42-line Bible, but after that it disappeared. Dr. Milchsack, of Wolfenbüttel, has discovered that it is the identical copy which is now in the University Library of Göttingen.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR BIB-LIOTHEKSWESEN (September-October)

"Philologische Beobachtungen zu den ältesten Mainzer und Bamberger Drucken in deutscher Sprache" (14 pp.), by Edward Schröder, consists, as its title indicates, of philological observations on the oldest Mentz and Bamberg printed works in the German language. Specifically Schröder's study controverts, by philological analysis, the contention of Wyss about a Cisianus, to which he had assigned as early a date of printing as the year 1444. Schröder gives also a favorable opinion of the astronomical calendar of 1448, recently discovered by Zedler, published by the Gutenberg Gesellschaft. In conclusion he writes about the German productions of Albrecht Pfister's Bamberg press.

Heinrich Heidenheimer of Mentz, in "Peter Schöffer der Kleriker" (5 pp.), claims that Schoeffer was not merely a scribe or clerk, but actually a cleric of the bishopric of Mentz. The same writer devotes also four pages in an account of Peter Schoeffer, the younger, and his career in Basel and Venice.

Disintegration of leather bookbindings is the theme of a short paper (3 pp.) by E. Roth. A suggestion offered for the preservation of bindings is the adoption of colored glass in book cases, to shut out injurious rays of light.

O. von Schleinitz of London gives a very good résumé of "Der Verkauf der 'William Morris Bibliothek' an Mr. Pierpont Morgan" (2½ pp.) The purchase, he says, included seven hundred items, of which III are illuminated manuscripts and 32 specimens of Caxton's press. In conclusion he says that English experts, bookmen and bibliophiles console themselves with the thought that an English-speaking bibliophile has secured them, even if lost to England.

The fact is made public that the City Library of Leipsic bought in 1900 for 3,000 marks an autograph cantata ("Ach Herr, mich armen Sünder) by John Sebastian Bach.

Karl Emich, Graff zu Leiningen-Westerburg has presented his Exlibris collection (25,000 pieces) to the library of the Germanic Museum at Nurnberg.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (July 5)

This number has a review of the first volume of an important work by Frédéric Lachèvre, namely, Bibliographie des recueils collectifs de poésies publiés de 1597 à 1700 (Paris: H. Leclerc, 1901, 4°, pp. xii + 444). The whole work is to consist of three volumes; the first embraces the year 1597 to 1635, and is divided into five sections. Bio-bibliographical notices are a feature.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (August 9)

The address which Prof. Albert Köster, of the University of Leipsic, delivered on the occasion of the anniversary of Gutenberg's birth, has been published (Leipsic: B. G. Teubner. 4to, pp. 30). It is favorably noticed by Dr. Paul Schwenke.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (August 23)

The newly formed Gutenberg-Gesellschaft of Mentz has issued its first annual report; also Die älteste Gutenbergtype, by Gottfried Zedler. They go only to members. Paul Schwenke reviews both of these Zedler reproduces the publications. calendar for astronomical printed undoubtedly in 1447 with the same types which were used later for the "Türkenkalendar" and also for the 36-line Bible. It is the earliest type-printed piece to which an exact date can be assigned, and marks an epoch in the history of prototypography. Zedler discovered it.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, THE (July)

This issue contains the following articles: I—"On a co-operative Basis for the Classification of Literature in the Subject Catalogue," by E. Wyndham Hulme, Librarian of the Patent Office, London (10 pp.). 2—"Reference Libraries in Small Towns," by Herbert Walker, Librarian of Longton Public Library (6 pp.). 3—"The Library Indicator: Pro and Con," by A. Cotgreave, Librarian, West Ham Public Libraries (7 pp.). 4—"The Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill of 1902" (2 pp.).

POLYBIBLION. REVUE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE UNI-VERSELLE (September)

This issue is enclosed in a mourning border, and includes on pp. 271-274 an obituary of Gaston Louis Emmanuel du Fresne, Marquis de Beaucourt, the organizer of the "Société bibliographique," and the founder of its two great organs, the Revue des questions bistoriques and Polybiblion. He was born at Paris on June 7, 1833, and died on August 12th of this year. In a future issue as complete a bibliography of his works as is possible will be given.

A number of French works about Victor Hugo have made their appearance during the past year, which are summarized in this issue on pp. 277-280.

REVUE DES BIBLIO-THÈQUES (January-March)

"La Tachygraphie latine des Manuscrits de Vérone" (40 pp.), by Émile Chatelain, is an analysis of four manuscripts at Verona and Milan, with special reference to shorthand signs contained in them. They seem to have been written in during the Carlovingian epoch. Eight pages are given with a specimen of the characters employed.

A fragment of an Evangeliarium, consisting of fifty-nine leaves, came into the possession of Ludwig Rosenthal, bookseller of Munich, and was offered for sale by him. Fr. Paul Cagin, a Benedictine monk, discovered it was one of several manuscripts which had been pilfered from the Museo Borgia (in the Propaganda) of Rome. A very minute tell-tale article (33 pp.), entitled "Le Manuscrit latin M, vi, 2, du Musée Borgia," discloses the whole matter for public consideration. The manuscript has since been returned to its rightful owners.

In a painstaking and critical article (about 29 pp.), H. L. Ramsay, of Bath, England, gives an account of The Manuscripts of the Commentary of Beatus of Liebana on the Apocalypse." He enumerates twenty known manuscripts and also ten others to which reference is made by one or more writers, but which either perished or are now unknown or at least unidentified. "The

brilliantly illuminated manuscripts," he says, "which contain the Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse possess a many-sided inter-They have long attracted the attention of those who are interested in the history of early Spanish art. and several of the more accessible of them have been described in detail from an artistic point of view. The 'Mappa mundi' also which is found in many of the Beatus MSS. has been made the subject of special study, and notably [by] Prof. Konrad Miller." The object of his researches is given in the following words: "With a view to a new edition of those portions of the Commentary which are of immediate critical value, I have been at pains to ascertain as far as possible the extent of the MS. material available. and in consideration alike of the varied interests of the Beatus MSS. and of the extreme difficulty of obtaining accurate information concerning their number and whereabouts, it may not be without utility if I here record the results of my inquiries up to the present time."

An unusual addition to the literature of Petrarch is found in Pétrarque, ses études d'art, son influence sur les artistes, ses portraits et ceux de Laure, l'illustration de ses écrits, by Prince d'Essling and Eugène Müntz, with 21 plates and 191 engravings in the text (Paris: Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 1902. Folio, pp. viii +291). A review (5 pp.), by Léon Dorez, gives an idea of the work in detail, and shows that it embraces a methodical and descriptive "Cata-

logue des illustrations exécutées d'après Pétrarque."

RIVISTA DELLE BIBLIO-TECHE E DEGLI ARCHIVI (July-August)

"Una Cronaca economica del secolo XIV" (An economic history of the fourteenth century), by Romolo Caggese, comprised within twenty pages, has not much relation to the subjects for which this review professes to stand. The four facsimile illustrations may have some interest as illuminations of that early period.

Dr. Giuseppe Bianchini contributes the text of nine inedited letters of Luigi Carrer to Giuseppe Bianchetti, 1822-1848.

RIVISTA MUSICALE ITALI-ANA (IX, fascicolo 3)

A. Solerti in an account of musical representations at Venice from 1571 to 1605, now described for the first time, gives a bibliographical catalogue of the productions, which has the appearance of careful preparation and exact analytical collation. This contribution fills fifty-six pages.

G. Grand-Carteret presents the second part of his highly interesting study on illustrated title-pages which relate to music or which were issued as titles to musical works. This second part treats of "Le Titre de Musique et la Lithographie. Première Période: 1817-1830." It fills seventy-seven pages, and gives fifty-one title-pages in facsimile. His series, which is to be continued, was begun in Vol.

V. (1898), and sections have continued to appear at intervals.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCH ERFREUNDE (September)

"Aus der Kunstwerkstatt der alten Drucker," by Dr. Johannes Luther of Berlin, is a worthy contribution (21 1/2 pp.), in which the author discourses about the methods pursued by the early typographers respecting the construction of the body of the types, the page, length and neatness of lines, register and similar technical components. But his chief theme is the work of the artists whose woodcuts added so much undying flavor to the inimitable character of the great works of the primitive period of the typographical art. His study is accompanied by thirty-nine facsimiles, of which number twenty-three are after woodcuts; among them we find examples of the art of Dürer, Holbein, Hans Baldung Grien, Burgkmair, Hans Springinklees, Hans Schäufelin, Tobias Stimmer, and Jost Amman.

Walter von Zur Westen has contributed to this issue some materials toward the history of the poster art ("Zur Geschichte der Recklame-kunst"). His text (about 10 pp.) is elucidated by fifteen illustrations; the earliest reproduction is Johann Mentel's book-list or business poster, about 1469. The following deserve especial mention: (1) A lottery poster of 1518, showing the lottery in operation and the prizes to be drawn. (2) A poster of De Bry's Voyages. (3) A curious seventeenth-century poster relating to the exhibition of an ele-

phant at four kreutzer for older persons and two kreutzer for minors, who were allowed, in consideration of the price, to look at the elephant as long as they wished.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

A new edition of the invaluable Handbuch der Bibliotheskslehre, by A. Graesel, has been published at Leipsic by J. J. Weber.

Theodor Lampel is the compiler of Die Incunabeln und Frühdrucke bis

zum Jabre 1520 der Bibliothek des Chorherrnstiftes Vorau (Vienna: Leo-Gesellschaft. Price five marks).

The Athenaum, No. 3894, has an account of an "Exhibition of Unknown Books," by W. Roberts; also an article on "Keats's Manuscript of The Caps and Bells," by H. Buxton Forman.

The Library of the City of Frankfort recently gave an exhibition of Hebraica and Judaica, of which a catalogue was printed.

The recent work of Henry Vignaud on Toscanelli has stirred up not a little of controversy. G. Uzielli, the author of the largest life of Toscanelli, issued by the Reale Commissione Columbiana, at Rome, takes part by an article in *Rivista geografica italiana* for June, entitled, "Polemica Toscanelliana."

Among the recent bequests to the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris is one from Pierre Delcourt, Secretary of the Société du Vieux Montmartre. It consists of 15,000 pieces relative to the topography of Paris during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

For Italian book-plates we have a joint work by Dr. Achille Bertarelli and David Henry Prior entitled, Gli Ex libris italiani (Milan: Ulrico Hoepli. 4to, 9 plates and 233 reproductions). Only 300 copies have been printed.

L. F. De Magistris is the author of a Bibliografia geografica della regione italiana. Saggio per l'anno 1899. (Roma: Soc. geogr. italiana, 1901. 8vo, pp. 150).

The numbers of the Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Alterthumswissenschaft are very important for classicists, since they contain reports of the literature pertaining to ancient Greece and Rome, in various sub-specialties.

In the Anzeiger für deutsches Alterthum und deutsche Litteratur, Vol. XXVIII. No. 3, F. Burg presents a catalogue of additions during the years 1894-1899 to certain royal and university libraries, of ancient Norse-Icelandic manuscripts.

B. A. P. Van Dam and C. Stoffel are the authors of *Chapters on English Printing*, *Prosody and Pronunciation*, 1550-1700 (Heidelberg: Winter).

The following work by Carlos de Mello is divided into three sections, the last of which, embracing about two-thirds of the volume, is a conspectus of the literature of the subject, arranged in chronological order. The title is, Les lois de la géographie (Berlin: R. Friedländer & Sohn, 1902. 8vo, pp. viii+360).

Karl W. Hiersemann, of Leipsic, offers for thirty marks, *Bibliografia Mexicana*, by Nicolas Leon.

Contemporary theological literature has been for some years recorded in the Theologische Jahresbericht. The following volume presents for the first time, as a separate publication, the bibliographical register of this periodical, viz.: Prof. G. Krüger's Bibliographic der theologischen Litteratur für das Jahr 1900 (Berlin: C, Schwetschke & Sohn, 1901. 8vo. pp. 342).

The University Press of Cracow is bringing out a Catalogue of Polish

Scientific Literature.

Six sonatas of Mozart, hitherto considered as lost, and never printed, have come to light in the library of Buckingham Palace, London.

The Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France, Vol. IX, No. 2, has an account of "Le Manuscrit autographe de Ruy Blas à la Bibliothèque Nationale," by P. and V. Glachant.

The letters, manuscripts and other literary remains of Theobald Kerner have been given to the Schiller Museum in Marbach, Germany.

The Athenaum, Nos. 3873 and 3875, has lists of the issues of the presses of John, Isaac and William Jaggard, from 1599-1630. Bacon, Heywood, Ralegh, and the first folio of Shakespeare are of course included.

Max Spirgatis of Leipsic has brought out a pamphlet on "English Literature at the Frankfort Book-Fairs from 1561-1620." The price is three marks.

A pamphlet (73 pp.) by Georges Vicaire is entitled, La Société des Bibliophiles français (Paris: Pellétan). The edition consists of only thirtyfour copies.

The development of modern bookarts in Germany, is the subject treated in a volume by Otto Grautoff, published at Leipsic by Hermann Seemann's successor.

The incunabula and early printed books to the year 1520, in the library of the Chorherrnstiftes Vorau, have been described by the chief of that library, Theodorich Lampel (Vienna: Verlag der Oesterr. Leo-Gesellschaft, 1901). The collection consists of 271 books printed before 1501, and 120 for the years 1501-1520. No great exemplars are amongst them.

Herman Bloch has unearthed a "Carlovingian Library-Catalogue of the Abbey Murbach," in Colmar, Elsass. He says it belongs to the ninth century. It is included in the Strassburger Festschrift, published by the Kaiser Wilhelms-Universität in 1901.

On April 19, a "Deutsche bibliographische Gesellschaft" was organized at Berlin. The executive board does not include a single librarian, but mostly professors of literature!!

R. Green has compiled Anti-Methodist Publications issued during the 18th century: a chronologically arranged and annotated bibliography of well-known books and pamphlets written in opposition to the Methodist Revival during the life of Wesley; with an account of replies to them (London: C. H. Kelly, 8vo, pp. 184. Price 3/6).

Martinus Nijhoff, of The Hague, has brought out A list of the best Books relating to Dutch East India (pp.

40, price 50 florins).

A new Print Collector's Handbook, by A. Whitman, has been published (London: G. Bell & Sons, 8vo, pp. 172 and 80 illustrations).

Edwin Bormann is the author and publisher of the following volume on the Baconian theory, *Die Kunst des Pseudonyms* (Leipsic, 1901. 8vo, pp. 135, and 83 authentic illustrations).

Henri de Rothschild has issued a second supplement to his Bibliographia lactaria (Paris: O. Doin, 1902. 8vo,

pp. 106).

The following work is a fine catalogue of maps of all periods and countries, Catalogue de l'exposition cartographique, ethnographique et maritime organisée par la Société Royale de Géographie d'Anvers (Anvers: De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, 1902. 8vo.).

The Public Library of Cardiff, Wales, has secured an unusual collection (5,000 volumes) of books in Welsh or relating to Wales, formerly belonging to the late David Lewis Wooding.

Abbé E. Blanc and H. Vaganay have brought out a Réperteire biblio-

graphique des auteurs et des ouvrages contemporains de langue française ou latine, suivi d'une table méthodique d'après l'ordre des connaissances (Paris: Amat).

A quarto pamphlet (31 pp.) by R. Galli treats of L'arte nella stampa in Imola 1586—1901 (Imola: Cooperativa tipografica editrice, 1901).

G. Hölscher has a criticism of Hupp's Gutenbergs Erste Drucke in the Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchbandel, No. 124.

"A Gutenberg Celebration at Paris in 1811" is the subject treated by O. Vetter in *Archiv für Buchgewerbe* Vol. XXXIX, pp. 224-225.

A. Hittmair writes concerning an international catalogue of incunabula, in *Mittheilungen des österr. Vereins für Bibliothekswesen*, Vol. VI, pp. 114-119.

In Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, Vol. VI, pp. 372-382, A. Paz y Mélia gives an account of a library founded by Count de Haro in 1455.

BOOK CLUB NEWS

THE GROLIER CLUB

The second exhibition of etchings by Sir Seymour Haden, P. R. E., will be held at the Club house, 29 East Thirty-second Street, from November 7 to 29 inclusive, from ten until six o'clock. Tea will be served at four o'clock on Saturday, November 29.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

On October 20, Mr. Falconer

Madan, of the Bodleian Library, read a paper before the society, "Notes on the Oxford Press, especially with reference to fluctuations in its output." November 17, Mr. Charles Sayle will give an address upon the subject "English Initial Letters." On December 15, the annual meeting will occur. On January 19 and February 16, papers will be read by Mr. Alfred Pollard, on "English Literary MSS." and by Mr. Robert Proctor, on "The History of Greek Printing in England."

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES

NEW YORK

ANDERSON ROOMS

The first sale of the season was held September 30. Several scarce first American editions were offered October 2. Longfellow's Le Ministre de Wakefield, 1831, original boards, with paper lapel, sold for \$42. (The Arnold copy, in similar condition, sold for \$52.) Poe's Raven and other Poems, 1845, brought \$57.50. Whittier's Legends of New England, 1831, \$22.50.

A portion of the library of Frank Maier was sold October 21. A presentation copy of Dickens's Village Coquettes brought the highest price of the sale—\$210. It lacked the titlepage, but contained an autograph letter, signed in full, from Dickens to J. P. Harley, the comedian, who acted in the play. Dickens's Pickwick Papers, first edition, 1837, in the original numbers, with wrappers, brought \$62.50; Master Humphrey's Cleck, 1840-41, original numbers, in three volumes, with the plates by Gibson and the Index, 1842, \$108. Brathwait's Arcadian Princess, 1635, first edition, \$39. Irving's History of New York, 1809, first edition, the view repaired in one of the folds, brought \$122. (The Weeks copy,

in old sheep, the view, also of the first issue, being slightly repaired in one of the folds, sold for the same price in March, 1902.) Twenty of the Kelmscott books were included in the sale. Shakspere's Poems. 1893, brought \$81; Shelley's Poetical Works, 1893-94, three volumes, \$135; Recuyell of Troye, 1892, two volumes, \$78; Morris's Dream of John Ball, 1892, \$46; More's Utopia, 1893, \$41. Lamb's Elia, Philadelphia, 1828, both series, morocco extra, uncut, by Stikeman, realized Inserted was an autograph note from Lamb to his publisher. Ollier. The first volume of Valentine's Manuals, 1841, brought \$50.

Early in December, Mr. Anderson will hold a special Whittier sale of original manuscripts and books from the poet's library, the proceeds to be devoted, under the supervision of Samuel T. Pickard, to the restoration and care of Whittier's birthplace, at Haverhill, and his home at Amesbury. The sale will include several items unknown to Whittier bibliographers, among them The Sycamores, Nantucket, 1857, and To Edward and Elizabeth Gove, on the 55th Anniversary of their Marriage, no place, 1872. The most interesting of the books owned by Whittier is a copy of the second series of Emerson's Essays, 1844, presented to him by the author. The manuscript portion of the sale has great importance.

BANGS & CO.

The first sale in these rooms was held September 22. The library of Professor Samuel Lockwood, comprising 712 items, was sold October 6 and 7; and the autograph collection of Walter L. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, October 23 and 24.

BOSTON

C. F. LIBBIE & CO.'S ROOMS

The season began here October 7 and 8 with the sale of the private library of the late Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. On October 28, 29 and 30 was sold a miscellaneous collection, including the library of the late Edwin F. Conely, This was the first imof Detroit. portant sale of the season. Records were established in several instances. Hawthorne's Fanshawe, 1828, first edition, original boards, uncut, with paper label, brought the record price of \$840, an advance of \$430 on the Arnold price of January, 1901. It was a fine copy, with the exception of a small stain, half an inch in diameter, at the top of a few pages in the middle of the book. Another remarkable record was established by Romans's East and West Florida, New York, 1775, in old calf, which brought \$410. It was described as a fine copy, complete as published, with six engraved plates by the author, an engraved dedication to John Ellis, three full-page maps, and one folded tabulated sheet. (The Ives copy, in old calf, sold for \$240 in 1891.) Among other notable items of Americana were Lecarbot's Hutoire de la Nouvelle France, 1669, with the three original maps, in crimson levant morocco, by Chambolle-Duru, which fetched \$210, and a broadside Declaration of Independence, Salem, 1776, which went for \$212. Hawthorne's Gentle Boy, 1829, original paper wrappers, small embossed stamp on title, brought \$143, while Whittier's Mogg Megone, 1836, realized \$67. The two latter are both records. Langland's Vision of Pierce Plowman, 1550, a worm-eaten copy, badly repaired, brought \$65.

PHILADELPHIA

STAN. V. HENKELS

DAVIS & HARVEY'S ROOMS

The Philadelphia season began October 16 and 17, with the sale of the libraries of W. W. Edwards and E. E. Scott. The collection of Alonzo M. Barnes was sold October 23 and 24.

November 26, an interesting sale of early Pennsylvania documents will be held, including rare Americana, original manuscript laws of Pennsylvania, also rare works on American history, scarce pamphlets, early state laws, Franklin and other imprints, early Philadelphia newspapers, etc.

QUERIES

- 1. There are two editions dated 1671 of Dryden's "An Evening's Love." The pagination of one is (18), 89, (2) pp.; of the other, (19), 89, (2) pp. Can any reader give the differences and tell which is first, and whether the two are different issues or different editions?
- 2. Who wrote the verses "On worthy Mr. Shakespear, and his poems," signed "The friendly Admirer of his Endowment, J. M. S.," in the second folio edition of Shakspere's Works (1632)?
- 3. Who wrote "The Arraignement of the Whole Creature, at the Barre of Religion, Reason, and Experience," etc. (4to, London, 1631)? The dedication is signed R. H.
- 4. Did Aphra Behn write "Incognito; or Love and Duty Reconcil'd. A Novel." (London, 1692)? If not, who did?
- 5. Is there an earlier English translation of William Harvey's "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium" (Elzevir, Amsterdam, 1651) than the one printed in London in 1653?
- 6. Who was the author of "The New Life of Virginia: Declaring the Former Successe and Present Estate of that plantation, being the second

- part of Nova Britannia." (London, 1612)? The dedication is signed R. I.
- 7. The title-page of Jeremy Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantium; or, the Rule of Conscience in all her General Measures" (folio, London, 1660) calls for four books. Only two are in the volume. Were books three and four ever published?
- 8. Is "John Gower" in "The Cow-Ragious Castle-Combat, lately begun in a strong Vapour, and ended in a desperate Duell, by Ja. Fencer and William Wrastler" (4to, London, 1645) a pseudonym? If so, whose?
- 9. Does any reader know of the location in this country of Dryden manuscripts or autograph letters?
- 10. Who wrote "The New Atlantis. A Poem, in Three Books, with Some Reflections upon the Hind and the Panther. Printed for the Author, 1687"?
- 11. Can any reader give information of an engraving of Niagara Falls entitled "Schrikkelyke Waterval"? It represents Indians on the rocks at the sides, on Goat Island, and in canoes hurled headlong over the falls. In what book is it, of what date, and by whom engraved?

EDITORIAL NOTES

CHARLES PORQUET, one of the best known and most widely respected booksellers and bibliographers of the last century, died at his residence near Paris, on the second of last September. He had attained the age of seventy-nine years, and retired from active business in 1900. M. Porquet was born in the house No. 1, Quai Voltaire, where he pursued his vocation during his long and active career.

The mantle of DuBure and Renouard appears to have fallen upon him, and he proved worthy of it. For fifty years he was the doyen of French bibliophiles and collectors, and also compiled the catalogues and superintended the sales of almost all of the fine

libraries dispersed in France during that long period.

Endowed with a fine physique and presence, being fully six feet in height, athletic, intelligent, and cultivated, he won, by his genial and courtly manners and probity, the respect and consideration of all those who came in contact with him. Among his customers and friends who availed themselves of his counsels and knowledge were many of the best known literary men and connoisseurs of his time. His shop was a place of rendezvous, not only for his own countrymen, but also for bookish persons who visited France from other countries, and who will all unite in deploring his death and in expressing respect for his memory.

We print verbatim the following circular letter as a warning:

London, October 30, 1902.

DEAR SIR :-

Our recent productions have received the recognized appreciation of the book lovers in America. The unprecedented demand for our "Secret Court Memoirs," covering the most brilliant period of French History (the edition now exhausted), encourages us for a new undertaking. We announce the publication of the most original and comprehensive life of "Napoleon Bonaparte" extant, which cannot fail to appeal to the litterateur and lover of fine arts.

We have procured important private material never before done into English, also a very rare transcript of Napoleon's confession, made before the Russian campaign to Cardinal Maury. Napoleon's confession divulge [sic] for the first time his private relations with the favorites of his Court, his Marshals, and especially the members of his own family.

Messonier's [sic] celebrated painting of Napoleon we have recently done in color by hand in miniature for the purpose of demonstrating the

exquisite execution of the work of THE GROLIER SOCIETY.

We will take pleasure in sending one to you, if you are interested, free of all charge. The edition of this portrait being limited, an early reply is desirous. A handsomely illustrated specimen accompanies the portrait.

For your convenience we enclose a return postal card, upon receipt of which we will send the above mentioned.

Very respectfully yours,

THE GROLIER SOCIETY.

At the head of the sheet of paper is the "crest" of the Grolier Society, and in the left-hand corner "Representative Patrons in New York"—Ogden Mills, Daniel S. Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. R. Stanton, J. A. Alexander, A. P. Ketchum, George J. Gould, U. A. Kissam, Theodore Rogers, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

As one reads the circular letter, if the heading "London" and the illiteracy of the composition are not at once remarked, the first impression is that the Grolier Club has changed its methods, and decided to sell its publications in the open market to subscribers. The word "Grolier" is the conspicuous point in the letter, and it is only after the reader has followed the announcement carefully that he realizes the fraud. The Grolier Society of London is undoubtedly trading on the name of the Grolier Club of New York, to sell a scandalous book concerning Napoleon. The names of the representative patrons only aid the deception.

A number of book-collectors in this city have received copies of this letter, and should be warned of the deception or the belief that the Grolier Club is in any way connected with this Society.

To commemorate the Bodleian Tercentenary, the Library has issued a volume called Pietas Oxoniensis. In memory of Sir Thomas

Bodley, Knt., and the Foundation of the Bodleian Library, printed by the University Press. A copy was presented to every invited guest, but the book is not for sale. The matter, which is all new and by various writers, includes a biographical memoir of Bodley, the early history of the University Library, the chief gifts and transfers to the Bodleian after the founder's death, and lists of the librarians and sub-librarians, and of the printed catalogues. The numerous illustrations include portraits of Bodley (two), Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Archbishop Laud, John Selden, Bishop Richard Rawlinson, Francis Douce, and Thomas James, the first librarian (1598–1620).

Extra-illustration has its amusing as well as its serious side, especially if the illustrator is not quite sure of his historical and literary ground. One of the favorite octavos for extension is Taine's "History of English Literature." When the amateur reaches Volume II., he finds these sentiments in Van Laun's translation:

Adam and Eve, the first pair! I approach, and it seems as though I discovered the Adam and Eve of Raphael Sanzio, imitated by Milton, so his biographers tell us, glorious, strong, voluptuous children, naked in the light of heaven, motionless, and absorbed before grand landscapes, with bright vacant eyes, with no more thought than a bull or a horse on the grass beside them. I listen, and I hear an English household, two reasoners of the period—Colonel Hutchinson and his wife. Good heavens! dress them at once. People with so much culture should have invented before all a pair of trousers and modesty. What dialogues! Dissertations capped by politeness, mutual sermons concluded by bows. What bows! Philosophical compliments and moral smiles.

On page 296, the extra-illustrator will insert an engraving of Adam and Eve, after Raphael possibly, and on the next page, yielding to the influence of Colonel Hutchinson and his wife, he will seek for an Adam clothed: but where to find him?

It happened recently that two or three men in an eastern town were extra-illustrating this particular book. One of them tried persistently to find a print of Adam of which he had heard vaguely—a "fake" portrait drawn and engraved by F. de Bonneville, but which he knew only as "an engraving of Adam." After correspondence on the subject with a dealer in prints, he came to

New York one day and upbraided the dealer with having supplied two or three of his friends with the desired portrait. "My dear sir," said the dealer, "I haven't had that particular print in stock for some time, or I should have notified you. But here are some new portraits, just arrived from Europe, which you may look over, if you care to. I have not seen them yet."

The searcher applied himself to the task, and in less than five minutes called the dealer to him in reproachful tones. "Here's the print I've been looking for," he exclaimed. And triumphantly he produced a portrait of Alexander Adam, LL.D., the Scottish

antiquarian and classicist, in his official robes!

The annual meeting of the Library Association at Birmingham. England, in September, is reported in English periodicals in rather a left-handed manner, as far as sequence of tenses is concerned. The new President, Prof. W. Macneile Dixon, of Birmingham University, was installed, says The Athenaum, and the vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books, British Museum, was moved by Dr. Richard Garnett, and seconded by H. R. Tedder, both of whom are past presidents of the Association. Among the papers of particular bibliographical interest at this meeting were "John Baskerville and his Work," by R. K. Dent, of Aston Manor, and "An Italian Librarian of the Seventeenth Century: Antonio Magliabecchi," by W. A. A. Axon, of Manchester. The obituary included the names of the Marquis of Dufferin, President of the Association at Belfast in 1894, and Mr. B. F. Stevens, for many years Government Despatch Agent in London (a post now held by Mr. Joseph B. Gilder, of New York), and younger brother of Mr. Henry Stevens, the bibliographer.

An Edinburgh dealer has for sale a silhouette-miniature portrait on enamel, by Houghton, of Clarinda (Mrs. M'Lehose), the correspondent of Burns. It is said to be delicately painted, is signed by the artist, and differs from the only other known portrait of Clarinda, i. e., the silhouette by Miers in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, which has been reproduced for an edition of the poet's works. A poor copy of it appears in the frontispiece to the "Correspondence between Burns and Clarinda, with a Memoir by

Mrs. M'Lehose," Edinburgh, 1843, edited by W. C. M'Lehose, the grandson of Clarinda. Mr. M'Lehose, when in New York in 1845, presented the miniature to Mr. Vair Clirehugh, an Edinburgh man then in business in this city, an enthusiastic admirer of Burns, the founder, and for sixteen years the president of the Burns Club of New York. He visited Scotland in 1859, and took a prominent part in the celebration of Burns's Centenary in Montrose. In 1860 he died, and the miniature passed to his daughter, who retained possession of it until recently.

By the method of elimination, the Rev. Walter Begley has reached the conclusion that John Milton is the author of Nova Solvma, a romance written in Latin and published in 1648 by John Legat, of London. It could not have been written by any thenliving Englishman except Alexander Ross, Phineas Fletcher, Dr. Duport, Thomas May, Thomas Farnaby, Andrew Marvel, Cleveland, Cowley, Crashaw, and men of like erudition, he argues. Certain qualities observable in the romance are not possessed by any one man of this list, ergo, Milton. From one point of view a very convincing argument; from another, dangerously sophistical and requiring more than circumstanial evidence to prove. Mr. Begley argues from the God-fearing Puritanism of the book; from Milton's early loves and the analogy between certain passages in the romance and experiences of the poet's early life when "a fever new of fierce desire" seized upon the soul, and he travelled to Italy in the hope of seeing the woman who was so impressed with his beauty that she wrote some Italian verses as she gazed upon him sleeping in a wood, and left them where he should see them when he awoke; from his strong feeling for music and his knowledge of the technicalities of the art; from his heterodoxy, as shown in the posthumous work, De Doctrina Christiana, discovered in 1823; and from his multimetric tendency,—his employment of varied, strange and original metres, particularly evident in his Latin poems. All these reasons are superficially most convincing, especially as it is not easy to answer offhand Mr. Begley's question, "Among those of his age, who but Milton had the scholarship and the genius to write the book?"

It might be remarked in passing, that if Mr. Begley wishes to engage the services of an advocate, we would earnestly recommend

His Honour Judge Webb, Regius Professor of Laws, and Public Orator in the University of Dublin. In The Mystery of William Shakespeare: A Summary of Evidence, Judge Webb proved beyond shadow of doubt that the Stratford Player Shakspere was not the London Playwright Shakespeare, but a totally different man; that the playwright, in short, was one Sir Francis Bacon—scholar, courtier, lawyer, writer—the only man of his age capable of embodying the knowledge of life and the insight into human nature everywhere evident in the immortal plays of William Shakspere.

The last man to dispose of his private library to a dealer is Mr. George B. De Forest, of New York, who has recently sold his collection of about five thousand volumes.

It includes many English and American first editions, books on art, original water color drawings, etc., but it is particularly remarkable on account of its fine French bindings. These include examples of the work executed for Grolier, and by Le Gascon, Derôme and Trautz-Bauzonnet. Only twenty-two examples of the mosaic binding of Trautz-Bauzonnet are extant, of which two are included among these books. The library is described in Du Bois's "Four Private Libraries of New York." Its value is probably much overestimated at \$300,000.

The December number of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER will contain the first part of a "Bibliography of the Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by William Michael Rossetti, to be concluded in the January number. This article, with copious notes, will have remarkable literary as well as bibliographical interest, from the fact of Mr. Rossetti's intimate knowledge of his brother's work. It begins with the privately-printed ballad-poem, "Sir Hugh the Heron," 1843, and extends through "Some Scraps of Verse and Prose," published posthumously in 1898 in The Pall Mall Magazine. It includes poems published in magazines, and books illustrated by Rossetti. The interesting history is given of "Dante at Verona and other Poems," the manuscript of which was buried in Mrs. Dante Rossetti's coffin in 1862 and recovered seven years afterwards; also the history of "The House of Life," and the exclusion of the poem "Nuptial Sleep" after the edition of 1870 of the Poems.

Mr. Rossetti's bibliography is the first of a series of monographs

which The Bibliographer will publish. The second, to accompany the December number, is a "Bibliography of the Works of Philip Freneau," by Victor Hugo Paltsits, illustrated by fifteen facsimile reproductions. This will be issued primarily as a cancel of pages 97–106, "Bibliography of Philip Freneau" by Fred Lewis Pattee, in the March number of The Bibliographer. In the April number, the late editor apologized for the serious inaccuracy of that piece of work, and promised a thorough revision to be sent free of charge to all subscribers. This revision, in which Mr. Paltsits has much more than covered the ground attempted by Mr. Pattee, will be the first bibliography of Freneau's works.

The December number will also contain an illustrated account of the rare books and manuscripts on Witchcraft in The President White Library at Cornell University, by Professor George Lincoln Burr, and an illustrated article on "Michael Sparke, Puritan

Bookseller," by Mr. Henry R. Plomer, of London.

Future articles will be contributed by Professor George Saintsbury of Edinburgh,—Edward Benlowe's "Theophila," and Thomas Goffe's Tragedies; Professor Edward Dowden of Dublin,—a Bibliography of Shelley's Works; Mr. Austin Dobson,—a Bibliography of Fielding's Works; Mr. William Dana Orcutt of The University Press, Cambridge,—a review of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne's "Title-Pages," with facsimiles of rare Italian examples; Mr. Wilberforce Eames,—The Earliest Printing in India; Mr. Beverly Chew,—The Engraved Portraits of the Early English Dramatists, with reproductions of portraits of Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Chapman, Massinger, Middleton, Fletcher, Shirley, and Richard Brome, and Some Curious Points about the Early Volumes of Crashaw; Dr. Richard Garnett of London,—a Bibliography of the Works of Coleridge; Mr. George C. D. Odell, of Columbia University, an essay on George Peele; and Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford -recently appointed head of the Manuscript Department of the Library of Congress,—the second part of the Journals of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

BRERETON'S "DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIA"

HE following four leaves are facsimile reproductions of pages 9-16 of A Briefe and true Relation of the Discouerie of the North part of Virginia, 1602. The first eight pages were reproduced in the October issue of The Bibliographer, and the remaining eight will appear in December.

of the North part of Virginia.

him. and caue it bnto me. which I requited for that time the best a could: but a pointing towards captaine Gospold. made signes onto him, that he was our captaine, and belie rous to be his friend, and enter league with him, which (as # verceived) be understoo, and made sinnes of iov : inherente on captaine Gosnold soith the rest of his companie, being twentie in all . came by buto them ; and after many fignes of aratulations (captaine Gosnold presenting their L. with certeine trilles which they wond 2ed at and biobly effermed) we became very areat friends, and fent for meat about our challop, and gave them such meats as we had then readis dressed, whereof they missiked nothing but our mustard. whereat they made many a fowze face. While ince were thus merry, one of them bay conneced a target of ours into one of their canolnes, which we suffered, onety to trie whee ther they were in subjection to this L. to whom we made sianes (by thewing him another of the same likenesse, and pointing to the canowe) what one of his companie had boner who lubbenty exprelled some feare, and speaking angerly to one about him (as the perceived by his countenance) caused it prefently to be brought backe againe. So the rest of the day Sounds with we fpent in trading with them for Aurres. which are Bea. a furre. vers. Luzernes, Marterns, Atters. Wild-cat Chinnes very large and deepe Aurre, blacke Fores, Conie (kinnes, of the colour of our Bares, but somewhat lette, Dere Skinnes bery large. Seale (kinnes, and other beatts (kinnes, to be buknowen. They have also great floze of Coppet, some bery wer Conner redde, and some of a valer colour; none of them but have in administration. chaines, earrings 02 collars of this mettall: they bead some of their arrows berewith, much like our broad arrow beads. very workmanly made. Their chaines are many hollow Chaines. pieces sementer together, ech piece of the bianelle of one of our reds, a finger in length, ten of twelve of them-together on a firing, inhich they weare about their necks: their cole Courses. lars they weare about their bodies like bandelieres a handfull broad, all hollow pieces, like the other, but somewhat Mozter, foure bundled pieces in a collar, bery fine and evenly let together. Belides thele, they have large drinking cups. Drinking made like sculles, and other thinne plates of Copper, made Copper. much

Mines of Copper.

Minerall fromes, Emerie Cones.

Flare.

Indians ape for feruice.

Sallafras.

A goodly people of good

much like our boare-weare blades, all which there bittle a flume . as they offered their faired collars or chaines. In a knife as fuch like trifle, but the famed little to reason it; vet I mas belirous to understand where they had such froze of this mettall, and made stanes to one of them (with whom I was verie familiar) who taking a piece of Copper in his band, made a hole with his finger in the ground and withall, pointed to the maine from inhence they came. They frike fire in this maner; every one carrieth about him in a purie of telved leather, a Minerall Cone (which I take to be their Copper) and with a flat Emerie flone (wheretwith Glaflers cut classe, and Cutiers clase blades) that fast to the end of a little flicke, gently be Uriketh byon the Dinerall Cloue. and within a froke or fivo, a warke falleth boon a viece of Touch woo (much like our Spunge in England) and with the least sparke he maketh a fire presently. Wile have also of their flace, where with they make many trings and to 2016. but it is not to beinght of colour as ours in England: Tam very Iwaded they have great store graming boon the maine. 44 allo Dines and many other rich commodities, which we. wanting both time and meanes, could not possibly biscour. Thus they continued with veithee vales, every night retiring themselnes to the furthermost part of our Alland two or thremiles from our fact; but the fourth day they returned to the maine vointing five or fir times to the bun, and once to the maine, which ine understoo, that within five 02 six dates they mould come from the mains to be againe: but being it their canomes a little from the those, they made huge cries \$ Though of ion but the and ine with our trampet and correct and calling by our cappes into the aire, made them the bell farefuell we could: yet fire 02 fewen of them remained with 'is behinde, bearing us company enery day into the wods, and helpt he to cut and carie our baffafras and fome of them lay about our thip. These veorie as they are erceding cour. teous mentle of disposition and mell conditioned excelling all others that ine hane leene; to top thape of bobis and louely the nour, I thinke they excell all the people of America; of flature much higher than ine; of complexion or colour, much like a Darke Dline; their sie-bromes and baire blacks. which ther **Intara** weare long, tied by behinde in knots, whereon they pricks feathers of foibles, in fashion of a crownet : some of them are blacke thin bearded; they make beards of the baire of bealis: and one of them offered a beard of their making to one of our failers, for his that gremon his face, which because it was of a red colour, they indged to be none of his owne. They are quicke eied, and fedfall in their loks, fearelelle of others barmes, as intending none theinfelues; fome of the meaner fort given to fliching, which the very name of Balvages (not weighing their ignorance in good or entil) may easily excule: their garments are of Dero Chins, and some of them weare and Furres round and close about their necks. They pronounce rall. our language with great facilitie; for one of them one day fitting by me, opon occasion I spake smiling to him these mozos: How now (firha) are you fo faucie with my Tabacco? which words (without any further repetition) tie fuddenly spake so plaine and dillinally, as if he had beene a long scholar in the language. Bany other fuch trials we had, which are here nædlelle to repeat. Their women (luch as we faw) Their wewhich were but their in all, were but lowe of Cature, their. men. eie-bzowes, haire, apparell, and maner of wearing, like to the men, fat, and very well fausured, and much belighted in our compane; the men are very dutifull towards them. And truely the hollomnette and temperature of this Climat, both not onely argue this people to be answerable to this descripe tion, but also of a perfect constitution of body, active, strong, healthfull, and very wittie, as the funday toies of theirs curningly wzought, may easily witnes. Hoz the agreing of this The somethe Climat with vs (I speake of my selfe, e so 3 may suffly do so, the relt of our companie) that we found our health & arength all the while we remained there, to to rencw and increase, as notwithstanding our diet and lodging was none of the belt, yet not one of our company (God bethanked) felt the least grudging of inclination to any vilease of suknesse, but were much fatter and in better health than when we went out of England. But after our barke had taken in so much Sallalras, Cedar, Furres, Skinnes, and other commodities, as were thought convenient; fome of our company that had promited captaine Golnold to stay, having nothing but a far

12

uing boyage in their minds, made our company of inhabitants (which was imall enough before) much imalier; to as captaine Gosnold lexing his whole strength to consist but of twelve men, and they but meanly provided, determined to Education. returns for England, leaving this Island (which be called flizabeths Island) with as many true for rowfull sies, as were before bestrous to the it. So the 18 of June, being Friday, we weighed, and with indistrent fairs winds and weather came to anker the 23 of July, being also Friday (in all, bare flue weeks) before Exmouth.

Your Lordships to command, Iohn Brereton,

A briefe Note of such commodities as we saw in the countrey notwithstanding our small time of stay.

Trees.

Foules.

Affafras trees, the roots wherofat 3.s.the pound are 33 6.L the tunne. Cedars tall and straight, in great abundance. Cypres trees. Oakes. Walnut trees great store. Elmes. Beech. Hollie. Hallenut trees. Cherry trees. Cotten trees. Other fruit trees to vs vnknowen.

The finder of our Sassafias in these parts, was one Master Robert Meriton. Agles.

Hernshawes.

Cranes.

Bitters.

Mallards.

Teales.

Geefc.

Pengwins.

Ofpreis and Hawks.

Crowes.

Rauens.

Mewes.

Doues.

Sea-pies.

Blacke-birds with carnation wings.

Beafts.

D'Ecre in great store, very great and large.

Beares,

Beares.
Luzernes.
Blacke Foxes.
Beavers.
Otters.
Wilde-Cats, verie large and great.
Dogs like Foxes, blacke and fharpe nofed.
Conies.

Fruits, Plants, and Herbs.

TAbacco, excellent fweet and ftrong.
Vines in more plenty than in France.
Ground-nuts, good meat, & alfo medicinable.
Strawberries.
Rafpeberries.
Goofeberries.
Huntleberries.
Peafe growing naturally.

Flaxe. Sorrell, & manie other herbs wherewith they made fallets. Filbes. 'Hales. Tortoiles, both on land and lea. Scales. Cods. Mackerell. Breames. Herrings. Thornbacke. Hakes. Rockefish. Doggefish. Lobiters. Crabbes. Muscles.

Nakes foure foot in length, and fixe inches about, which the Indians eat for daintie meat, the skinnes whereof they vie for girdles.

Wilks.

Cockles.

Scallops.

Oisters.

Mettals and Stones.

Copper in great abundance.

Emerie stones for Glasiers & Cutlers.

Alabaster very white.

Stones glistering and shining like Minerall stones,

Stones of a blue mettalline colour, which we take to be Steele oare.

Stones of all forts for buildings.

Cley, red and white.

B₃ Abriefe



A briefe Note of the sending another barke this present yeere 1 602, by the bonourable knight, Sir Walter Ralech, for the searching out of his Colonic in Pireinia.

Amuel Mace of Weimouth, a very sufficient Pariner, an honest sober man, who had being at Virginia twise before, was implosed this there by his Walter Ralegh, to find those poople which were lest there in the years 1, 8, 7.

To whose succour be bath sent five severall

times at his owne charges. The parties by him let forth, performed nothing; some of them following their owne profit elsewhere; others returning with frivolous allegations. At this last time, to avoid all ercuse, he bought a barke, and hired all the company for wages by the moneth: who departing from Weimouth in March last 1602, sell fortie leagues to the Southwestward of Hararask, in thirtie soure degrees or thereadout; and having there spent a moneth; when they came along the coast to seke the people, they did it not, pretending that the extremitie of weather and loss of some principal ground-tackle, sorced and seared them from searching the port of Hararask, to which they were sent. From that place where they abode, they brought Sassafras, Radix

Chinæ oz the Chinarot, Beniamin, Cassia lignea, a rinve of a træ moze ttrong than any spice as yet knowen, with divers other commodities, which hereafter in a larger discourse may come to light.

A Treatile



A Treatife, conteining important inducements for the planting in these parts, and finding a passage that way to the South sea and China.

> I We voiage which we intend is to plant Chil Temperate stian veovle & religion boon the Posthwest countreis of America, in places temperat and well agraing with our constitution, which though the same do lie betwæne 40 € 44 De ares of latitude, under the Waralels of Italic

France, get are not they to bot; by reason that the suns heat is qualified in his course over the Dcean, befoze be arriveth byon the coalis of America, attracting much bayour from the sea: which mitigation of his beat. We take for a benefit to bs that intend to inhabit there; because under the Climat of 40 Deares, the same would be to behement els soz our bodies to endure.

Thele lands were never yet actually pollelled by any Chil Der Bolotics Mian pzince oz people, yet often intended to be by the French nation. Which long lithence had inhabited there if dometicall warres had not withheld them : not with Canding the same are the rightfull inheritance of her Baieltie, being first diftovered by our nation in the time of king Henric the seventh. under the conduct of John Cabor and his sonnes : by which title of first discovery, the kings of Portugall and Spaine doe holde and entoy their ample and rich kingdomes in their ladies Call and Wet; and also lately planted in part by the Colonies lent thither by the bonourable knight. Sir Walter Ralegh.

The course onto these countreys, is tho 20 to the Dean, al a common. together fre from all refraint by forren princes to be made; courfe. Iphereunto other our accustomed trades are subject; apt for most winds that can blow to be performed commonly in 30

A 1 reactife touching the planting

02 35 daies. The coall faire, with fale roads and harbors for thirs: 50 and rivers.

Aluers.

Fertile lands.

These lands be faire and pleasant, resembling France, intermedied with mountaines, valleys, medowes, wodlands, and champians. The soile is exceeding strong, by reason it was never manured; and will be therefore most sit to beare at strst, Kape-seeds, Hempe, Flax, and whatsoever els requireth such strong soile. Kape-viles, and all sorts of viles, will be very commodious for England, which spendeth viles abundantly about Clothing and Leather-dressing. In like sort, Hempe and Flar are prosisable, whether the same be

Rape-oiles.

Zies. T

will grow there aswell or better then in Terçera.
The Saluages weare faire colours in some of their attire, whereby we hope to find rich dies and colours sor painting.

fent into England, oz wzought there by our people; Dad also

The trees are for the most part, Cedars, Pines, Sprule, Firre, and Daks to the Porthward. Of these trees will be drawen Tarre and Pitch, Rosen, Turpentine, and Soapeathes. They will make mass for the greatest thippes of the world Excellent timbers of Cedar, and bords for curious buildings.

Pinnals. Copper. The cliffes boon the coasts and mountaines enery inhere thew great likelihoo of Hinerals. A very rich mine of Copper is found, whereof I have tene profe; and the place described. Hot farre from which there is a great hope also of Hiner mine. There he faire quarties of tione, of beautifull colours, so buildings.

Diapes.

The ground bringeth forth without industrie, Peale, Koles, Grapes, Vempe, besides other plants, stuits, berbs and slowers, whose pleasant view and delectable smelles, doe do monstrate sufficiently the fertilitie and sweetnesse of that soile and aire.

Beafts.

Bealts of many kindes; some of the vignelle of an Dre, whose hides make god Buffe: Dere, both red and of other sorts in abundance: Luzerns, Parterns, Sables, Beauers, Beares, Otters, Wolch to the Porthward are blacke, and accounted bety rich Furres.

Jouise.

fowles both of the water and land, infinit floze and varietie, Pawks both host and long winged, Partridges in a bundance.

GEORGE D. SMITH

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Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," William Strang. & Chaucer's "Flower and Leaf," Edith Harwood. & The "Parentalia" of Sir Christopher Wren. King Edward VII Prayer Book.

The above as well as the past publications may be had from their Agents,

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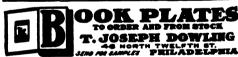
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VV th the Proceedings of those

Severall Colonies, and the Accidents that befell them in all their Iourneyes and Discoveries.

Mo.

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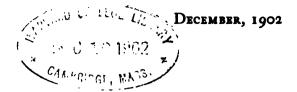
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Printed by I. D. and I. H. for Midbael Sparkes.

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

MICHAEL SPARKE, PURITAN BOOKSELLER

by HENRY R. PLOMER

REEN Arbour Court, Old Bailey, has long since disappeared from the map of London. It stood somewhere on the western side of that thoroughfare, and within the parish of St. Sepulchre. It was at one time, for a brief space, the home of Oliver Goldsmith, and was then a tumble-down, squalid and evil-smelling place more than a century old. One of its earlier inhabitants in the days of Charles I., when it was, perhaps, brighter and more wholesome, was a bookseller named Michael Sparke, who hung out the sign of the "Blue Bible," and who was a man of considerable note in his own day.

The lot of a bookseller at that time was not an easy one, even when he held himself aloof from politics, but Michael Sparke belonged to the Puritan party and was evidently a man of strong feelings, who was not content to sit idle while others were working. He fearlessly defied both the court of High Commission and the dreaded Star Chamber. He attacked the monopolies of the Stationers Company, both by deed and word, until he became a marked man. As a publisher, he claims the notice both of the old and the new world, for he published several noted books, among them the first edition of Captain John Smith's History of Virginia, Captain Luke Foxe's North West Foxe, besides the first English edition of Mercator's Atlas, a work that must have cost him a considerable sum to produce.

Michael Sparke was born in the village of Eynsham, about five miles from Oxford, and was the son of Richard Sparke, husbandman. So much is recorded in the entry of his apprenticeship in the registers of the Stationers Company, but whether he was the eldest son, or how many brothers or sisters he had, is not known. He was perhaps educated at the grammar school in the village to which in his will he left a bequest. His education appears to have been a fair one, as in addition to writing English tolerably well, he could compose Latin verse. He was the author of two or three pamphlets, and several of the books that he published contain short introductions from his pen. He was moreover brought up as a strict Puritan, and remained steadfast to his principles throughout his life.

On leaving school he was sent to London, and on June 7, 1603, was apprenticed for seven years to one Simon Pauley, a citizen and stationer, of whom we know no more than is told us by Sparke himself, who, in a pamphlet written shortly before his death, declared that his first master dealt much in Popish books, and during the first year of King James's reign was living at Worley Hall in Staffordshire, where he sold "Popish books, pictures, beads and such like trash."

It can easily be believed that such a master was not much to the taste of Michael Sparke with his Puritan leanings, but to whom he transferred his services we are not told. When his time of apprenticeship was up, that is, on June 10, 1610, he took up his freedom in the Company, and worked for some years longer as a journeyman, the first entry under his name in the registers being on January 21, 1616. That entry furnishes the key-note to his work. Just at that time the Protestants in England were greatly elated over the conversion of Marcus Antonius de Dominis, the Archbishop of Spalatro, to the Protestant faith. The new recruit proved to be of little worth, as within a few years he returned to the Church of Rome, but the news of his conversion was hailed with joy, and accounts of his life, etc., issued from more than one press. Michael Sparke's publication is entered as The Portrature with the armes of Marcus Antonius de Dominis Archepiscopus Spalatensis, and was probably a single sheet, every copy of which has long since disappeared.

The first book in which his imprint has been found is a tract of sixteen leaves, dealing with the state of the poor in England, and published in 1621, entitled *Greevous Grones for the Poore*. It is dedicated to the Company of the Virginian and Summer Islands

GREEVOVS

GRONES FOR THE POORE.

Done by a Well-willer, who wisheth, That the poore of England might be so prouided for, as none should neede to go a begging within this Realme.

The Poore afflicted are, So that they perish fast: If now no order taken be, Then Ruine comes at last.



LONDON Printed for MICHABLL SPARHE. plantations, and this dedication was signed with the initials "M. S.," probably those of the publisher. A year or two later he issued a little manual of devotion, to which he gave the quaint title of Crums of Comfort. He explains that the prayers contained in it were drawn from little known authors, and that he obtained the help of some ministers whom he knew to arrange them. title-page shows the "Valley of Tears" and the "Hill of Joy," two alternative titles entered in the registers. Later editions had a second part entitled, Thankfull Remembrances of God's Wonderfull Deliverances of this land, illustrated with views of Guy Faux preparing to blow up the Houses of Parliament, the Spanish Armada sailing up the English Channel, and the streets of London in the time of the plague of 1625. This little book enjoyed great popularity. earliest edition of it in the British Museum is the seventh, published in 1628, and bound with a copy of the Psalms in metre, the whole having what must at one time have been a very beautiful embroidered binding. A forty-third edition of it appeared in the year 1726.

On July 12, 1624, Sparke entered in the registers Captain John Smith's Generall Historie of Virginia. This work, with its wonderful narratives of adventures, and its curious illustrations, is rapidly becoming one of the greatest prizes. It has not yet reached the price of a Caxton, but no doubt before long copies of it will fetch three figures. Amongst the more important papers printed in it is "A relation of the government of Captain Miles Kendall deputy for Captain Tucker," which was drawn up and signed by Thomas Sparke, brother of the publisher. In Hotten's "Original Lists of Persons of Quality who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations" (p. 265), we find mention of Thomas Sparke, aged twenty-four, as having sailed on the Susan in 1616, and in another place (p. 307) we find a Thomas Sparke holding lands in the Bermudas.

In the autumn of 1625, the plague broke out severely in London, and Michael Sparke appears to have suspended business for a time. At any rate, he entered nothing in the registers between January 25, 1626, and August 20, 1627, more than eighteen months. But he was not idle during this period. From the outset of his career he is found in touch with the printers of the University of Oxford. In 1622, he had bought from Henry Cripps the copy-

PERPETVITIE OF A REGENE-RATE MANS

ESTATE.

Wherein it is manifestly proued by sundry arguments, reasons and authorities. That such as are once truly regenerated and ingrafted into Christ by a lively likely apparatus finally not nearly fall from grace.

It is also proued', that this hath beene the received and resolved Doctrine, of all the ancient Fathers, of all the Protestant Churches and writers beyond the seas, and of the Church of England. All the principall arguments that are, or may be objected against it, either from Scripture, or from reason, are herelikewise cleared and answered.

By WILLIAM PRENNE Gent: Lincolnien sis.

Ps Atients. Verle i.

They that seaf to the Lord faill be at Main't Sion, which causes be removed but familes fall for ener

Pulgentius de Pradestinatione, ad Monimum,

Grasia granenie împinus, ve fiat influs i subsequitur influm ne fiat impins : Prancuis chfam W subgas : subsequitur elementu mecadat.

London,

Printed by WILIAM IONES dwelling in Rederoffefreese. 1626. right of Burton's Anatomy and other books, and early in 1625, Lichfield & Turner had printed for him An Answer to Wither's Motto, and he was now in Oxford arranging with William Turner, the printer, and the various booksellers of the city for the printing and publishing of certain books, without the knowledge or consent of the official licenser; in fact, in this very year 1626 William Prynne's first book, The Perpetuitie of a Regenerate Mans Estate, was printed in London, and while it bore only the printer's name, as indeed all his books did down to 1640, it was unquestionably published by Sparke.

During the next five years Michael Sparke was frequently before the High Commission Court, on the charge of publishing unlicensed books. He replied by declaring that the decree of 1586, which forbade the printing and selling of books without license, was contrary to the spirit of Magna Charta, and an infringement of the liberty of the subject, and that moreover it was not a legal enact-

ment, as it had never received the sanction of Parliament.

His first offence was that of publishing several pamphlets from the pen of the Rev. Henry Burton, vicar of St. Matthew's, Friday Street. On another occasion, it was one of Prynne's long-winded but slashing books that brought him into trouble; while yet another time, in company with William Turner of Oxford, and James Boler of London, he was accused of procuring books to be printed at Oxford, which were other men's copies, of sending them for sale to Cambridge, and of resisting the wardens of the Company of Stationers in the execution of their duty.

The documents relating to these incidents prove that Sparke was London agent for the University booksellers, and shared with Turner of Oxford the copyright of at least one book. They also prove that Sparke had many enemies amongst the more powerful and wealthy men of the Company. This is not to be wondered at, considering his open hostility to the monopolies which put all the

best paying work into the hands of half a dozen men.

One of the largest works he published at this period, the Famous Historie of the Indies, was the copyright of another man, and was published by Sparke without license and with the deliberate attempt to mislead. The work was in fact a reprint of Peter Martyr's De Novo Orbe, the first English translation of which had appeared as long before as 1555, under the title of The Three Decades of the New

World, the translator being Richard Eden. In 1612 the remaining five of the eight decades into which the original work was divided were translated by Mr. Lok, gent., and the whole published by Thomas Adams under the title of De Novo Orbe, or the Historie of the West Indies, etc., etc. On the death of Adams in 1625, his copyrights, including this work, passed to Andrew Hebb of the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, who, probably to protect his interest, published another edition about the year 1626, under the title of The Historie of the West Indies, etc., etc. Michael Sparke called his the second edition, whereas it was really the third edition of the complete work, and he so worded his title-page, by the addition of the word "Famous" and the omission of the word "West," that the piracy might pass unnoticed.

But he did an even bolder thing at this time. The printing of Bibles and liturgies belonged by patent to Robert Barker, the King's printer and his assignees. In order to defeat this monopoly, Sparke imported large quantities of these books from Holland, and sold them at much cheaper rates than those printed in London. Barker obtained a warrant to search the ports and seize all the foreign printed Bibles he could find. Sparke retaliated by bringing an action for trespass against those who seized the books, and went on importing fresh supplies.

For these offences the punishment was either a small fine or a term of imprisonment, but a much more severe sentence was awarded Sparke for the publication of Prynne's Histrio-mastix, in 1633, for which he was condemned to pay a fine of five hundred pounds and to stand in the pillory. This seems to have sobered him, as he kept clear of the court of High Commission for the remainder of its existence. His name was not mentioned in connection with the notorious pamphlet News from Ipswich, for which Prynne suffered so brutally a few years later, nor did he include it in his Catalogue of Prynne's writings which he published in 1643, nor in the later edition of the Catalogue issued just before his death. The omission is remarkable. If Prynne had been the author of the pamphlet, Sparke would most certainly have known it, seeing that up to that time he had published everything which Prynne had written. Nor was there any reason in 1643 why he should have omitted it from the Catalogue, except the best of all reasons that it was not Prynne's work. In connection with this, it must be remembered that Prynne was a prisoner in the Tower at the time of the appearance of the pamphlet, and though he wrote several things during his imprisonment, they were one and all of them published by Sparke. Again, the statements in the pamphlet News from Ipswich, show that the writer had an intimate acquaintance with the town and what was going on in it, and it is difficult to undertand how Prynne could have obtained the information. Altogether, Sparke's silence on the matter seems to justify the belief that William Prynne was not the author of News from

Ipswich.

Michael Sparke's most valuable work in the years immediately preceding the Civil War, was an English edition of Gerard Mercator's Atlas, with notes by Wye Saltonstall. He entered the work under its Latin title on November 8, 1632, and a day or two later assigned over half his interest to Samuel Cartwright. No copy of any edition, either in Latin or English, with a date 1632 or 1633 appears to be known, and the only English edition to which Sparke's name is attached is dated 1635. But in the Act books of the Court of High Commission between 1634 and 1635 are numerous entries showing that Sparke and his partner had brought an action against two Belgians, David van Hooganhosen and Jan Blaew, for importing and vending editions of Mercator which had been printed in Amsterdam. Unfortunately, these notes do not give any details; indeed, it is not until nearly the end of them that any clue is obtained as to what the suit was about. The inference seems to be that having made an arrangement with Saltonstall to edit the work, the publishers entered it in the registers and took immediate action against the foreigners, in order to protect their market, although their edition did not make its appearance until 1635.

The work, a small folio consisting of nearly a thousand pages, was preceded by an engraved title-page, the work of G. Glover, an explanation of it being supplied in four stanzas of verse from Sparke's pen, while other commendatory verses are supplied by some of the leading writers of the day. The maps were for the most part reduced copies of those in the large foreign editions, and were unsigned, but that of the West Indies bears the words "Sumpt". Mi. Sparke." The map of Virginia was not issued at the time of publication, as it had not arrived. The fact was noted

in the "errata," and the publishers promised that every buyer of the book should have a copy sent him on its arrival. This map, which is seldom found in the book, bears the inscription, "Ralph Hall sculpsit 1636." Sparke also added at the end of the work the map of New England with the portrait of Captain John Smith, dated 1614, which had previously appeared in his Historie of Virginia. A second edition was published by Sparke alone in 1637, and such was the trade competition, that another English edition by a different translator and publisher was issued in two large folio volumes in 1636. It seems incredible that there could have been enough buyers to make both ventures a success.

Another of Sparke's notable publications at this time was North West Fox; or Fox from the North West passage, a work now rarely seen. Sparke's name does not appear on the title-page, but the registers of the Stationers Company tell us that the printers Bernard Alsop and Thomas Fawcett on February 4, 1635, assigned the copyright over to him, on condition that they should retain the

right of printing the work.

In 1638 Sparke took his son Michael into business with him. This was presumably his eldest son, but there is no entry either of his apprenticeship or freedom in the registers. His career was a brief one, as he died in December, 1645, having been mortally wounded by his brother; but whether the wound was received as the result of the Civil War or in private quarrel, we are not told. In his will, which was proved on March 22, 1646 (P. C. C., 52, Fines), he left a hundred copies of the Crums of Comfort to the poor children of the parish of St. Sepulchre, and a copy of Camden's Britannia to his friend, John Crispe. After his death his widow brought an action against Michael Sparke, senior, to recover a sum of money left by her late husband, but the answer was that Michael Sparke, junior, was greatly in debt at the time of his death, and his estate was not sufficient to provide for the legacy.

The year 1641 saw the assembly of the Long Parliament, and one of its first acts was to remit the fine of five hundred pounds imposed on Sparke by the Court of Star Chamber, for printing Histrio-mastix. He also received license from the Committee for Printing to print and publish Prynne's works and other books. In this same year he compiled and published a very remarkable tract showing the effect of the monopolies which had grown

up in the Company of Stationers upon all classes of books. This paper, entitled Scintilla: or a Light broken into Dark Warehouses, has been reprinted in full by Mr. Arber in Vol. IV. of

his "Transcript" (p. 35 et seq.).

It was a feature of the Civil War period that publishers and printers very rarely placed their names on the books or pamphlets that they issued, so that it becomes impossible to trace the work of any one particular man at that time. We do, indeed, get a glimpse of the elder Sparke in the year 1642, when he published Samuel Hartlib's translation from Komensky on eduction, which was called A Reformation of Schools, and again in 1643, when he published a sermon by a Bristol minister, John Tombes, on the discovery of the plot to hand the city over to Prince Rupert; and, as might be expected, his name is found in the list of those Stationers who in 1645 endeavored unsuccessfully to bring about a reformation in the Company.

He took up his pen again in defence of the cause in 1652. By that time the Puritan party, which had hitherto carried all before it, was split into two factions, and in that year several of the Puritan booksellers of London published a book largely aimed at the Independents, in which they gave a catalogue of certain Popish books which had appeared of late years, and the titles of some others which appeared very little removed from them, but which were eagerly read by so-called Protestants. This pamphlet they entitled "A Beacon set on fire; or the humble information of certain stationers, citizens of London, to the Parliament and

Commonwealth of England, etc."

Sparke was not asked to join in this protest, but he was not the sort of man to allow himself to be overlooked. So a day or two later he published A Second Beacon, fired by Scintilla, etc., which contained some interesting details of his life as a publisher and of the state of the bookselling trade in London during the period of the Civil War. The Independents as a reply issued The Beacons Quenched, etc., in which they also gave the titles of several Puritan books to which they took exception, notable among these being Walker's History of Independency. The "beacons" came in for a good deal of "chaff" in the columns of the Diurnals and Mercuries. The Laughing Mercury records how on a certain day a Presbyterian fell down in Cheapside and bruised himself badly with the Bible

that hung at his girdle, and, on recovering himself, fired a beacon on the top of Paul's steeple, which dropping on the scaffolds, fired the whole church about the booksellers' ears, which made the most covetous employ an old engineer called Scintilla to pull down St. Faith's Church.

!!

Michael Sparke died on December 29, 1653, at his house at To the last he remained an extraordinary character. The bulk of his estate he left by will to his sons-in-law, one of whom was a Baskerville. His own sons are none of them mentioned: perhaps they were all dead, but he left a bequest to his daughterin-law, Isabel, who, it appears from a document in the Record Office, was the wife of his son Philip. The other daughter-in-law, Mary, the widow of Michael Sparke, junior, received nothing. His house at Hampstead he left to his wife, and the shop in Green Arbour Court was to be held by his executors. Among his bequests was that of a seal ring to "William Prynne, Esq." He mentions a brother Thomas and his son Nathaniel "in the Barmoodies," Thomas Stegg of James Town, Virginia, and a Mr. Anderson of York Town, Virginia, and further directed that when the money which was owing him from those places should be paid, a hundred copies of the second part of the Crums of Comfort with Groanes of the Spirit and Handkerchief of Votaries, ready bound, should be distributed amongst poor children that could read in those countries. Each of his chapmen, whom he mentioned by name, received a legacy, as did also Ellen Cotes, the widow of one of his printers, Constance Jones, the widow of William Jones, the printer, and his sister, Elizabeth Macock, the wife of T. Macock, a printer. of his "kinsmen," John Macock, George Sparke and William Sparke, he cut off with a shilling. Finally, he directed that those who came to his funeral, instead of being regaled with "bisketts or plums," as was the usual custom, should each be given a copy of Groanes of the Spirit, while to the apprentices of the Old Bailey, he left fifty copies of Prentices practice of piety. (P. C. C., 158 Allchin.)

A portrait of Michael Sparke is preserved in Prynne's "Breviate of the Life of William Laud," printed in 1644, where, in the foreground of the frontispiece a figure, standing out more prominently than the rest, is distinguished by the letter "S," which is explained as representing "Mich. Sparke."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI

by WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI

PART I.

In drawing up this bibliography, I have been guided partly by my general knowledge of the facts, and of course by present inspection of the several books, and partly by the bibliography appended to the Life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti by Joseph Knight, 1887. In this latter instance the bibliographer was Mr. John P. Anderson, of the British Museum, well known as efficient; and, in fact, I supplied him with some of his materials. In or about 1898 I was informed that another bibliographer, of deservedly high repute, was engaged upon the writings of Dante Rossetti. His work, in which I wish him all success, would presumably be more elaborate than this of mine; whether it could be made more complete—apart from the registering of several later editions of works which I have here put down in their primary form only—I feel some doubt.

1843.

(1) Sir Hugh the Heron. / A Legendary Tale, / in Four Parts. / By Gabriel Rossetti, Junior. / . . . / . . . / . . . / London: MDCCCXLIII. / G. Polidori's Private Press, / 15, Park Village East, Regent's Park. / (For Private Circulation only.)

Small quarto, pp. 24.

The exact Christian names of the writer were Gabriel Charles Dante: it was towards May 1849, that he began using the signature Dante Gabriel, which he ever afterwards retained. He was then just about twenty-one years of age, having been born on 12 May 1828. G. Polidori was his maternal grandfather. This bal-

lad-poem, based upon a prose tale by Allan Cunningham, was mostly written towards 1840; completed in 1843, with a view to its being printed. In his adult years Rossetti entertained a great—even an exaggerated—contempt for this boyish performance, and was reluctant that any one should know anything about it. He got me to destroy a rather considerable stock of copies which remained in my hands. The poem has never been published.

1850.

The Germ. This magazine, of which four numbers were published from January to May 1850, was named in the first two numbers, The Germ: Thoughts towards Nature in Poetry, Literature, and Art; in the last two numbers, Art and Poetry; Being Thoughts towards Nature. It excited little notice during its existence, and none for several years ensuing; but has since then been much sought after, and in one instance £104 was paid for a copy. The Germ has been twice reprinted: first by Mr. Mosher (Portland, Maine) in 1898; and in 1901, in a form of strict facsimile, by Stock (London). It contains the following contributions by Rossetti:—

(2) In No. 1—

Songs of One Household. / No. 1. / My Sister's Sleep.

Hand and Soul.

In No. 2-

The Blessed Damozel.

In No. 3—

The Carillon. / (Antwerp and Bruges.)

From the Cliffs: Noon.

In No. 4-

A Dialogue on Art. [The Dialogue itself is by John Orchard; the Prefatory Note to it is by Rossetti.]

Pax Vobis.

Sonnets for Pictures. / I. / A Virgin and Child, by Hans Memmeling; in the Academy of Bruges. / 2. / A Marriage of St. Katharine, by the same; in the Hospital of St. John / at Bruges. / 3. / A Dance of Nymphs, by Andrea Mantegna; in the Louvre. / 4. / A Venetian Pastoral, by Giorgione; in the Louvre. / 5. / "Angelica rescued from the Sea-Monster," by Ingres; in the / Luxembourg./ 6. / The same.

All these contributions are in verse, except Hand and Soul, and the Prefatory Note to the Dialogue on Art.

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The poems have all been republished in various forms, mostly with alterations. My Sister's Sleep (which is the only composition under the heading, Songs of One Household) is in the Poems, 1870 The Blessed Damozel was republished in The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, 1856, and in the Poems, 1870 and 1881. It has also appeared in various separate editions, some of them illustrated; these are generally the first form of the poem, as it was printed in The Germ, not the revised form, as in the Poems, which is still copyright. The Carillon was not republished by Rossetti himself, but it appears in his Collected Works, with a title Antwerp and Bruges, which he substituted later on. From the Cliffs: Noon, was republished in the Poems 1870 and 1881, as The Sea-Limits. Pax Vobis is in the Poems, 1881, as World's Worth. Of the six Sonnets for Pictures, Nos. 3 to 6 are in the Poems, 1870 and 1881, the titles of Nos. 3, 5, and 6, being somewhat al-Nos. 1 and 2 are only in the Collected Works.

The prose tale Hand and Soul was republished in The Fortnightly Review, 1870 (vol. 8), with some minor alterations. It had also been reprinted, privately, in 1869—as to which see No. (12). In 1895 it was brought out at the Kelmscott Press in a single small volume, with shoulder-notes written by William Morris.

The Critic: the London Literary Journal. This was a weekly review of much the same character as The Athenaum: it was edited by Mr. (afterwards Serjeant) Edward William Cox.

(3) In the number for 1 December 1850— Exhibition of Modern British Art at the Old Water-Colour Gallery.

For the greater part of 1850 I was the art reviewer of The Critic: I relinquished towards the end of the year, and Mr. Frederic George Stephens (like myself, a member of the "Preraphaelite Brotherhood") succeeded me. Rossetti wrote this preliminary notice of the Exhibition in question, but not the notice itself.

1851.

The Spectator.

(4) In the Number for 30 August, 1851—
The Modern Pictures of all Countries, / at Lichfield House.

Between November 1850, and October 1858, I was the art critic of *The Spectator*. Dante Rossetti was not in any degree associated with me as critic; but, I being at the time out of town, he wrote, as my substitute, this notice of the "Modern Pictures."

In the number for 6 September, 1851— Exhibition of Sketches and Drawings, / in Pall Mall East.

A similar remark applies here.

1853.

The Critic (see No. 3).

(5) In the number for 1 April, 1853—
Il Losario: Poema Eroico Romanesco, di Ser / Francesco Polidori.
Messo in luce, coll' / aggiunta di Tre Canti, da Gaetano Polidori, /
suo nipote. Firenze e Londra. [Losario: a / Poetic Romance.
By Ser Francesco Polidori. / Now first published, with the addition
of Three / Cantos, by his nephew, Gaetano Polidori. / Florence and
London.

This review, including some verse-translations, was written by Rossetti to please his grandfather, Gaetano Polidori (see No. 1). In consideration of the verse-translations, it is given, in the Collected Works, among the "Translations from the Italian, German, and French," and not among the "Prose, Literary Papers."

The Dusseldorf Artists' Annual (English edition).

(6) In the issue for 1853— Sister Helen.

Mrs. William Howitt, with whom Rossetti was then well acquainted, acted as English editress of this publication; and at her request he contributed this ballad-poem. He signed it H. H. H. (the initials appropriated to a very hard drawing-pencil), because, as he said, people alleged that his style in verse was hard. The poem, with some alterations or additions in each instance, reappears in the Poems, 1870 and 1881. There was also, in 1857, a separate print of the poem, with the imprint, "Oxford, For Private Circulation." The person concerned in this reissue is not named: it was in fact the Rev. William Fulford, who had edited The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine.

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1856.

The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine. Sir Edward Burne-Jones and William Morris, with both of whom Rossetti was intimate at this date, had to do with this magazine—more especially Morris.

(7) The Burden of Nineveh. The Staff and Scrip.

These poems, as well as the Blessed Damozel, already mentioned (see No. 2), appeared unsigned in *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*, the numbers respectively for August and December. They were republished in the Poems, 1870 and 1881. Ruskin, not knowing at the time who the author might be, was particularly struck with The Burden of Nineveh, and he wrote to Rossetti enquiring as to authorship.

1861.

(8) The Early Italian Poets/from Ciullo d'Alcamo to/Dante Alighieri/
(1100-1200-1300) in the original metres/together with Dante's
Vita Nuova / translated by D. G. Rossetti/Part I. Poets chiefly before
Dante/Part II. Dante and his Circle/London:/Smith, Elder &
Co. 65, Cornhill./1861./The rights of translation and reproduction, as regards all editorial parts/of this work, are reserved.

8vo, pp. xxxvi, 464.

As will be perceived from what is aforestated, this is the first volume published by Rossetti. Most of the translations were made many years before 1861: some of them may be as early as 1845—not many would be later than 1849. All had been subjected to revision from time to time. The book was well received; and it was recognized that the poetical faculty evinced in it was something more than that of a simple translator. Until this volume came out, very little was known of Rossetti as a poet, most of the few things which he had printed being anonymous. At the end of the volume appears a notice in these words: "Shortly will be published, Dante at Verona, and other Poems. By D. G. Rossetti." At the date when this notice was printed, there was every expectation that a volume would be published accordingly; but, in consequence of the death of his wife in February, 1862, Dante Rossetti

gave up the idea of producing any such book, and he even (as has often been recorded) buried in his wife's coffin the MS. of the poems in question. For the volume, The Early Italian Poets, Rossetti made a design of two lovers kissing in a rose-garden (similar to a later composition, known as Le Roman de la Rose). This design was cut on wood, to serve as a title-page: but the edition finally appeared without the design. One copy containing the design used to belong to William Bell Scott: he considered it, and perhaps correctly, to be the *only* copy so illustrated. As to a recast (1874) of The Early Italian Poets, entitled Dante and his Circle, see No. (26).

1863.

Life of William Blake, by Alexander Gilchrist, two volumes. Rossetti, after the death of Gilchrist who had not absolutely

completed his book, edited the Selections from Blake's Writings which form the principal content of vol. 2, and also wrote various passages in vol. 1. These contributions by Rossetti, modified or supplemented, appear likewise in the second edition, 1880, of Gilchrist's book. In Rossetti's Collected Works, vol. 1, pp. 443-77, they are reprinted from the edition of 1880, and are as follows:

(9) William Blake.

From the Poetical Sketches/[Printed in 1763. Written 1768-77. at. 11-20].

Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience./[Engraved 1789] Ideas of Good and Evil.

Prose Writings.

The Inventions to the Book of Job. Jerusalem.

1868.

Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1868. Part I. By William Michael Rossetti. Part II. By Algernon C. Swinburne.

In Part II. Mr. Swinburne introduced three Sonnets by Dante Rossetti.

(10) Lady Lilith.

Sibylla Palmifera.

Venus Verticordia.

These sonnets were republished in the Poems, 1870, the third being there named simply Venus. They were also republished in

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1881. The two former sonnets were then included in the Ballads and Sonnets, as forming part of the series, The House of Life. The titles are altered into Body's Beauty and Soul's Beauty, respectively. The third sonnet, again named Venus Verticordia, is in the Poems, 1881.

1869.

The Fortnightly Review.

(11) Of Life, Love, and Death: Sixteen Sonnets./Sonnets I., II., III., IV./Willowwood./Sonnet V./Sleepless Dreams./Sonnet VI./Lost on Both Sides./Sonnet VII./Run and Won./Sonnet VIII./A Superscription./ Sonnet IX./Winged Hours./Sonnet X./The Landmark./Sonnet XI./ Broken Music./Sonnet XII./Lost Days./Sonnet XIII./Known in Vain./Sonnet XIV./Inclusiveness./Sonnets XV., XVI./Newborn Death.

All these sonnets were republished in the Poems, 1870, forming part of the series termed "Sonnets and Songs, towards a work to be called 'The House of Life.'" Sonnet VII. received an altered title, The Vase of Life. They were again republished in the Ballads and Sonnets, 1881, as forming part of The House of Life.

(12) Poems./(Privately Printed) [Bears at the end the imprint] London: Strangeways and Walden, Printers, 28 Castle St., Leicester Sq. 12mo, pp. 166.

The principal contents of these sheets (which were never bound, but a few copies may have been done up in a paper wrapper) are The Blessed Damozel, Nocturn, The Burden of Nineveh, Ave, The Staff and Scrip, Sister Helen, Stratton Water, Sonnets and Songs, towards a Work to be called 'The House of Life,' [32 sonnets, and 14 songs], Sonnets for Pictures and other Sonnets [20 in all], Hand and Soul. One of the Sonnets for Pictures, Mary's Girlhood, written in 1849 for Rossetti's first oil picture named The Girlhood of Mary Virgin, had originally appeared in the Catalogue of the Free Exhibition, where that work was hung in the same year. Prefacing the contents, a note is printed as follows: "[Most of these poems were written between 1847 and 1853; and are here printed, if not without revision, yet generally much in their original state. They

are a few among a good many then written, but of the others I have now no complete copies. The 'Sonnets and Songs' are chiefly more recent work.] D. G. R. 1869." The statement as to "no complete copies" refers to the fact (see No. 8) that various poems had been buried in Mrs. Dante Rossetti's coffin.

My brother caused the poems in these sheets to be "privately printed," with a view to convenience in considering whether any and which of them should be published. At his death in 1882 I found in his house a very few copies of the printed sheets. He must certainly, towards 1869, have given away among friends some few other copies: in what hands these might now be traceable I am unable to say.

When he proceeded to publish these and other compositions in the volume named Poems, 1870 (No. 15), Rossetti excluded, as being in prose, the tale Hand and Soul (as to which see also No. 2). He then caused various copies of Hand and Soul to be done up in a drab wrapper; and he gave some of them away, but never sold them. These copies appear to be the same printing as in the Poems privately printed; but the pagination is altered, and runs from p. 1 to 22, and at the close is printed "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1850." From time to time copies of Hand and Soul, in this form, have turned up for sale, and have commanded high prices.

The Poems privately printed may be distinguished from proofs of the Poems, 1870, by the fact that in the former there is no headline to the page beyond the mere numbering of the pages; whereas in the latter book there is an ordinary headline.

(13) After the French Liberation of Italy. Flysheet, 8vo.

This poem, a sonnet, was privately printed about the same time as the set of poems No. (12); but was not admitted, I think, into any copy of that compilation. Neither has it ever been published, —not, at any rate, with authority. The flysheet is signed "D. G. R. 1859." The reason for the exclusion of this sonnet is that its political subject-matter (a disparagement of the action of Napoleon III. in the Italian campaign of 1859) is presented under a physical metaphor to which exception might be taken on the ground of decorum.

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1870.

(14) Poems. / (Privately Printed). 12mo, pp. 231.

After Rossetti had recovered (October, 1869) the poems buried in his wife's coffin, he continued obtaining private prints of his various compositions, including those poems and also some poems which he had only written after the first stages in the private printing had passed. I have a copy comprising, besides the items specified under No. (12), the following: Troy Town, Eden Bower, Dennis Shand, My Sister's Sleep, A Last Confession, Jenny, The Portrait, Dante at Verona. The first named two poems were written after our No. (12) had been printed; the other six must have been the poems recovered from the coffin. Dennis Shand although privately printed in No. (14), was never published. It is a ballad about an amour between a noble lady and her page. The subject is treated with some degree of levity — nothing gravely censurable. When it came to the question of publishing, Rossetti preferred to suppress this ballad.

(15) Poems / by / Dante Gabriel Rossetti. / London: / F. S. Ellis, 33 King Street, Covent Garden./1870.
8vo, pp. x, 282.
There was also a large-paper edition.

This volume — being the volume which along with The Early Italian Poets (No. 8) established Rossetti's poetical reputation — contains the poems specified under Nos. (12) and (14); also the poem named The Stream's Secret, which was completed shortly before the publication of the volume. As already mentioned, Dennis Shand was omitted. Moreover, a sonnet which appears in Nos. (12) and (14) was omitted, entitled On the Site of a Mulberry-Tree: planted by Wm. Shakspeare; felled by the Rev. F. Gastrell. This sonnet was ultimately published in The Academy, 15 February, 1871. There were several editions (six up to 1874) of the volume of Poems, published either by F. S. Ellis, or by the firm of Ellis & White. The binding and the fly sheets are Rossetti's own design. There was also an American edition; and, prefaced by Francis Hueffer, a Tauchnitz edition. As to the later volume of 1881, named likewise Poems, see No. (27).

Notes and Queries, 5 February, 1870, 4th series, vol. 5, p. 154. (16) Ebenezer Jones.

This is a reply to a query made by Mr. Gledstanes-Waugh regarding a little-known poet, author of "Studies of Sensation and Event." Reproduced in the Collected Works, vol. 1, p. 478.

1871.

The Academy.

In the number for 1 February 1871.

(17) Madeline, with other Poems and Parables. By Thomas Gordon/ Hake, M. D. London: Chapman & Hall. 1871. Reprinted in the Collected Works, vol. 1, pp. 489-99.

In the number for 15 April, 1871.

(18) Maclise's Character-portraits.

Relates to a series of humorous portraits, chiefly of literary men and women, which Maclise published in *Fraser's Magazine* from 1830 to 1838. The article reappears in the Collected Works, vol. 2, pp. 506-11.

The Dark Blue. This was a monthly magazine, edited by a gentleman connected with the University of Oxford. It had a very brief existence. In one of the numbers appeared,

(19) Down Stream.

A short ballad, with two woodcut illustrations by Ford Madox Brown. It was at first called The River's Record. It reappeared in the Poems, 1881 (No. 27).

The Athenaum.

In the number for 16 December, 1871. (20) The Stealthy School of Criticism.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, under the pseudonym of Thomas Maitland, published in *The Contemporary Review* for October, 1871, an article named "The Fleshly School of Poetry," assailing the writings of Rossetti and some other authors. Rossetti replied by this paper in *The Atheneum*, which was an extract from a longer

reply which he proposed to bring out as a pamphlet. The publisher to whom the longer reply was entrusted was advised that it might be made the subject of an action for libel. It was, therefore, withheld, and ultimately the publisher destroyed it. The paper in The Athenaum is reproduced in the Collected Works, vol. 1, pp. 480-88.

1872.

The Fortnightly Review.

In vol. xi, pp. 14, 15.
(21) The Cloud Confines.
Republished in Ballads and Sonnets (No. 28).

1873.

The Fortnightly Review.

In vol. xiii, pp. 537-42.

(22) Parables and Tales. By Thomas Gordon Hake.

A review, reprinted in the Collected Works, vol. 1, pp. 500-.9

The Athenaum.

In the number for 24 May, 1873.

(23) Sunset Wings.
Reproduced in Ballads and Sonnets (No. 28).

A WITCH-HUNTER IN THE BOOK-SHOPS

by GEORGE L. BURR

HEN, in the autumn of 1878, it was my fortune to be entrusted by President White, of Cornell University, with the care of his historical library, I found its collection on witchcraft already well under way. The studies which have since fruited in Mr. White's great work on the warfare of science with theology in Christendom, had brought early and repeatedly to his notice this nightmare of Christian thought. Devil and his hosts, still roaming as fallen angels through that universe they had once helped govern, and still potent to interfere with its orderly working, it was long easy for the orthodox mind to ascribe what puzzled it in this world of ours; and not less easy to suspect of dealings with these fiends all those whose curiosity disturbed or whose knowledge piqued the pious inertia of their neighbors. study the rise of science and ignore the belief in witchcraft or the fate of those accused of it, was impossible; and to the historian whose thesis it was that theological interference with free inquiry has proved disastrous to science and to religion alike, perhaps no episode could be so full of meaning.

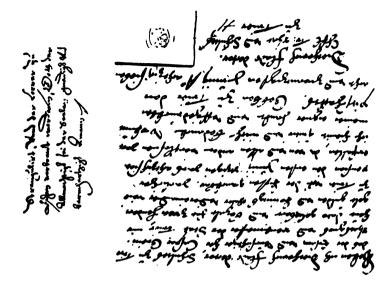
During his stay abroad in 1877-8, Mr. White had found time to throw into the form of lectures his researches in this field, and to gather much material for their illustration. I well remember how on his return he was able to display to his shuddering class that Malleus Maleficarum which he told us had caused more suffering than any other product of human pen; and with it the books of such advocates of the persecution as Bodin, Binsfeld, Delrio, of such opponents as Weyer, Greve, Bekker, Thomasius. The old collections, too, of Hauber and of Horst were on his shelves, with much of minor note.

This eerie literature early drew my attention; but there was small chance to study it with Mr. White before, in the spring of

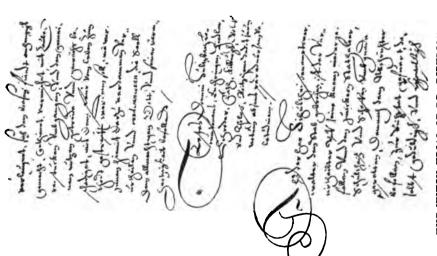
1879, he was called away to the post of American Minister at Berlin. His return, in 1881, found me still his librarian, and now, as their cataloguer, more familiar with his books; and it was now made a part of my work to read for him the book catalogues which rained in on us from every quarter. The addition to my duties of the more intimate but more exacting functions of a secretary left, indeed, but scant leisure for this task. Yet it was a labor of love, and not few were the rare finds which the next three years saw added to our store. Then it was that we began to dabble in manuscripts in this field. Well do I recall with what bated breath I laid before him, in a catalogue of the Berlin bookseller Cohn, the title of a manuscript witch-trial which we hoped might prove that of the most eminent of all German victims of the great persecution, Dr. Dietrich Flade, of Treves.

The case had been one of peculiar interest to Mr. White; for Dr. Flade, jurist, scholar, head of his city's courts, head for a time of her university, had brought on his own fate by his attempt to check the persecutions, and from his trial, long lost to scholars, we might hope to learn the details of his story. And how our hearts leaped when the manuscript really came, when it proved what we had hoped, and all but complete, telling us the whole sad tale of the old judge's fate, from his arrest in 1587 to that closing scene in September of 1589, when he was brought for the last time into the court-room, there to hear from the bench where for a generation he had himself presided in justice and mercy, his own terrible sentence: * " Dietrich Flade, the accused, now standing in the presence of this court, by reason of his crime, in that he has denied God, devoted himself to the Evil Fiend, served him and sinned with him, dealt with witchcraft and done despite to the common weal, wrought injury to grain and herb, shall be punished with fire from life unto death, as we him hereby thereunto doom, sentence,

^{*} It is this sentence (from the word verlenguet—"denied"), with that which follows, that appears on the pages reproduced in the facsimile. Across the blank portion of the last page I have laid another document—a receipt drawn by Dr. Flade in the year of his arrest. It shows his autograph and his private seal. I owe it to the scholarly generosity of Dr. Conrad Cüppers, who inherited it from his uncle, a canon of the cathedral. I later learned more of the trial MS., which till a century ago was in public keeping at Treves, and which, perhaps, carried off by the French among the pilfered archives of that city, fell from their wagons on the road. Those interested in the story of Dr. Flade may be referred to my little study on him in the Papers of the American Historical Association for 1891.



THE WITCH TRIAL OF DR. DIETRICH FLADE, 1589, WITH A DOCUMENT IN HIS HANDWRITING TEXT REDUCED FROM 26 1/2 x 15 1/3 CM. (10 1/3 x 6 IM.)



and condemn, to Almighty God and his mercy commending his soul "—whereupon the acting judge, rising from his seat, performed the dread symbol of breaking his staff of office, and the condemned man fell upon his knees (as was the stern requirement of that day for those who would escape the final torment of being burned alive) and craved the mercy of the court, and he was accordingly commended to the executioners to be first "mercifully and Christianly strangled" and his body then burned to ashes—"God the Almighty have mercy on his soul, Amen."

But it was only when, at last, in 1884, I found myself on European soil, free for the long-dreamed-of years of foreign study, that I came to know the rarest joys of the book-hunter. For my librarianship still was mine; and, lectures over or library closed,

there were always the book-shops.

Aye, and the long vacation tours by rail or foot through all those book-rich lands, now threading the cluttered windings of Paternoster Row, now stooping for a grain of wheat in the waste of chaff which litters the quays of Paris, now locked from morn till eve in the back-street warehouse where a Bologna bookseller keeps his reserves, now haggling with the Neapolitan huckster who knows his volumes only by their shape and begs you to make out yourself the bill already receipted for him by the wayside notary. Oh, the joys of those Wanderjahre! And if to the quest for printed book one join the quest for manuscripts, then a wider orbit. What precious scraps may then lurk among the coins and armor of the antiquary's den! What rare old parchment may not be rescued from the rag-dealer before he weighs it out by the ounce to the goldbeaters! Yes, and the private hoards, the rummage of castlechests and peasant-garrets, the hermit-lairs of the art-misers, the cabinets of canny schoolmasters!

And when there fell to me for special study an episode of that old witch persecution, it was to this field more than ever that my search was given. True, that search was not wholly in the book-shops. Libraries and archives have, too, their unsuspected treasures, and no thrill of possession could be keener than was the joy of discovery when at Brussels I lit upon an earlier draft of the witch-code of Delrio, or when at Treves, on the old shelves of what was once the Jesuit college, there came to light that protest of Cornelius Loos, lost since its confiscation by the Inquisition three hun-

dred years ago, for which I had ransacked all Europe. And for that matter, not all one finds in private hands can wantonly be bought and carried off. The records of the earliest witch-trials in the region which most interested me were, when first I saw them, the property of a peasant wife in a Moselle village; but that old sixteenth-century court record held besides the Schöffen-Weistümer, or common-law maxims, of all the villages of the district, and it would have been a shame to drag it off across the sea. But no such hesitation need deter one with most witch-documents. So strong is still, in those old lands, the superstitious shame of kinship to any smirched by the charge of witchcraft, that not even in public keeping are the records always safe. On the papers of one of the most interesting and important of witch-trials I have found the docketing: "Detur Vulcano, propter intus nominatas familias"—" Let it be burned, for the sake of the families named in it."

The search begun in those years has not ceased since, and the collection which has grown, with its fifteen hundred or two thousand

items, is possibly the richest of its kind.

Here is a relic from the beginnings of the great panic,—the manuscript treatise in which the Dominican professor Visconti—a scion of the great Milanese house—demonstrates that witches are heretics, not morbid old women, and hence, of course, may be seized and burned by the Holy Inquisition. Opusculum Magistri Hieronimi Vicecomitis ordinis predicatorum in quo probatur Lamias esse hereticas et non laborare humore melancholico—so runs, as may be seen, its rubricated title. The blue of the paragraph initials comes out less well. The manuscript—its marginal insertions and corrections show it to be its author's own—was written about 1460. In 1490, after Visconti's death, it found its way into print, along with another witch-study by him, as Lamiarum sive striarum opusculum; but not in full, as may be seen by a glance at this excessively rare little book, also in our collection.

And here is the earliest printed book dealing with witchcraft. Title-pages had not yet begun to be used. It is the Fortalitium Fidei of the Spanish theologian, Alphonsus de Spina, and its type and the researches of bibliographers show it to be the work of Mentelin at Strasburg in or about 1470—though, of course, to no type-founder is due that illuminated initial. Alphonsus, confessor of King John of Castile and Regent of the theological school of the University

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THE AUTOGRAPH OF A TREATISE ON WITCHES BY THE DOMINICAN VISCONTI, WRITTEN ABOUT 1460

TEXT REDUCED FROM 15x19 CM. (53/8 x3 1/2 IN.)

a antengria matellani de spor Tom there Vris fortiendinis a facie inimici. Tu es one ocus me? d Jacis magna ec ins Terneabilia & mira Bilia quose non est bifti colos folus & gradiens Super Buchus maris. Tu ambus Las fup penas veneozu. Tu fecifti arcturi ce ononas ce incirioza auftri . Tu es ceffi oz edo pfundioz inferno. longioz cara. & lacioz mari. Tu ce in cuismanu de aia ois vinteis & fpus vniule carnis. Tu aus ris verba viindicas ee fancis omevéeis la port. Tu es qui ognofas vectpiente St ci q vectpit. Tu avvucis malos ofiliarios i stulcii fint et iudices in stuport. Tu bal: cheŭ regum villoluis et precingis fune re nes eou. In vucis lacerdoces eou inglori os & opeimares supplaneas. Tu omicas labiú veraciú & voctriná senú anfers. Tu cs the qui effuncis refrections sup prin cipes & cos à oppsell fuerane relaise. Tu releas profunds re cenebris & poucis s lucem embram morris. Tu es one à muleiplicas gences & pois eas & fubilas in Teegrú refticuis . Il u immueas coz princi pu populi cerre & vecipis cos ve fruitra incedane p imiú. Tu facis cos palpare q h in cenebrisiee no in luce-& creare fact cos quali ebrios . Tu folo es omps. Tu fo lus ome bomi. Tu folo omifcies . Tu folo nosti cozpa filioze boim . Tu solus ecipm compbenois. Tu folus es obies pris. Tu fols creas res de mebilo. Tu fols i infran el oparis. Tu folus flabil manens das cu eta moneri. Tu folus et autoritete mira cula facis. Tu folus et dile creacum far cis qo vis. Tu fols volucari bois cogi po ces. Tu folo poces efacis sie illabi. Tu fo lus poces pon timiter. Tu folopores gra ciam finnoi. Tu fol poces figne po tespus femere. Tu es cost quo muons de teferus & millá el opimentá peroicó. Tu ecendis aquiloné fup vacaá est apé ois surá fup midrilá. Tu ligas aquas in

apit phemia to lander dine anotal's inter

mušibò ve nó aripane parté contum. Ta c. ainze vulcă folă eni er expanols înper illud nebulă enă. Tu vic êmină circide oilgi adme med omu puivem pix et com bre. Tu es av cuis much collipse est construite es panene. Tu es i cuis forcese Dine maria cogregaca fune repite-8t pra Décia ena peufite fupbum. Tu es cui? fpi-rie? celos oznanie-8t obsterricanes manu ena conclus est coluber comofus. Tu es De goodins i forcientie ma & mile é es bi fum! (legalacozibo. Tu es cui) mis an noză inclimabil. Tu aufers fillas plus nie. & effuncis ymbres ao iltar gurgicti d ve nubibo finde d feegane culta veluper Ta fi volucie excencé nubes dfi cenexis um cuñ & ful gurari luic eno vefup quos carvines maris opuras. Un vas deum of bus mozcalibo. Un vinc i maibus cuis ab fcontis luci-St papis a ve ruifus att mac imicians De ea amico emo o polícilio ena fie ee ao eam polite alcanoe. Tu fi ories alos confioeras et luné esti lup es mios terre. Tu poinisti fundaméea cerre ce ei? meniuras. Tu eccenoisti fup esm li neam er bales d'esfolidatti. Tu es qué lanoáe aftra macuela & an qué inbil filip vei. Tu condufisti bostife mare etresi pås illub carmis cuis-poluiki veltam æ bolia - St pinika bue uleg veles ee no oes amplis-& bic confriges o s mos. Tu officific Tu fecifi mercal & folom. Tu v -bulafti.Tu es cui re marcis & boltia cendrola vi viki. Tu vác conhderas lacicuvióm carre Tu nosti in que via babieae luy: 8 em barú quis se loc?- ve vacas vnúques ao èmios suos-8: fedligas semicas von eis. In feis qui nascieuri fune bolevet neze overti eoge notti. Tu ingref niki - q fparaki i cempo bolkis i gne & belli . Tu kes p quavia fi nidić eltus fup carů. Tu i mědfilmo ymbri carfam l macis conterni ve pluste fup cará abla

Ex libror Imporials Monastery of Maximiz :--

Bell. pull Fren.

THE EARLIEST PRINTED BOOK DEALING WITH WITCHCRAFT, THE "FORTALITIUM FIDEI" OF ALPHONSUS DE SPINA, STRASBURG, ABOUT 1470

LETTER-PRESS REDUCED FROM 27% x 19 CM. (10% x 7% IN.)

of Salamanca, was an authority in his day; and this book, written in 1459, knew many editions besides this editio princeps. The fifth of the five books of the work is devoted to "the war of the demons" against the faith and humankind. This copy belonged to that oldest of German abbeys, the imperial monastery of St. Maximin, without the walls of Treves. There it must have witnessed, if it did not help to cause, the terrible persecution which in the sixteenth century sent to the stake within a half dozen years, from the twenty villages or so of St. Maximin, more than three hundred victims. Perhaps, too, it looked on at the forced recantation of Loos, which took place within its abbot's chamber. At the suppression of the monastery it passed to the City Library of Treves, from which (that library possessing another copy) I bought it for our own.

And here is the first book expressly against the witch-theory. It is the tract of the Milanese Franciscan, Samuel de Cassinis, who attacks in good set terms the notion that the Devil can transport witches through the air. Dr. Joseph Hansen, the learned archivist of Cologne, now the highest of all authorities on the earlier history and literature of the witch-persecution, could learn of the existence of but one other copy of this book, that in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. The facsimile shows its title-page (whose lower half is blank) and the letter-press of its last page (save a list of errata). Put forth by its author, as he here tells us, on May 6, 1505, it was probably printed in the same year, and perhaps, as Dr. Hansen suggests, at Pavia.

Contrast the elaborate witch-trial of Dr. Flade with this page of a humbler one: the last of the five of the witch-trial of Margaret Schüblin, whom they did to death, aged thirty, at Bamberg, in 1618. No chancery copy this, but the crude jottings made day by day in the torture chamber, as is seen by the changing ink. At the left are the dates of her examinations and the names of her examiners, at the right the procedure and her replies. "In the torture chamber—"in loco torturae"—this page begins: already she had been tortured on six distinct days, with fiendish ingenuity, but in vain. "Margaret Schüblin," proceeds the record, "will confess nothing. Cries that she knows nothing of witchcraft—may the Lord Jesus Christ not forsake her." And he did not: she held out—to the end. Read that last entry. "Sunday, 26 Jan.: in car-

Questione de le Strie.

A. 51207

Auestiones lamearuz fratris Samuelis de castinis oz.minozum ob. regularis.

C.Ediam a fratre Samuele de cassinas oraninas objeguiaria die, in Albay anno. 1604.

TITLE AND END OF THE FIRST BOOK WRITTEN EXPRESSLY TO ATTACK THE ACCEPTED WITCH-THEORY, 1505

ORIGINAL LETTER-PRESS OF A FULL PAGE, 144×10½ CM. (5¾×4½ IN.)

cere mortua"—" dead in her cell." It was the only escape from confession. And if she was dead when they found her, her judges knew that the Devil had come by night and taken her life, lest she

betray his secrets.

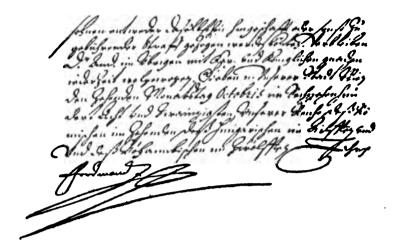
Is this record too plebeian? Glance at this. It is a writ of the Emperor Ferdinand II., signed by him in autograph at the left. He complains to the Prince-Bishop of Bamberg—the date is Oct. 10, 1628—of the escape of the Bishop's fugitive witches into his own Bohemian realm, and asks to be furnished with their names and the evidence against them, that they may be seized and punished. The "Gulielmus Comes Slavata" who signs below as Chancellor of the Bohemian kingdom, is that Count Slavata who ten years before, at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, was "defenestrated" at Prague—flung eighty feet from the tower window into the moat—and by his miraculous escape from serious injuryso heartened his fellow-Catholics for the struggle before them. And the councillor Otto von Nostitz, who signs beneath him, is not wholly unknown to fame. It is perhaps due to the Emperor Ferdinand to add that, witch-hater though he was, he was later brought to intervene for the checking of that terrible Franconian persecution; and I might show other letters where he appears in that more pleasing rôle.

And here, more than a century later, is a page from another German witch-trial. It is the beginning of the examination and confession of the high-born Sub-Prioress of the convent of Unter-Zell, near Würzburg. She has signed her name at the foot of the page: "Soror Maria Renata Sengerin de Mossau." They made her sign it again at the end of the confession—after the clerical notary's certificate that he had first read it over to her again, word "Also habe ich bekennet"—" so have I confessed" she must now write before her name. Poor Sister Maria Renata! Against her, too, it was an added count that she had had her doubts of the reality of witchcraft. Not even the powerful intercession of the Empress Maria Theresa could avail to save her. Her confession is dated 5 Feb. 1749. She was publicly executed in June, and the Jesuit cathedral preacher, Father Gaar, preached an edifying sermon to the surrounding crowd; but the storm of protest which followed did much to make this the last notorious witch-burning.

Take now a group of English title-pages. These tell their own

On low to there Milmos boy in the bis Mangras egulli mie 36 wanged golding this Alshofifes In A: p fin alon boks go fond money. who was . Whit wis In in January ibig Manyart Pfublic minor Attarge us nbumago Baffragi Li vale J: ghimps might saither also come grand - Joban Jungeren gan Phis foi quites on a flow: in curcere

LAST PAGE OF THE WITCH-TRIAL OF MARGARET SCHÜBLIN, 1617–18 = TEXT REDUCED FROM 2750 x 16½ cm. (10½ x 6½ in.)



Guliolmus Sines Storeache Amagdatam du: los:
Willow Roma Constantius of Magdatam du: los:
Stajestatis prograpel

WITCH-HUNTING LETTER OF THE EMPEROR FERDINAND II., 1628
TEXT_REDUCED FROM 26½x18½ CM. (10½x7¼ IN.)

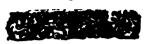
Pour Meris Ronald Sayling de Aglan

WITCH-TRIAL OF THE SUB-PRIORESS MARIA RENATA, 1749
TEXT REDUCED FROM 324x22 1/2 CM. (121/4 x8% IN.)

They are not the oldest, nor the rarest; but none are more Fitting is it to begin with that new edition of his interesting. Demonologie with which the royal inquisitor, James of Scotland, celebrated his accession to the English throne. It was but a prelude to that new and sharper statute against witches which in that same year of 1603 disgraced the English statute-book. real beginning of the persecution, not only in England, but in these transatlantic colonies. The arms of Scotland, which figure so largely in the title of the original 1597 edition of the Demonologie, have here been banished to the reverse of the leaf and combined with those of England, France and Ireland, that rose, lily and shamrock may join with the thistle in this defense of the faith. See how in the title of this next Treatise of Witchcraft the whole theory of the persecution finds a place—the learned exposition, the legal procedure, the pact, the confession, the execution, the laws divine and human. Let the next two title-pages interpret and complete each other; what tragedy in their mute confrontation! Alas that even the modern English historian of witchcraft knows of the Witch of Wapping from the first alone.

Some of the rarities of American witchcraft are here,—the Memorable Providences of 1689, in which Cotton Mather advocated the persecution, the More Wonders of 1700, in which Robert Calef assailed it, and a handful besides, only less sought by lovers of Americana. And here is one book yet unknown to American collectors, which, if its Dutch translator be right, may well deserve their attention; for this De Leering der Duyvelen (Amsterdam, 1691), which by William Sewel, the well-known Quaker historian, who has set it over from the English, is ascribed to one "N. Orchard, Predikant in Nieuw Engeland," and which in its English form appeared anonymously at London in 1676 under the title of The Doctrine of Devils,* is one of the most thorough-going refutations of the whole witch-theory. But, truth to tell, this American literature has had no great part in our thought. Even the Salem panic, the most notable in our annals, was, as compared with those abroad, brief and mild and speedily rued. To the student of the

^{*} More fully, The Doctrine of Devils proved to be the grand apostacy of these later times. An essay tending to rectific those undue notions and apprehensions men have about damons and evil spirits.



DEMONOLOGIE, IN FORME OFADIA-LOGVE,

Dinided into three books:

WRITTEN BY THE HIGH and mightic Prince, Launa by the grace of God King of England, Scotland Prince and Indiana,



Print day of the English to

3

WITCH WAPPING

An Exact and Perfect Relation of the Life and Devilla Practics of Joan Pearsies, who duck in June plant, user inspiring to Who was conducted for profiling Wick-ord, and insecution in Finance of Disput, on Manage

Showing

From the Between is Came, and rocce one-code in the Blemefic of a Care, those the frightest a Bater, and how the Breil adea came to field her, femalests in the Blenth of a Day, and at other times like a Septemi.

Tagellar,

With the Confiding of Fractions Lee, who was built to wild the "study the soth, of this indeed for the morthering her Hechand; and her Adamshina and Countil to all her first in general.

Lendon, Princed for Tu. Sprino. 1652.

Treatile of Witcherst.

Wherein fundry Propolitions are laid downe, plaintly discovering the wiffulness of the demonster Art, with disease other special points annually not inpersionant these lime, such as copies and one of combine by endered.

With a true Narration of the Witchcrafes which Mary Smith, with all many smith Chouse, and amount in the county specific under the best here the family realism when the main, by which were no have for the produce when the main is Which is conferred by an amount of the county of the county of the transport of the county of the transport of the county of the county of the county of the transport of the many county of the transport of the county of the county of the county of the transport of the county of the count

by ALSEANDER ROSERTE S.D. and President of Gove

- Supplied

-

e annibité Primer de M. G. for Spanyo à Managafarmate (A Stan de Pauls Chambrand au de Managar (de Sai

DECLARATION

IN

Answer to several lying Pamphlets concuring the Witch of

WAPPING

Bat#4

A more perfect Relation of the Arraignment, Condemnation, and Suffering of Jone Paterfon, who was put to dush on Manufay des to at April, 1653.

......

The Bloady Plot and wicked Conspiracy of one already Production of Transaction, Thomas Compiles,



LONDON: Present in the Year, 1651.

FOUR ENGLISH WITCH-BOOKS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

LETTER-PRESS REDUCED FROM (1) 63/2 3 4 IM.; (2) 64/2 34/2 IM.; (3) 65/2 4 1/2 IM.;

(4) 63/2 4 1/3 IN.

persecution as a whole, it is mainly interesting as coming so late, when the old world was already throwing off the incubus.

It is for the history of the witch-persecution in the world at large that the President White collection has highest value. And now that a rising tide of fresh superstition has given birth to a new craze for "occult" literature and for all that can be drawn into connection with it, it may be long before so many of the relics of the great delusion are brought together again for the historian's use.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. PART II. 1727-28 to 1738-39

by Worthington Chauncey ford

1727-28.

Journal | Of the Honourable House | of Representatives, |
Of His Majesties Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in
| New England. | Begun and Held at Boston, upon Wednesday the | Twenty-second Day of November.
Anno Domini, 1727.

Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green, and | Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House | of Rep-

resentatives. 1727.

First Session [22 November-21 February.]

Issued in twenty parts. Pp. 3-9, 11-14, 15-18, 19-24, 25-28, 29-32, 33-38, 39-46, 47-50, 51-58, 59-65, 67-72, 73-78, 79-86, 87-91, 93-96, 97-100, 101-110, 111-118, 119-124.

1728-29.

A | Journal | Of The Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesties Province | of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in | New-England. | Begun and Held at Boston | upon Wednesday the | Twenty-Ninth Day of May, Annoq; Domini, 1728.

Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green, and | Samuel Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House of | Rep-

resentatives, 1728.

First Session [29 May-21 June.]

448 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNALS: HOUSE OF

Issued in six parts. Pp. 3-11, 13-18, 19-26, 27-34, 35-42, 43-57.

Second Session [24 July-20 December.]

Issued in twenty-eight parts. Pp. 1-7, 9-13, 15-19, 21-24, 25-28, 29-30, 31-36, 37-39, 41-43, 45-47, 49-54, 55-59, 61-62, 63-66, 67-69, 71-75, 77-81, 83-88, 89-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-99, 101-103, 105-107, 109-112, 113-118, 119-122, 123-128.

Third Session [2-18 April.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 1-7, 9-19, 21-30.

At this session was issued:

Extract from the Journal of the Honourable House | of Representatives. Veneris Die 18 Aprilis, A.D. 1729.

Pp. 1-4.

Also, the following appears to have been printed by order of the Governor and Council, or of the House:

The Earl of Essex's Speech, at the Delivering the following Petition to His most Sacred Majesty, Jan. 25, 1680.

Pp. 1-8.

It was printed in Boston, in November, 1728.

1729-30.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay, | in | New-England: | Begun and Held at Salem, in the County of | Essex, on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth Day of May, Annoq; Domini, 1729.

Boston: | Printed by Thomas Fleet, Printer to the Hon-

ourable | House of Representatives, 1729.

First Session [28-29 May.]

One part only. Pp. 3-7. Second Session [25 June-10 July.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 9-16, 17-30, 31-35. Third Session [20 August-26 September.]

Issued in six parts. Pp. 37-52, 53-65, 67-80, 81-83, 85-

95, 97-112. Fourth Session [19 November-20 December.]

Issued in nine parts. Pp. 113-120, 121-126, 127-133, 135-140, 141-144, 145-156, 157-165, 167-182, 183-194.

1730-31.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay, | in | New-England: | Begun and Held at Cambridge in the County | of Middlesex, on Wednesday the Twenty-| Seventh Day of May, Annoq; Domini, 1730.

Boston: | Printed by Thomas Fleet, Printer to the Ho- |

nourable House of Representatives. 1730.

First Session [27-30 May and 30 June-3 July.]

Issued in two parts. Pp. 3-17, 19-32. Second Session [9 September-2 January.]

Issued in seventeen parts. Pp. 1-15, 17-24, 25-35, 37-45, 47-54, 55-62, 63-72, 73-85, 87-91, 93-97, 99-101,103-106, 107-113, 115-125, 127-133, 135-141, 143-155.

This General Court Journal presents a very unusual degree of difficulty. Only one Assembly sat, and no election was held after July. Yet the second session begins with new paging. The first session was divided into two parts by an "adjournment" of a full month. The second session was much broken on account of the small-pox, and long adjournments were held. Hence the "make-up" is that of prorogations (new half-titles) rather than of "adjournments" (no titles whatever).

Third Session [10 February-14 April.]

Issued in twenty parts without title-page. Pp. 1-10, 11-18, 19-26, 27-32, 33-39, 41-47, 49-56, 57-66, 67-73, 75-79, 81-87, 89-92, 93-94, 95-99, 101-108, 109-111, 113-116, 117-122, 123-126, 127-132.

1731-32.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay, | in
| New - England, | Begun and Held at Boston, in the
County | of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-Sixth | Day
of May, Annoq; Domini, 1731.

Boston: Printed by Thomas Fleet, Printer to the Hon-

ourable | House of Representatives. 1731.

First Session [26 May-9 November.]

460 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNALS: HOUSE OF

Issued in twenty-five parts. Pp. 3-12, 13-18, 19-24, 25-31, 33-38, 39-43, 45-50, 51-58, 59-63, 65-69, 71-73, 75-77, 79-81, 83-87, 89-93, 95-103, 105-110, 111-115, 117-138, 139-143, 145-148, 149-155, 157-161, 163-167, 169-170.

Second Session [1 December-2 February.]

Issued in eleven parts. Pp. 1-8, 9-13, 15-19, 21-27, 29-32, 33-36, 37-47, 49-56, 57-67, 69-81, 83-114.

By this House was also issued

Extract | From the | Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives. | [18 August, 1731.]

Boston; Printed by Thomas Fleet, Printer to the Honourable House of Representatives. 1731.

Pp. 1-14.

1732-33.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in | New-England, | Begun and held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Thirty-first | Day of May, Annoque Domini, 1732.

Boston: | Printed by B. Green, and S. Kneeland, Printers to the Honourable House of Representatives.

First Session [37 May-7 June [July].]
Issued in ten parts. Pp. 3-10, 11-12, 13-20, 21-24, 25-29, 31-36, 37-42, 43-52, 53-56, 57-60.

Second Session [1 November-4 January.]

Issued in thirteen parts. Pp. 61-68, 69-70, 71-85, 87-91, 93-96, 97-100, 101-108, 109-113, 115-118, 119-122, 123-128, 129-132, 133-136.

Third Session [4-26 April.]

Issued in five parts. Pp. 137-142, 143-152, 153-157, 159-161, 163-166.

1733-34.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in | New-England, | Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of | Suffolk, on Wednesday the Thirtieth | Day of May, Annoque Domini, 1733.

Boston: Printed by Samuel Kneeland, Printer to the

Honourable House of Representatives. 1733.

First Session [30 May-22 June.]

Issued in seven parts. Pp. 3-8, 9-12, 13-18, 19-24, 25-30, 31-34, 35-40.

Second Session [15-25 August.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 41-45, 47-50, 51-63.

Third Session [3 October-3 November.]

Issued in nine parts. Pp. 65-67, 69-73, 75-78, 79-84, 85-86, 87-90, 91-95, 97-103, 105-110.

Fourth Session [24 January-4 March.]

Issued in eight parts. Pp. 111-116, 117-121, 123-128, 129-134, 135-143, 145-148, 149-152, 153-161.

Fifth Session [10-19 April.]

Issued in two parts. Pp. 163-168, 169-181.

1734-35.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in
| New England, | Begun and Held at Boston, in the
County of | Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-ninth | Day
of May, Annoque Domini, 1734.

Boston: | Printed by Samuel Kneeland, Printer to the |

Honourable House of Representatives. 1734.

First Session [28 May-4 July.]

Issued in eight parts. Pp. 3-10, 11-21, 23-32, 33-38, 39-47, 49-53, 55-61, 63-70.

Second Session [11-14 September.]

Issued in one part. Pp. 71-77.

Third Session [20 November-1 January.]

Issued in twelve parts. Pp. 79-86, 87-91, 93-95, 97-102, 103-109, 111-117, 119-123, 125-129, 131-135, 137-140, 141-148, 149-155.

Fourth Session [9-19 April.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 157-166, 167-174, 175-187.

452 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNALS: HOUSE OF

1735-36.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in
| New England, | Begun and Held at Boston, in the
County of | Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-Eighth |
Day of May, Annoque Domini. 1735.

Boston: | Printed by Samuel Kneeland, Printer to the |

Honourable House of Representatives. 1735.

First Session [28 May-3 June [July].]

Issued in nine parts. Pp. 3-10, 11-14, 15-20, 21-28, 29-34, 35-43, 45-54, 55-67, 69-92.

Second Session [10-11 September.]

Issued in one part. Pp. 93-95.

Third Session [19 November-16 January.]

Issued in fifteen parts. Pp. 97-101, 103-110, 111-115, 117-127, 129-132, 133-139, 141-147, 149-151, 153-161, 163-169, 171-176, 177-183, 185-193, 195-210, 211-233.

Fourth Session [17-27 March.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 235-243, 245-252, 253-267.

1736-37.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in | New England, | Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of | Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-Sixth | Day of May, Annoque Domini, 1736.

Boston: | Printed by Samuel Kneeland, Printer to the |

Honourable House of Representatives. 1736.

First Session [26 May-6 July.]

Issued in twelve parts. Pp. 3-12, 13-19, 21-30, 31-36, 37-42, 43-49, 51-57, 59-69, 71-77, 79-85, 87-91, 93-102.

Second Session [24 November-4 February.]

Issued in twenty parts. Pp. 1-8, 9-20, 21-29, 31-36, 37-43, 45-49, 51-57, 59-66, 67-71, 73-78, 79-83, 85-92, 93-98, 99-108, 109-114, 115-120, 121-124, 125-130, 131-138, 139-152.

There were also issued

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, | In the House of Representatives. Jovis 9 Die Decembris, A. D. 1736.

Pp. 1-3. A report on the Governor's speech.

Signed by John Stoddart.

Massachusetts-Bay, ss, | In the House of Representatives, Januarij 11, 1736 [1737].

Pp. 1-3. A Report on the Bills of Credit signed by Thomas Hutchinson.

1737-38.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, | Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in | New-England, | Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-Fifth | Day of May, Annoque Domini, 1737.

Boston: | Printed by Samuel Kneeland, Printer to the | Honourable House of Representatives. 1737.

First Session [25 May-5 July.]

Issued in ten parts, Pp. 3-12, 13-18, 19-28, 29-40, 41-47, 49-59, 61-66, 67-75, 77-100, 101-108.

Second Session [4 August-7 September.]

Issued in six parts. Pp. 1-12, 13-18, 19-21, 23-25,

27-29, 31-38. The second part has a half-title as follows:

A | Journal | Of the House of Representatives. | At a Great and General Court or Assembly | of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, held and kept at Salisbury | in the County of Essex, on Wednesday the | tenth day of August, Anno Dom. 1737, being continued by Order of His Excellency the Governor by Adjournment | from Boston in the County of Suffolk, the | sixth Day of the said Month. Third Session. [12-25 October.]

Issued in three parts. Pp. 39-44, 45-49, 51-54.

Fourth Session [30 November-16 January.]

Issued in fourteen parts. Pp. 55-61, 63-71, 73-78, 79-86, 87-94, 95-102, 103-109, 111-117, 119-127, 129-136, 137-146, 147-151, 153-156, 157-158.

The half-title of the first part reads:

A | Journal | Of the House of | Representatives, | at a Great and General Court or Assembly | Of His Majesty's Province of the Massachu- | setts-Bay | in New-England, Begun and | Held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, | upon Wednesday the 25th Day of May, | being the last Wednesday of said Month, | Anno Dom. 1737. And from thence conti- | nued by Prorogation, and sundry ad- | journments to Wednesday the 30th Day | of November following, and then met at | Boston aforesaid, being the third Adjourn- | ment of the second Session of said Court.

Although thus called an adjourned session I have named it the

third Session.

Fourth Session [19-21 April.]

Issued in one part. Pp. 159-166.

There was also printed

The following Order passed the Great and General Court relating to the Bill for the Emission of Sixty Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, to be redeemed by Silver and Gold, viz.

Veneris 6. Die Januarii A.D. 1737 [1738].

Pp. 1-5.

1738-39.

Journal | Of the Honourable House of | Representatives, |
Of His Majesty's Province of the | Massachusetts-Bay | in |
New-England, | Begun and held at Boston, in the County
of | Suffolk, on Wednesday the thirty-first | Day of May,
Annoque Domini, 1738.

Boston: | Printed by Samuel Kneeland, Printer to the |

Honourable House of Representatives. 1738.

First Session [31 May-29 June.]

Issued in eight parts. Pp. 3-12, 13-17, 19-26, 27-39,

41-50, 51-57, 59-74, 75-89.

Second Session [29 November-26 January.]

Issued in fifteen parts. Pp. 1-7, 9-15, 17-24, 25-32, 33-41, 43-48, 49-67, 69-77, 79-84, 85-92, 93-98, 99-106, 107-114, 115-121, 123-133.

Third Session [19-26 April.]

Issued in two parts. Pp. 135-141 [143], 145-151.

TWO LITTLE-KNOWN FIRST EDITIONS OF AMERICAN AUTHORS

by LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

HE well-known first published edition of Longfellow's New England Tragedies, issued in the fall of 1868, is a very common book of merely nominal value. The two plays which make up the volume seem to have been composed in the late winter and early spring, and put in type in April. That not being a desirable season, apparently, to bring out a new volume of such an author, the types were kept standing until fall, a few corrections being made meanwhile. Although Samuel Longfellow in his Life of his brother does mention the fact that ten copies were printed off in the spring, that private issue seems neither to be known to collectors nor ever to have been accurately described in print.

The title-page of the book is herewith reproduced, in the size of the original. The ordinary first edition has the title:

"The / New-England Tragedies. / By / Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. / I. John Endicott. / II. Giles Corey of the Salem Farms. / [Ticknor and Fields' monogram] / Boston: / Ticknor and Fields. / 1868."

The private book, though 12mo in size, was printed as a quarto, there being twenty-two signatures of four leaves each, and one signature of two leaves. The published edition was printed as a 12mo, there being eight signatures of twelve leaves each, the last two leaves of signature 8 being blank. This difference shows that the private edition was printed on a small press, using smaller sheets than when the large edition came to be run off.

The two books were evidently printed from the same types and the same setting, although a few changes were made. In the private book the first of the plays has the title "Wenlock Christison," which was altered, when published, to "John Endicott."

46 TWO LITTLE-KNOWN FIRST EDITIONS

This changed the head-line of pages 9 to 95. The name of one of the characters, "Robert Merry," was altered in the published edition to "Walter Merry."

In the play "Giles Corey," the note to "he must spell Baker," which in the published edition is found as a foot-note at the bottom of page 125, is found at the end, on page 180, in the private edition.

Other points of differences are mainly typographical, changes in

punctuation or arrangement.

It was pointed out to us some time ago by a collector that the English edition of Emerson's *Poems* published by Chapman Brothers with the date 1847, the same as that of the Boston edition, has on the reverse of the half-title the following:

NOTICE

The Publishers of this work, which is printed from the Author's manuscript, beg to state that it is Copyright, according to the late Copyright, Act 5 & 6 Victoria; and all persons are hereby cautioned against printing or causing to be printed the same. Proceedings in Equity will be instituted against all persons so offending after this notice.

This led to the making of a word-for-word comparison of the Boston and London editions, and a large number of textual variations were brought to light. These variations are much more numerous in the latter part of the book than in the earlier pages, which might suggest that the Boston edition was partly in type, and that the author sent proof sheets of the earlier pages and manuscript of the later ones to his English publishers, were it not for some of the errors which seem to show that the printer set from a not very legible manuscript, and that the author himself did not have the opportunity to correct the proofs. The following are some such errors:

for lists hovered honored " sled steed mouse moose feet sect poor pour " Maine maine " honied buried lonely lovely

THE

NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDIES.

- I. WENLOCK CHRISTISON.
- II. GILES COREY OF THE SALEM FARMS.

Stonny W. Longfellow.

PRIVATELY PRINTED. 1868.

458 TWO LITTLE KNOWN FIRST EDITIONS

POEMS.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

LONDON:
CHAPMAN, BROTHERS, 121, NEWGATE STREET.

N.DCCC.XLVII.

Some of these errors are corrected in an errata slip, which, as it is not found in all copies, was very likely inserted later, and drawn up, perhaps, by Emerson himself. There are fifteen full lines more in the Boston edition than in the London, these lines being apparently interpolated in the proof. This does not include substituted lines or cases where the major part of a line was altered. The greatest difference is in the text of the poem "Musketaquid." In the passage quoted below, two lines are struck out (here enclosed in brackets []) and six new ones added (here printed in Italics,) besides the alteration in another line.

"Yonder ragged cliff
Has thousand faces in a thousand hours.
[Here friendly landlords, men ineloquent,
Inhabit, and subdue the spacious farms.]

Beneath low hills, in the broad interval
Through which at will our Indian rivulet
W inds mindful still of sannup, and of squaw
W hose pipe and arrow oft the plow unburies
Here in pine houses built of the new fallen trees,
Supplanters of the tribe, the farmers dwell.
Traveller! to thee, perchance, a tedious road,
Or [soon forgotten] it may be a picture,—to these men
The landscape is an armoury of powers,
Which, one by one, they know to draw and use."

In "Woodnotes" the two well-known lines:

"Many haps fall in the field Seldom seen by wishful eyes,"

in the English edition have less strength and are evidently an earlier version:

"There are many events in the field Which are not shown to common eyes."

NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS

by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

ATHENÆUM, THE (November 8)

Two columns are devoted to a notice of The Book of Cerne, edited by Dom A. B. Kuypers and published by the University Press of Cambridge, England. The work is " one of the most valuable ecclesiological manuscripts of the University Library, Cambridge," in which the late Henry Bradshaw was much interested, and which he had hoped The true title of this early manuscript is "The Prayer Book of Æthelwold the Bishop." "It obtained its usual name from the circumstance of having had bound up with it twenty-six leaves of copies of charters pertaining to Cerne Abbey, in handwritings that vary from the twelfth century to the fourteenth." Dom Kuypers believes that the actual book of Æthelwold, consisting of ninety-nine leaves, was written in the first half of the ninth century. fessor Skeat and Mr. Warner say that it is written in the Mercian or Old Midland dialect. Illuminations and drawings form a notable feature.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (August-September)

Henri Chérot presents a monograph (36 pp.) entitled, "A propos du troisième centenaire du Père Pierre Le Moyne (1602-1902)," which relates particularly to the Carte nouvelle de la Cour, published in 1663. Le Moyne is credited with having been the author of the best epic poem written in the seventeenth century, namely: Saint Louys ou la Sainte couronne reconquise. Poeme beroique, which appeared in 1658.

The final instalment (13 pp.) is given of "Les Briden imprimeurs et libraires à Troyes et à Chaumont," by Louis Morin. The last member of this remarkable family of printers and booksellers, Nicolas Briden, died on July 30th, 1800.

The summary or analysis of the volumes of the *Mercure de France*, begun in a former issue of the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, is continued in this double number (26 pp.).

Henry Harrisse gives a first instalment (15 pp.) of an important account of "Falsifications bolognaises: reliures et livres," which is accompanied by facsimiles of three fraudulent bindings, attributed to the sixteenth century, fabricated at Bologna, and sold as authentic specimens.

BULLETIN DU BIBLIO-PHILE ET DU BIBLIOTHÉ-CAIRE (October 15)

The second instalment of "Falsifications bolognaises: reliures et livres" (22 pp.), by Henry Harrisse, is particularly important to Ameri-It relates to the forgery in canists. Bologna of the Spanish Columbus Letter in particular and other similar fabrications in general. Harrisse has, in returning to this subject, given some new and very curious revelations of this unique transaction, in which he shows us that he was cognizant of the forebodings of the subject, as early as 1882. His critical exposé is also supplementary to his article on the same topic in a recent number of the Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen. He does not seem to know that the Hon. John Boyd Thacher has obtained a complete photograph of the Ambrosian quarto, since he says of the original: "Elle n'avait pas non plus été encore photographiée." We have seen this set of photographs, which will appear soon in Mr. Thacher's three-volume work on Columbus. Furthermore. readers of The Bibliographer have been favored with a reproduction of one page in Mr. Thacher's article in the October issue, which is the first appearance of a correct facsimile

from the Ambrosian quarto. Mr. Harrisse's latest contribution must be read as a whole to be appreciated.

Another instalment of the inventory of the *Mercure de France* fills eighteen pages, and includes the years 1685-1711.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (October 18)

A short review is given of Prof. Ludwig Blau's Studien zum althebräischen Buchwesen und zur biblischen Litteraturgeschichte (Buda-Pest, 1902. 8vo, pp. iv + 203). Writing materials, composition and textual form of old Hebrew manuscripts are some of the things about which Blau discourses.

DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR-ZEITUNG (October 25)

A review of the work by Dr. Bruno Schierse, Das Breslauer Zeitungswesen vor 1742 (Breslau: J. U. Kern, 1902. 8vo, pp. 138), states that the fourth division of the work, covering pp. 39-134, contains an account of individual newspapers published in Breslau from 1632-1742. It appears to be a worthy addition to the history of journalism in Germany.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, THE (August-September)

Special articles in this issue are:
(1) "Some of the Institutions of Birmingham and the Neighbourhood"
(10½ pp.), by Robert K. Dent, pre-

pared as information for visiting librarians to the Library Association meeting held in Birmingham (2) "Books brought into relation with each other and made erton. (3) "Dean Honeywood's Library" (31/2 nn) operative" (71/2 pp.) by Basil And-R. Maddison, a paper read before the North Midland Library Association, which is supplementary to his paper on the same subject, printed in the fourth volume of The Library. " Library Lectures: a retrospect and suggestion" (6½ pp.), by William J. Willcock. (5) "Gesner and Savigny" (9 pp.), by P. Evans Lewin, which is an interesting study of the claims for priority for devising a tabulated system of classification. He sums up in these words: "It will thus be seen that Savigny, who died about the year 1608, although a forerunner of Bacon, was the third who proposed a scheme of classification, and in this connection it is worthy of remark that Toledo, the intellectual capital of Spain, produced the first system, that proposed by Alexo Vanegas de Busto; Zürich, the intellectual centre of Switzerland, the second; Paris, the third; and London, the fourth. The subject is one well worthy of study, and a vast amount of information on early systems of classifications remains to be gleaned at the British Museum and elsewhere. It may not be without interest to mention here that the first bibliographical system as distinguished from a classification of knowledge was produced by Florianus Treflerus, a Bavarian Benedictine" [about 1560].

Among the shorter articles in this issue we may mention: " Mr. Carnegie and Lord Acton's Library"; "The Exportation of Rare Books to America," reprinted from The Times (London), relative to J. Pierpont Morgan's acquisition of the William Morris, etc., books (about 3 pp.); "The Leonine Reference Library in The Vatican"; "The Manuscripts of the Royal Library of Brussels"; "A Leaf stolen from the Sinai Palimpsest"; summarized from The Expository Times for June; 'Unique' Caxton," and "Books and other printed matter published in Scotland before 1700." An erroneous account headed "New York: The Carter Brown Library," drawn from the New York Tribune, will amuse Americanists considerably.

Ten pages are devoted to a "Record of Bibliography and Library Literature."

REVUE DES BIBLIO-THÈQUES (April-June)

This journal, although dated April-June, was actually issued recently. This is not an unusual condition with the French bibliographical magazines; with some of them it is quite the rule.

The body of this issue consists of a "Catalogue des incunables de la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris" (155 pp.), by Emile Chatelain. The collection contains 263 volumes, which embrace about 330 incunabula. In an introduction of about six pages the compiler presents

a history of the origin of this part of the library; 114 pages are taken up by the catalogue; 16 pages are filled with a list of the printers and publishers of the works; about 3 pages give the names of persons mentioned in manuscript notes, and 8 pages are facsimiles containing many autographs of ancient possessors of the books. The bibliographical collations seem to be good; full descriptions are given for undescribed works, and shorter collations for such as are already recorded in standard bibliographies, in which cases reference is made to them in loco, for example to Hain, Copinger, and Pellechet. The sizes of the volumes are given in millimetres.

RIVISTA DELLE BIBLIO-TECHE E DEGLI ARCHIVI (September)

Ettore Verga and Carlo Decio give some of the results of their historical gleanings from the archives of Lombardy (3 pp.) in a contribution headed: "Spigolature dagli archivi lombardi."

Other articles in this number are:
(1) "Ancora le Biblioteche e la Camera" (2½ pp.), a discussion of libraries in Italy and the housing of books; (2) "Epigoni Foscoliani" (about 5 pp.), the last instalment of letters by Giulio Foscolo; (3) "Codices italici qui Pisis in Bibliotheca Conventus Sanctæ Catherinæ adservantur" (about 5½ pp.), with brief descriptions of thirty-six Italian codexes of the sixteenth to nineteenth century.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BÜCH-ERFREUNDE (October)

The special feature of this number is a long monograph (53 pp.) on "Der Kupferstich" (Copper-plate Engraving), by Dr. Hans Wolfgang Singer, of Dresden. It is a technical history of the subject from its inception to Wenzel Hollar, and forms a first part of his studies. Forty-six exquisite reproductions accompany the text, after Martin Schongauer, Albrecht Dürer, Barthel Beham, Hans Sebald Beham, Antonio Pollajuolo, Lucas van Leiden, Hans Aldegrever, Heinrich Aldegrever, Georg Pencz, Albrecht Altdorfer, Augustin Hirschvogel, Matteo Dei, Giulio Campagnole, Marcantonio Raimondi, Girolamo Moretto, Hendrick Goltzius, Jan Muller, Claude Mellan, Jean Morin, Robert Nanteuil, Antoine Masson, Andrea Mantegna, Gérard Edelinck, Pierre Drevet, Jacques Callot, Wenzel Hollar, Agostino Carracci, and others. To collectors of early copper-plate engravings the work of Singer is sure to prove itself very useful.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Dr. Hans Scherer is the editor of a reprint of the 1600 quarto edition of Thomas Dekker's The pleasant comedic of Old Fortunatus (Erlangen: A. Deichert's successor, 1901), which is enriched by a bibliographical study. This reprint follows the text of two copies of the original work in the British Museum.

The Institut international de Bibliographie of Brussels has issued in two volumes a Repertoire annuel des travaux de bibliographie, 1898 and

1899, by H. La Fontaine.

Bernhard Harms is the author of a work on bookbinding in Germany, Zur Entwickelungsgeschichte der deutschen Buchbinderei in der zweiten Hälfte des 19 Jahrhunderts (Tübingen: Mohr, 1902), with a bibliography of the subject.

The Royal Society of London has recently brought out vol. xii of its analytical author-index Catalogue of scientific papers (1800-83), and promises also a class-index for the twelve volumes. The continuation of the catalogue for the period from 1884-

1900 is in preparation.

J. van den Gheyn, custodian of the manuscripts in the Royal Library of Belgium, is bringing out a Catalogue des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, which is to fill a dozen volumes, and of which the first, embracing "Écriture sainte et Liturgie," has been issued.

A new periodical, Bibliographie scientifique française, was begun this year, under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction of France, by the French Bureau of the International Catalogue of scientific Literature

In the Gazette des Beaux-arts, Vol. XXVIII, No. 3, Léon Dorez has a long account of "Un manuscrit précieux pour l'histoire des œuvres

de Léonard de Vinci," the drawings of which he claims are the work of Da Vinci.

The rich library of the Princes Barberini, whose formation was begun under Urban VIII., has been acquired by Pope Leo XIII. for five hundred thousand francs. It is soon to be placed in the Vatican in a room by itself, where it will be known as the Biblioteca Barberini.

The second part of Strickland Gibson's Some notable bindings preserved in Bodley's Library at Oxford has been issued. It reproduces eight bindings—English, French and Italian—of the twelfth to the eighteenth century. The edition seems to be limited to only fifty copies.

St. Theresa is the subject of a new bibliography: Bibliographie Térésienne, répertoire des ouvrages français et étrangers sur sainte-Térése et sur ses œuvres, by Henri de Curzon (Paris: Annales bibliographiques et littéraires. 18mo; 3 francs).

The K. K. Kupferstich-Kabinett of Vienna has purchased a collection of about ten thousand portraits of physicians, surgeons and naturalists, from the estate of the anatomist and historian of medicine, Dr. Josef Hyrtl.

"Book-Titles changed" is the title of an article by T. Auld in Notes and Queries, 9th series, vol. ix.

CORRESPONDENCE.—CONCERNING BOTTLE-BOOKS

Mr. Editor:-

OBSERVE that you are making a specialty in your esteemed magazine of the reproduction of rare books. You appear also to take especial pleasure in presenting facsimiles of such as you are aware that few, if any, of your readers can ever own. Like a second Tantalus, you excite vain desires, covetousness, jealousy, envy—sins of which your bibliophiles are already

guilty enough without further stimulus from you.

What possible advantage it is to you or to your readers to flaunt tantalizing objects such as these, or to present a menu which another has monopolized? Is it wise? Nay, is it not immoral, thus continually to remind us of what we already know we want, but cannot get? Nay, I ask what is the use of all this unpractical information, this advertising of the unattainable? It is even worse than going into a book-shop in quest of a rare book, and being informed by the obsequious caterer, with an air of regretful sympathy, that he "had it for the first time only last week, but sold it and never expects to see another copy." Of course, we are bound to believe the statement. Why should we doubt it? As long as book-sellers exist, there is hope.

You, on the other hand, take especial pains to remove even that consolation to the outstretched hand and ready purse. Why not give us, if no hope, at least the privilege of pleading poverty? Dole out to us from time to time some encouragement, and not utter despair. Teach us a little of what we can have, and not

parade your forbidden fruits before our envious sight.

Do you suppose your bibliophile wants facsimiles? No, he does not, any more than her ladyship wants a stuffed thousand-dollar dog.

What a refreshing stimulus it might be if you were to inform

as from time to time of a few interesting, desirable or curious books of early care, of which there might be fifty copies or so surviving and not "unique" or "one of two and a half copies." It might possibly stimulate trade as well.

You may consider these remarks as somewhat impertinent. In zary case, they are not pertinent to the initial purpose of this conmunication, which was to present to you for publication among your rare facsimiles one of a book which, if not unique, is "of ex-In my various travels and researches, I have never mer with another " copy " of its especial class.

An article upon this style of book was published in a late number of the du con du Bibliophile et du Bibliothécaure under the title, "Remes Bourse." The present example differs from those shown in the engravings in the French magazine, but possesses the

These books were made in the south of France, notably at Nevers. Mouscier and Rouen, about one hundred years ago, and were send in great esteem by judges, advocates, clerks, and the terraci processions generally. Just as the English attorneys carments, these French gentlemen seldom appeared in public without

The winters, even in the south of France, are cold, and fire Es. Therefore it occurred to some ingenious artist in faience, to survive a kind of book which should fulfill the double duty of keeping up appearances and administering to the comfort of the

The factories shows one of these rare volumes. It was "gotten cent at Nevers. The color of is a dark, lustrous blue, peculiar to the faceact of Nevers; the decorations on the sides and back are A: a seasce it might be mistaken for blue levant tooled in saver. As the contents were varied to suit the requirement or cases of the owners, the lettering upon the back was omitted. On a crui day the "book" was filled with hot water, and the judge or come restor is come fingers upon this emblem of wisdom; or, ge come the contents were of a more stimulating chargener, to out Bacon's advice that some books are to be tasted, and others sea oved and digested.

I remember when a lad writing a composition in which I des-



A FAIENCE BOTTLE-BINDING

us from time to time of a few interesting, desirable or curious books of early date, of which there might be fifty copies or so surviving, and not "unique" or "one of two and a half copies." It might

possibly stimulate trade as well.

You may consider these remarks as somewhat impertinent. In any case, they are not pertinent to the initial purpose of this communication, which was to present to you for publication among your rare facsimiles one of a book which, if not unique, is "of extreme rarity." In my various travels and researches, I have never met with another "copy" of its especial class.

An article upon this style of book was published in a late number of the Bulletin du Bibliophile et du Bibliothécaire under the title, "Reliures-Bouteille." The present example differs from those shown in the engravings in the French magazine, but possesses the

same desirable characteristics.

These books were made in the south of France, notably at Nevers, Moustier and Rouen, about one hundred years ago, and were held in great esteem by judges, advocates, clerks, and the learned professions generally. Just as the English attorneys carried back and forth bags containing their "authorities" and documents, these French gentlemen seldom appeared in public without the books under the arm.

The winters, even in the south of France, are cold, and fires few. Therefore it occurred to some ingenious artist in faience, to supply a kind of book which should fulfill the double duty of keeping up appearances and administering to the comfort of the learned.

The facsimile shows one of these rare volumes. It was "gotten out" at Nevers. The color of is a dark, lustrous blue, peculiar to the faience of Nevers; the decorations on the sides and back are white. At a distance it might be mistaken for blue levant tooled in silver. As the contents were varied to suit the requirement or taste of the owners, the lettering upon the back was omitted. On a cold day the "book" was filled with hot water, and the judge or counsel rested his chilly fingers upon this emblem of wisdom; or, at other times, when the contents were of a more stimulating character, followed Bacon's advice that some books are to be tasted, and others swallowed and digested.

I remember when a lad writing a composition in which I des-



A FAIENCE BOTTLE-BINDING



cribed the French as "an ingenious people." The teacher smiled when he read it, and I knew why at the time. Now I know even better, and I think you will agree with me that I was not wrong.

[The first part of this communication, signed "A Constant Reader," is written in a carping, even cantankerous spirit which we cannot but deplore. The logical conclusion from it is that because every man cannot own the fine collections in a museum, for instance, therefore they should not be displayed, as they provoke envy and other evils inducing an immoral state of mind,—a reductio ad absurdum, on the face of it.

The last part of the letter is bibulous, a fact which we deplore also. In fairness to subscribers and to future correspondents, however, we print it without expurgation, especially as with ingenuous inconsistency, the writer sends two interesting illustrations, one a reproduction of the bottle-book described in the letter, the other (we have it on the best of authority) of a painting by Couture. Our contributor means well, but circumstantial evidence convinces us that the originals are "unique." Since we are the gainers by the slip, however, we are not inclined to call attention to this fact.

It is obviously impossible for us to discuss in these columns the comparative merits of facsimile reprints and "stuffed thousand-dollar dogs." We regret that the field of bibliography excludes taxidermic considerations—The Editor.]

BOOK CLUB NEWS

NEW YORK

THE GROLIER CLUB

At the monthly meeting on December 4 there was a private view of an exhibition of original and early editions of Italian books, with an interesting address by Mr. F. Marion Crawford on early Italian writers.

In April the Committee on Arrangements proposes to make an exhibition of embroidered, silver and other unusual bookbindings.

CHICAGO

THE CAXTON CLUB

On November 29 the club held an exhibition of one hundred and sixteen masterpieces of line engraving, illustrating the art from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century inclusive.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

At the first regular meeting for the year, held at University College, November 14, the secretary reported that Mr. Merrill had turned over to him and Mr. Roden his notes on general and national bibliographies, and that the list would be prepared by the three of them in conjunction. The list would contain:

a. Under general bibliographies

1. Attempts at universal catalogues, e.g., Georgi's Allgemeines europäisches Būcher-Lexikon;

 Complete catalogues of the large national libraries, e.g., British Museum;

Comprehensive catalogues
of restricted periods, e.g.,
HAIN'S Repertorium of
works printed previous to
1500;

4. Catalogues of "rare books" of a more universal character, e.g., Brunet;

5. General lists of current publications, e.g., BROCK-HAUS'S Allgemeine Bibliographie;

6. Union list of accessions to the libraries of a certain country, e.g., the accessions catalogue of the Swedish libraries;

b. Under national bibliographies

1. Comprehensive bibliographies of the whole national literature of a nation, either from the introduction of printing, or from a certain later date, but kept up to the date of publication, e.g., Heinsius;

2. Comprehensive catalogues

of restricted periods, e.g., BRUNET'S catalogue of French incunabula;

- 3. Catalogues of special collections of national literature in public libraries, if reasonably full, and if the bibliography of the literature in question is otherwise meagre or less accessible, e.g., the catalogue of the Ticknor collection in the Boston Public Library;
- 4. Catalogues of "rare books," with the same restrictions as in paragraph 3;
- 5. Catalogues of selected books, if of a comprehensive character, e.g., STEV-ENS'S My English Library;
- Lists of current publications, especially trade bibliographies, e.g., Publishers' Weekly;

The following classes of books, though giving information as to general and national bibliography, would not be included in the present list, but might be subjects for special monographs:

1. General encyclopedias and

bibliographical dictionaries containing bibliographical material, e.g., La Grande Encyclopédie or Dictionary of National Biography;

2. Literary periodicals, devoted mainly to book reviews and giving lists of current publications, e.g., Deutsche Litteratur Zeitung;

- 3. General bibliographies of special classes of books, such as Anonyms and Pseudonyms, e.g., Quérand Barbier;
- 4. Bibliographies of special subjects or of special classes of books restricted as to nationality or language, e. g., lists of university dissertations.

Mr. Andrews supplemented a short paper by Mr. W. Irving Way on the Caxton Club by telling of the Club's publishing plans for the future, and commenting on the commercial value of the Club publications, especially those relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley.

Aksel G. S. Josephson,

Secretary.

NOTES OF AUCTION SALES

NEW YORK

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

January 23-31: The library of the late Henry G. Marquand, containing many books on art and artists in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish; numerous art catalogues profusely illustrated, from various parts of the world; éditions de luxe, limited editions of French, British, and American authors, presentation copies, extra-illustrated books, Grolier Club publications, books on Egypt and Japan, on costumes, pottery, porcelain, tapestry, etc., and two Kelmscott publications, "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye" and the "Golden Legend."

A unique item is a book of remembrances of artists, with over forty original pen and ink, pencil, sepia, and water-color drawings by Alma Tadema, Kensett, Gifford, Huntington, George Fuller, Martino, H. K. Brown, Ventura, and others. Among the extra-illustrated books are Lodge's translation of Winckelmann (over 150 folio plates), Byron's "English Bards," 1810 (176 portraits), Young's Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch, Recollections of the Life of John O'Keeffe, Hawkins's Life of Edmund Kean, Cunningham's Life of Sir

David Wilkie, and Dunlap's Life of George Fred Cooke.

ANDERSON ROOMS

November 5 and 6 the private collection of the late J. W. R. Collins, of Philadelphia, was sold, together with additions from other sources, including manuscripts and books from Fitz-Greene Halleck's library. The feature of the Collins collection was the assemblage of Burns's works, including the rare first American issue of the Kilmarnock volume, Philadelphia, 1788, which brought \$100. It was in the original sheep, but had a name written on the title-page. The McKee copy, in modern green morocco, sold last May for \$200, the record price.

The Halleck books and manuscripts were unimportant, the most valuable item being the poet's scrapbook, which brought \$31. Two documents written wholly in Lincoln's autograph, brought respectively \$51 and \$22.

Two of Mr. Andrews's books were sold November 13, Roger Payne and bis Art, 1892, bringing \$70, \$11 below the record, The Bradford Map, 1893, \$52.50, the record being \$55.

BANGS & CO.

November 18 Sir Thomas Urqu-

hart's translation of The First (and the Second) Book of the Works of Mr. Francis Rabelais, 8vo, 1653, first edition, with the general title dated 1664, brought \$105, the record price in America.

The first important sale of the season occurred November 20 and 21. It was very miscellaneous in character, ranging from the editio princeps of Aristotle to the first English translations of Zola's novels. The first day's sale was mostly devoted to books from the Aldine Press, 145 items being offered. The Aristotle, 1495-98, six volumes, in olive morocco, by Mackenzie, sold for \$252, and the editio princeps of the Greek Bible, 1518, crimson levant morocco, by De Coverly, for \$115. Many of the rarest items in the sale had figured in previous auctions in these rooms, or in booksellers' recent The first edition of the catalogues. Œuvres of Rabelais, 1547, three parts in one volume, sold for \$130, the first issue of Fénélon's Télémaque, 1717, for \$135, Galileo's Dialogo, 1632, for \$130.

There was a sprinkling of early English literature, the most noticeable item being Dekker's Satiro-Mastix, 1602, in calf extra, \$120. Lot 260 was called "a unique collection of Sir Aston Cokain's Works," including Dianea, 1654, Small Poems of Divers Sorts, 1658, and The Tragedy of Ovid, 1669, but the word "unique" was misapplied. The Small Poems lacked the portrait, and had the title in facsimile. (Mr. Foote's sale, 1895, included a copy with the portrait, inlaid, which sold

for \$140, and at least one copy of the rarer form of the work, A Chaine of Golden Poems, also with the portrait, is in this country.) The "unique collection" probably belonged to G. Barnett Smith, who published a detailed description in The Athenaum, April 12, 1902. Most collectors seemed aware of these facts, and the collection was withdrawn, after the auctioneer had vainly solicited an opening bid.

The nineteenth century books in the sale included Goethe's Faust, 1808, the rare first edition of the two parts, original boards, \$140; Tennyson's Poems by Two Brothers, 1827, boards, uncut, described as large paper (a name was written on the title-page), \$157; Thackeray's Interesting Event, 1849, morocco extra, edges entirely uncut, by Zaehnsdorf, \$80; Robert Browning's copy of Persius's Satires, 1803, translated by Drummond, with the poet's autograph, \$57.50. A number of the Grolier Club publications were sold. including the Rubáiyát, \$110, Knickerbocker's New York, \$105, Philobiblon, \$75, and A Short Hand-List of English Plays, Masques and Pageants, 1893, a private issue, \$60. last named, we believe, was the first copy to be sold, the few copies printed for the members of a Grolier Club Committee being practically held in trust. The Adee copy was withdrawn.

BOSTON

C. F. LIBBIE & CO.'S ROOMS

November 11-14: As a matter of record, it may be said that the

genealogical collection of the late W. H. Whitmore was the largest ever offered for sale in America, although the prices were not high. The Whitney Family of Connecticut, three volumes, 4to, New York, 1878, privately printed, brought the largest price, \$36.

Of historical and miscellaneous books, lot 1330, "Battle at Lake George," A Second Letter to a Friend, etc., by Charles Chauncy, 8vo, Boston, 1755, brought \$55. (The Brinley copy sold for \$36.) Samuel Blodget's Plan of the Battle, engraved by Thomas Johnston (lot 1331), although somewhat imperfect along the top margin and in the lower corner, brought \$155.

The Boston Directory, 1800, 1805-1891 (lacking 1803, 1815 and 1819), 81 volumes, brought \$121.50; The Boston Directory, 1800, with plan by Osgood Carleton, 1796,

Boston, 1800, \$35.

The Chap-book Literature went for very little. The Histories of Passed Times, or the Tales of Mother Goose, by M. Perrault, London, 1785, sold for \$3, which could not have covered the expense of the facsimile reproduction of title and one copper-plate illustration. Mother Goose's Quarto, or, Melodies Complete, with woodcut illustrations by A. Bowen and others, colored by hand, square 24mo, Boston, n. d. (1824-27), \$35.

Increase Mather's Blessed Hope, And the Glorious Appearing of the Great God our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Boston, 1701, 18mo, with a fine impression of the very rare portrait of Mather engraved by Thomas Emmes, brought \$125. It is possibly the first engraved portrait executed in Boston, antedating Pelham's portrait of Cotton Mather by twenty-six years. This is the only copy known with the portrait. It bears the imprint of Nicholas Boone, 1701, on both the portrait and the title.

The Prince Society Publications deserve separate mention. At the famous Menzies sale in 1875, the first seven volumes (large paper), brought \$35, while the same volumes on small paper in the Whitmore sale reached a total of \$222, a record price. None of the contemporary club publications, and there have been many, have had such an exceptional rise in value. Even the Bradford Club books, which for some time commanded quite large figures, have today a very moderate support, yet the editions, with one exception, were considerably more limited than the Prince Society books.

Of the autographs, three were noteworthy. An original manuscript found in the Grasshopper Vane on Faneuil Hall, with the inscription "Shem Drowne made itt. May 25, 1742," brought \$12; "A list of the Passengers aboard the Speedwell of London, Robert Lock, master, bound for New England," 1656, one page folio (in fine condition) containing forty-one names and two lines in the handwriting of John Endicott, with his initials, \$115; and a lease of land in Sulgrave, two pages double folio, dated "Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, Oct. 1, 1601," and signed by Robert Washington and his son Lawrence, ancestors of George Washington, \$5, a very small price considering the rarity of the item.

The Pelham collection of portraits contained twenty-nine items, the largest number of Pelhams ever offered for sale in this country. portrait of the Rev. Benj. Colman, after J. Smibert, 1735, brought \$110; the Right Hon. Spencer Compton, after Kneller (first state), \$55; the same (second state), \$50; Mrs. Priscilla Cooper, after Dahl (first state), \$105; the same (second state), \$75; Rev. William Cooper, after Smibert, \$100; the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., \$87.50; Thomas Hollis, \$105; Cotton Mather, 1727, \$65. Thomas Prince after Greenwood, \$90; Rubens, \$55. Copley's only engraving, the portrait of the Rev. W. Welsteed, after his own painting (lot 2735) brought \$210; Rich. Jennings's portrait of the Rev. J. Mayhew, \$130; Earlom's portrait of Thomas Pownall, after Cotes, \$85. An oil painting of the Tremont House, about 1840 (54 x 42 in.) brought \$110; an oil painting of Boston from Chelsea Hospital, \$145; an original watercolor of Boston, 1768, painted by Christopher Remick for John Hancock (54 x 10 in.) was bought for \$900 by a syndicate of The Club of Odd Volumes; a copper-plate view of Boston by William Price, 1743, (32 x 48 in.) a time- and weatherstained impression of the original, \$135. Mr. Winsor said of this print that only three copies were known to him and all of them in institutions. Lot 2797, Paul Revere's View of

Boston, 1768, a restrike, was sold for \$100 to the Boston Public Library, whose representative gave other instances than this of ill-advised bidding.

PHILADELPHIA

DAVIS & HARVEY'S ROOMS

In January, Mr. Henkels will sell the collection of extra-illustrated books belonging to the estate of S. S. Pierce. A very large collection of theatrical portraits will be included, among which are many rare items. Mr. Pierce was a collector along this line for over sixty years.

About April will be sold an important portion of the library of Harold Pierce, including complete sets of the Grolier Club, Kelmscott Press, and Essex House Press publications, also many first editions of nineteenth century authors. Among the Kelmscott books is the Chaucer, in the special pigskin binding, only four copies of which have come into the auction room since the date of issue, 1896.

LONDON

HODGSON & CO.'S ROOMS

The first interesting sale of the present London season occurred October 22-24. The Kelmscott Chaucer, on paper, sold for £88; Psalmi Penitentiales, on vellum, brought £26 (Fred. S. Ellis's copy of the latter sold for £27, November 4, 1901). Burns's Poems, Edinburgh, 1787, in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label, brought

£16. The most important item was lot 408, a manuscript sheet, 9 x 7 inches, containing three manuscript poems in the autograph of Charles Lamb, two them—viz., Catherine Orkney and To Edith Southey, being by Lamb himself, and signed "C. Lamb," and the third a transcript of two verses to The Fly. This item brought £74. The poem to Miss Southey is known as Christian Names of Women.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE

October 28-November 5, the stock of the late Gilbert I. Ellis was dispersed, 2,627 lots bringing a total of £7,994.8s.6d. This was the first important sale of the season, although no items of exceeding rarity or value were offered.

The best item was lot 1,258, Hore Intemperate Virginis Marie, a rare Book of Hours for Orleans' use, printed on vellum by Verard in 1504, finely bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet in light brown morocco, and with

sixty large and small initials painted and illuminated in rich colors and This volume, which was probably illuminated for Francis I. before his accession to the throne, or for his sister, Margaret of Angoulême, was sold for £108. It was more recently in the collection of M. Alexis Calland, of Angoulême. Brunet does not record this edition. Lot 1307, a manuscript Horae of the early part of the sixteenth century, with sixteen finely executed miniatures of the French school, enclosed within gilt frames in the style of the Renaissance, realized £120. original possessors of this volume were Camus de Pontcarré and his wife. née Le Cauchois.

The manuscripts and autographs included Donne's *Poems*, 1632, a manuscript, compiled by his son, £51; Rossetti's version of Bürger's *Lenore*, about 1844, £47; and one of the Keats-Brawne love-letters, written just before the poet left England, £42.10s.

QUERIES

[Readers are invited to send Queries and Answers to this department.]

- 12. In Alfred Bunn's The Stage: both before and behind the curtain, London, 1840, vol. ii., the text begins on signature B1, page 9 and proceeds thus as to pagination; 10, 11, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (upside down), 8, 9, 2, 3, 12, 13, 22, 23, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (upside down) 20, 21, 14, 15, 24. Has any reader a copy of this (evidently) first issue of the edition?
- 13. Who engraved the frontispiece of William Cave's *Ecclesiastici*, London, 1683?
- 14. Can any reader give information of the authorship or history of "The Ex-Ale-tation of Ale, written by a Learned Pen. London, Printed by J. R, 1671"?
- 15. Two editions of Jasper Mayne's "Amorous Warre" were printed in 1659, one 8vo and one 4to. Which is the third and which the fourth edition of the two?

- 16. Two editions of Gascoigne's "Glasse of Government" were published in 1575. Which is the first?
- 17. What are the differences between the first and second issues of the 1630 edition of Drummond's "Flowers of Zion"?

ANSWERS

7. (November). I have a copy of J. Taylor's *Ductor Dubitantium*, second edition, 1671, which contains Books II. and III., the titles of the last two dated 1670, and I presume the first edition of them.

John P. Woodbury. 348 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

[The first edition, 1660, contains Books I. and II. When was Book IV. published?]

EDITORIAL NOTES

INCE the appearance of the November number of The Bib-LIGGRAPHER, we have been informed that at least ten London book-sellers have been under the impression that The Grolier Society publications were identical with those of The Grolier Club.

We announced in November that fifteen facsimile reproductions would illustrate Mr. Paltsits's "Bibliography of the Works of Philip Freneau." Two more have been added to the list through the courtesy of Mr. William Nelson of Paterson and Mr. Worthington C. Ford of the Library of Congress. The first is Freneau's newspaper, "Proposals," 1791, of which Mr. Nelson owns the only copy known in this country; the second is the earliest separate Freneau, "The American Village," 1772, hitherto known only from a reference to it in a letter from Freneau to Madison, and believed not to be extant. Eleven of the originals of these facsimiles are owned by the New York Historical Society, one ("American Liberty," 1775) by the Library of Congress, and one (" Laughable Poem," 1809) by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Through the courtesy of the librarians of these institutions we were enabled "General Gage's Confession," 1775, is to secure the facsimiles. reproduced from "Hugh Gaine's Journals," edited by Paul Leicester Ford.

This bibliography has assumed so much larger proportions than we at first anticipated, that we are obliged to delay its publication until the January number of THE BIBLIOGRAPHER. The subscribers who received the original incorrect bibliography will have this publication free of charge, and it will be sold separately to non-subscribers.

In Mr. Rossetti's bibliography of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's

Works, printed this month, he says concerning the edition of Poems published in 1881: "Also one sonnet, named Nuptial Sleep, is excluded. When it appeared in the volume of 1870 it was objected to as indelicate, and it has never since then appeared in

any authorized edition of Rossetti's works."

In 1894 an edition of "The House of Life" was printed in this country, with the title, "The House of Life by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, being now for the first time given in its full text," and the colophon, "This first complete edition of The House of Life, written by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, is published by Copeland and Day, in Cornhill, Boston, and contains three borders and one hundred and fourteen initial letters, designed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. There have been made five hundred copies on French handmade paper, and fifty copies with rubricated initials, on Michallet paper. Printed by John Wilson and Son, of Cambridge, between July MDCCCXCIII and December of the same year."

In reply to a query on the subject of this edition, Mr. Rossetti wrote, under date of November 9: "You are correct in inferring that that edition was unauthorized by me (who alone could have authorized it). I presume it was perfectly legal." This observation would probably hold in case of the edition of Rossetti's Poems recently published by Thomas C. Mosher of Portland, with

introduction by Swinburne.

The paper on "Bibliophilism and the Preservation of Books" by Mr. Henry French in the October number of The Bibliographer appears to have aroused some comment. One librarian has written, "I read the article with much interest; but I hope that collectors generally are not of his opinion. He sounds a note of warning to librarians which they would do well to heed, however."

We invited two of the most prominent librarians in this country to reply to the article. The result of the invitation was such as to lead us into the belief that the conditions described by Mr. French are true, that valuable books are as a rule not properly housed in public libraries, that white paint sticks to them and moth and rust corrupt. One librarian replied: "I have, of course, my own opinions on the subject, but they are such that I object to having them stated in print, or made public, as a matter of policy. I will therefore be silent on this subject."

A second librarian, although definite questions were sent to him, replied in a rambling letter, most of which concerned the care necessary to preserve popular books. After a page irrelevant to the subject in hand, he went on to say: "Most public libraries have more or less books of a higher grade, reference books or show books, bound it may be in morocco. These ought to be carefully protected. A loose paper cover open at the back will keep such books fresh without hiding their titles. Care should be taken to keep them from the sun and from the watering pot of the janitor. Of rare books much greater care must be taken. They need to be placed on shelves covered by some soft material, in cabinets protected by glass, and to be used only under the eye of an attendant. For further protection, morocco or pasteboard cases are used, lined with fleece-lined cotton."

Since these facts are truisms to collectors and book-lovers, the only conclusion is that the librarian was evading the real question under consideration: "What are the conditions obtaining in your library?" because those conditions were such that he could not safely describe them over his signature.

Collectors of Milton will be interested to know that Mr. Wynne E. Baxter of London, an authority on the early editions of that poet, will soon contribute to this magazine a bibliography of the early editions of Milton. Mr. Baxter owns a Milton library of over 3,000 volumes, including thirteen copies of the first edition of *Paradise lost*.

In addition to his two papers already announced, Professor Saintsbury will write a third on Philip Ayres, author of Emblems of Love, in Four Languages and of Lyric Poems, made in Imitation of the Italians, 1687. Mr. John Sampson, Librarian of Tate Library, University College, Liverpool, will write on William Blake's Songs of Innocence and of Experience. Mr. Henry R. Plomer will contribute a series of articles on the printers of Shakspere's works, beginning with Richard Field of Stratford, printer of Venus and Adonis and of Lucrece, as well as of Spenser's Arcadia. Mr. Cyril Davenport will write an illustrated paper on "Design in English Bookbindings."

It is with especial pleasure that we announce a bibliography of the first eight editions of Surrey's Songs and Sonnettes, to be prepared by Mr. W. W. Greg, whose List of English Plays written before 1673, and published before 1700, printed by the Bibliographical Society of London, is well known. Of these rare eight editions, as far as known, only two are in this country—the fifth and the seventh. The unique copy of the first edition is in the Bodleian Library. The other editions are in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and Trinity College Library, Cambridge. The bibliography will include complete collations of the eight editions, with facsimiles of all the title-pages.

The illustrations of Mr. Plomer's paper on Michael Sparke in the present number of The Bibliographer, are of peculiar interest. John Smith's Generall Historie of Virginia, 1625, is a facsimile of the second edition, unknown to Lowndes, probably a unique copy owned by a New York collector. Prynne's Perpetuitie of a Regenerate Mans Estate, 1626, was also unknown to Lowndes, who gives the date of Prynne's earliest work as 1628. The accompanying facsimile was made from a copy of the book in the British Museum, as was also the reproduction of Greevous Grones for the Poore, 1621, the first book in which Michael Sparke's imprint is found.

The advance sheets of pages 73-120 and 136-144 of the catalogue of the Ashley Library, owned by Mr. Thomas J. Wise, are beautifully printed on large paper, and show fifty-seven English names with items ranging in numbers from one to sixteen under each name. Of the Byrons there are sixteen first editions, and also of the Drydens, twelve being plays. There are eleven volumes of Coleridge, seven of Matthew Arnold, five of Congreve, Heywood, Dr. Johnson, Pope, and Vanbrugh. The editions are all first, either of first or second issue, and all collated with much detail. would offer only one adverse criticism. Arnold's "On Home Rule for Ireland, Two Letters to 'The Times,'" London, Privately Printed, 1891, is called the "first and only edition." As a second edition might sometime be printed, the expression, "only edition," is too definitive to stand for all time. The catalogue, which is being prepared by Mr. Wise himself, is an admirable piece of bibliography. None of the Tennysons are included, probably for the reason that Mr. Wise is making a bibliography of Tennyson's works.

We should be glad to have the readers of The Bibliographer understand quite fully that it is not our purpose to exploit individual owners of books. In our reports of Auction Sales we do not print names, and, except in special cases, e. g., when the history of a book is given, or when we acknowledge a favor, we do not refer a book to its owner. For various reasons, collectors, as a rule, do not care to advertise their possessions, and we intend to respect that legitimate and commendable feeling. We are aware that some collectors have been antagonized by just such methods as we wish to avoid, and we beg to assure our readers and contributors that any desire for obscurity or anonymity on their part will be met with faith.

BRERETON'S "DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIA"

HE following four leaves are facsimile reproductions of the concluding pages (17-24) of A Briefe and true Relation of the Discouerie of the North part of Virginia, 1602. The first sixteen pages were reproduced in the October and November issues of The Bibliographer.

bundance, which are very great, and cally taken. Birds great and fmail fome like onto our Blacke-birds, others like Canarie-birds: And many (alwell birds as other treatures)

Trange and differing from ours of Europe.

Filb. namely, Cots. which as we encline more buto the fiv South, are moze large and bendible for England and France. than the Newland fifth. Whales and Seales in great abun-Dance. Diles of them are rich commodities for England. whereof we now make Soape, belides many other bles. Irem, Tunneys, Anchoues, Bonits, Salmons, Lobsters. Differs having Bearle, and infinit other forts offish, which are more plentifull opon those Qorthwell coales of America. than in any parts of the knowen world. Sait is reported to be found there. which els may be made there. to lerue fufficis ently for all fishing.

So as the commodities there to be railed both of the lea Commissions and land (after that we have planted our people skilfull and in gruerell. industrious) will be, fith, Wihale and Beale oiles, Soave a. thes and Boape, Warre and Pitch, Kolen and Wurpentine, Malts. Timber and boords of Cedars, Kirres, and Bines. Bempe, Flare, Cables and Roves, Saile-clothes, Crapes. and Kailens and Mines. Come. Rave-leds & oiles. Wides. Skinnes, Furres, Dies and Colours for painting, Pearle,

Mettals.and other Minerals.

Thele commodities before rehearled, albeit for the most Implantes part they be groffe, yet are the lame profitable for the State of four profits England (pecially, afwell in regard of the vic of fuch commo- benich popts. bities, as for the imploiment allo of our people and wips . the. want whereof, both becay our townes and ports of England, and cauleth the realms to Swarms full with nooze and idle veorle.

Thele commodities in like lost, are of great ble and effic the trade to New finand land mation in all the South and Wiefferne countreys of Europe; thatbe emponamely. Italic. France and Spaine: for the which all nations urb to be. that have beene accustomed to repaire buto the Newfoundland to the commoditie of fifth and siles alone, will hence to warp legiake the Newfound-land, and trade with ve, when once we have planted people in those parts: by whole indu-Trie Challbe prouided for all commers, both fill and oiles, and

A Treatife touching the planting

Spanify com-

and many commodities belives, of god importance to be when will the Spaniards and Portugals bring but us in exchange of such commodities before mentioned, Wines, Swat viles, Fruits, Spices, Sugars, Silks, Gold and Silver, or what some that Europe yeldeth, to supply our necessities, and to increase our delights

Englich com-

For which Spanish commodities and other forts like wife, our merchants of England will bring onto be againe, Tloth, Cattell, for our flore and bred; and enery thingels that we hall ned, or that England hall haply exchange for such commodities.

gent of our Erath. By this intercourse, our habitations will be made a Staple of all bendible commodities of the world, and a meanes to bent a bery great quantitie of our English cloth into all the cold regions of America extended very farre.

Intercourie will soone be had with or ther nacions.

This intercourse also wil be sone drawen together by this reason: That nere adjoining byon the same coalts of Newfound-land, is the greatest sisting of the world; whither boe parely repaire about 400 failes of thips, for no other commos ditiethan fill and talhale-oiles. Then foralmuch as merchants are diligent inquisitours after gaines, they will some remove their trade from Newfound-land unto us niere at band, for so dreat increase of gaine as they shall make by trabing with bs. for whereas the boyage buto the Newfoundland is into a moze colo and intemperate place, not to be trabed not frequented at all times, not fortified for lecuritie of the thips and goos, oft spoiled by pirats o, men of warre; the charges great for falt; bouble manning and bouble vidualling their thips, in regard that the labor is great and the time long, before their lading can be made readle: they cary outwards no commodities not fraight; and after fire moneths boyage, their returne is made but of fill and Diles.

Incommodities in the Mewland trade.

Contrariwise, by traving with vs at our intended place, the course that in a maner as thest; into a mose temperate and healthfull climat; at all times of the years to be traded; harboss sostified to secure thips and gods; charges absidged of salt, victualling and manning thips double: because lading that be provided unto their hands at a mose easie rate than themselves could make it. They that carry fraight also out-

Commodities by having erade with bs.

marb

ward, to make erchange with vs; and to get profit both maies: and then energ foure moneths they may make a voyage and returne, of both fifth and oiles, and many other commodities of god worth.

Thefe reasons advisedly weighed, thall make our enter. More, prise appeare easie, and the most profitable of the world, for our nation to undertake. The reasons we chiefly relie by

on, are thele : namely,

Those lands which we intend to inhabit, thall minister onto our people, the subject and matter of many notable commodities.

England thall afford be people both men, women and chilozen about 1000, which may very happily be spared from bence to work those commodities there.

Newfound-land thall minister thipping to carrie away all our commodities, and to bying others buto be a gaine for our supplie.

Aow two of these reasons are already effected unto our An eastern-hands: that is to say: The place where we shall sinve rich great reward. commodities, and ships to bent them. It remaines honely so, our parts, to carrie and transport people with their productions from England, where the milerie and necessitie of manie crie out so, such helpe and reliefe.

This considered, no nation of Christendom is to fit for this The England action as England, by reason of our superfluous people (as I sie for biften may tearme them) and of our long domestical peace. And weres. Laster that we be once 200 men strong, bidualled and sortists.

ed, we can not be remoued by as many thousands.

Foz belives that, we have liene both in France and the Low-countreys, where 200 men well fortified and victualled, have kept out the forces both of the French & Spanish kings, even within their owne kingdomes: it shalbe also a matter of great difficulty, to transport an army over the Decan with victuals and munition, and afterwards to abide long liege and against us fortified within, where the very elements and famine shall fight for us, though we should lie still and vefeud onely.

C 2

The

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The Balua. Bes bnable to befend og often L

The Salvages neither in this attempt thall hurt bs. thep being fimple, naked and bnarmed, destitute of edge-twies 02 weapons; wherby they are bnable either to defend thefelues 02 to offend vs : neither is our intent to provoke, but to cherriband win them buto Christianitie by faire meanes; pet not to trust them to far, but to provide against all accidents.

Then to conclude, as we of all other nations are most fit for a discovery and planting in remote places; even so, buder the beguens there is no place to be found so convenient for fuch a purpole: by reason of the temperature, commodities. apt lite for trade, e repaire thither already of lo many thips, which in any other unfrequented countrey, can not be procured in a mans age, noz with erpense of halfe a million.

This action but fet on foot, will got for-Life.

So as the onely difficultie now, is in our first preparation to transport some few people at the beginning; the charges whereof thall be defrated by our first returns of fish and some commodities of Sallafras . Bides , Skinnes and Aurres. which we thall also have by trading with the Salvages. The profe of which commodities that incourage our merchants. to benter largely in the next. The supplie shall easily and continnally be fent by thips, tubich yearely goe from hence buts the Newfound-land and us; and the intercourse e erchange we thall have with all nations repairing thither. thall flore vs with abundance of all things to your necessities and de-Querlight in choile of a new liabts. Which reasons, if they had beine sozesene of them that planted in the South part of Virginia (which is a place nestitute of and harbours, and farre from all trade) no doubt but if they had letted nærer buto this frequented trade in the Newfound-land, they had by this time beene a very flourithe ing State, and plentifull in all things; who also might then hane made way into the bowels of that large continent. where afferedly the thall discover verie godly and rich king-Domes and cities.

A matter of temportance

(0) England.

babitation.

If may also seeme a matter of areat consequence for the got and lecuritie of England; that out of thele Bostherly regions we that be able to furnith this realme of all maner of provisions for our navies; namely, Pitch, Kolen, Cables, Ropes, Patis, and fach like; which thall be made within those her Majesties owne dominions, by her owne subjects,

and

and brought hither thorow the Drean, free from retraint of any other prince; whereby the customes and charges bechowed by our merchants (to the inriching of form Estates) that be lessen, and turned to the benefit of her Dighnesse and her deputies in those parts: which also thall deliner our merchants from many troubles e molestations which they now onwillingly indure in our Cast trades; and that make be the lesse to doubt the malice of those States whom now we may not offend, less we should be intercepted of the same provisions, to the weakening of our nause, the most rotal before of this noble realme.

Of a convenient passage and trade into the South Sea, under temperateregions, part by tivers, and some part over land, in the continent of America.

r amili abbe báreunto an alunto bove (arounded twon in-Ifallible reasons) of a way to be made, part over land, a part by rivers 02 lakes, into the South feas buto Cathay, China, and those passing rich countreys, lying in the East parts of the world: which way or pallage (supposed to be beyond the bittermost bounds of America, buder the frozen Zone) is neverthelette, beld by the opinion of many learned was ters and men of judgement now living, to be in thefe moze temperate rections; and that the same shall never be made knowen, unlest we plant first; whereby we shall learne as much by inquilition of the natural inhabitants, as by our owne navigations. I will not berein relie byon reports made in the French mens discoveries; that the lea which ais neth pattage into Carbay, extendeth from the 202th, nere buto the river of Canada, into 44 bearies, where the fame of the Salvages is called Tadonac.

Agither upon the discoveries of Iaques Noel, subabaving patient beyond the three Saults, subere Iaques Carrier left to discover, finding the river of S. Laurenca passable on the other side or branch; and afterwards, underston of the inhabitants that the same river did leads into a mightic lake, which at C. 2

the entrance was frely, but beyond, was bitter or fail: the end inhereof was buknowen.

Dmitting therefore thele bopes. I will ground my opini-

on opon reason and nature, which will not faile.

To this we know alreadie, that areat rivers have beine discovered a thousand English miles into that continent of America; namely, that of S. Laurence 02 Canada. What not regarding miles more or lette, most assurebly, that and other knowen rivers there, Doe Delcend from the highest parts 02 mountaines, 02 middle of that continent, into our 202th lea. And like as those mountains to call from them. Greames ine to our south leas; even to the like they do into the South lea. bucerh aport which is on the backe of that continent.

A large courfe of a river thosontinent, proable riuer.

Foz all mountaines have their descents toward the leas as bout them, which are the lowest places and proper mansions of water: and waters (which are conteined in the mountaines, as it were in ciffernes) bescending naturally, doe alwaics refort buto the leas innironing thole lands: for example: From the Alps confining Germanie, France, and Italie. the mightie river Daunbic both take his course Call, and bil chargeth into the Wontique lea: the Rhine. 202th, and falleth into the Germane lea: the Rhofne, Welest, and goeth into the Mediterran Ca: the Po. South is emptice into the Adriatick or gulfe of Venice. Other infrances may be produced to like effect in Africk; yea, at home amongst the mountaines in England.

Seing then in nature this can not be denied. and by experience eliciphere is found to be lo. I will thew how a trade may be disvoled moze commodicully into the South sca the row these temperate and babitable regions, than by the frosen Zones in the lappoled pallages of Porthwell or Porth east: lubere, if the very moment be omitted of the time to paste, then are we like to be frozen in the leas, or forced to TWinter in extreame colde and Darkenelle like unto bell: 02 in the mioft of Summer, we halve in perill to have our thips overwhelmen or crusht in vieces by hipeous and feareful mountaines of vce floting boon thole leas.

Therefore foure Staple-places must be erected. when the most stoat and vallable way is found: that is to say, two **Sport**

on the North part of Virginia.

byonthe Both live, at the head and fal of the river; and two others on the Bouth live, at the head and fal also of that other tiver.

Promoto, that thips may palle by thole rivers but the Staples, to farre as the lame be navigable into the land; and afterwards, that boats with flat bottomes may also palle to high and neve the heads of the rivers but the Staples, as possibly they can, even with less than two for water, which can not then be far from the heads; as in the river of Chagre.

That necke or space of land between the two heads of the said rivers, if it be 100 leagues (which is not like) the commodities from the Porth and from the South sea brought thither, may well be carried over the same upon horses, mules or beasts of that countrey apt to labour (as the elke or buffel) or by the aid of many Salvages accusioned to burdens; who shall sead us greatly in these affaires.

It is mozeoner to be considered, that all these countreys do yello (so farre as is knowen) Cedars, Pines, Firre trees and Daks, to build, mast, and yeard thips; wherefore we may not doubt, but that thips may be builded on the South sea.

Then as thips on the South five may goe and returne to and from Carlay, China, and other most rich regions of the Cast world in fine moneths or thereabouts; even so the gods being carried over buto the Aorth side, thips may come this ther from England to tetch the same gods, and returne by a

voyage of foure of five moneths vlually.

So as in every foure moneths may be returned into England the great riches of Cathay, China, Iapan, and the reit, which will be Spices, Drugges, Pulke, Pearle, Stones, Gold, Silver, Silks, Clothes of gold, all maner of precious things, which thall recompense the time and labour of their transportation and carriage, if it were as farre and dangerous as the Popes trade is from Fess and Marocco (over the burning and moveable sands, in which they perish many times, and suffer commonly great distresses) unto the river called Niger in Africa, and from thence, up the said river manie hundred miles; afterwards over-land againe, but the river Nilus; and so unto Cairo in Egypt, from whence they returns the way they came.

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Di

A Treatise touching the planting,&c.

24

De if it were a boyage lo farre as our merchants have made into Persia, suen to Ormus, by the way of the 201th. through Russia into the Calpian lea, and lo forth, with pais ment of many tolles. But this pallage over and thoso in the continent of America, as the same thall be altraies bnber temperate and habitable climats; and a pleasant passage, after it bath beine a little frequented; euen fo it must fall out much shorter than it femeth, by falle befeription of that comtinent, which both not extend to farre into the Wieff, as by later nautgations is found and described in moze erquilit charts. Belides that, the lea extends it lelfe infothe land very farre in many places on the South fibe; whereby our accede onto the Southocean, Chall be by fo much the thorter.

FINIS.



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